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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

GRADUATES OF YALE COLLEGE

WITH

Annals of the College History

VOL. II.

MAY, 1745—MAY, 1763

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

BY

FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A.

NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
1896

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TO

EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY, LL.D.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND OF THE COLLEGE

AND

A MASTER OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED

WITH REGARD AND GRATITUDE

THIS SHALL BE WRITTEN FOR THE GENERATION TO COME.

Psalms, cii, 18.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoria est posita vivorum.

Cicero, *Philipp.* ix, 5.

Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.

Tacitus, *Annales*, iv, 35.

PREFACE

THE first volume of this series appeared in June, 1885, and although a beginning had then been made upon a second volume, the pressure of other occupations has, to the author's regret, interfered to prevent its earlier completion.

The sources of information heretofore acknowledged have continued to be available, and both old friends and new have been generous in their aid, while the remarkable increase in historical and genealogical literature in this country has lightened much of the labor.

The author is again indebted to his friend Professor Newton for some valuable vital statistics included in the Appendix.

Dates before September, 1752, are generally given in Old Style. The same abbreviations are used as in the former volume, to indicate libraries in which copies of the publications of graduates may be found.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
June, 1896.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

AND

ANNALS OF YALE COLLEGE

Annals, 1745

With the grant of a new charter, in the middle of May, 1745, a new era begins in the history of Yale College. The charter was put in force on the 1st day of June, when President Clap took the oaths imposed by it before Governor Law in the College Hall.

It may be useful to specify here some of the points secured by the new legislation. They were:—the legalization of the name, Yale College, and the change from "Rector and Trustees" to "President and Fellows"; the promotion of the President to the leading place in the body of Fellows; the grant of power to a majority of the Corporation to remove a Fellow from office; the provisions for annual and special meetings of the Corporation, and for the time and mode of convening them; a limited exemption of the College property, and the property of College officers,* from taxation; and, in general, a more explicit statement of the powers and privileges conferred in 1701.

At the first meeting of the President and Fellows (at Commencement, 1745), the Rev. William Russell (Yale 1709), of Middletown, was chosen Fellow, in place of the Rev. Jonathan Marsh (Harv. 1705), of Windsor, resigned. At the same time the Rev. Samuel Cooke, notorious for his New-Light tendencies, was notified of the "dissatisfac-

*This last exemption was cancelled by an Act of the Assembly in 1834.

tion with sundry things in his conduct," and was desired to make answer to the charges against him.

At the same meeting the Laws of the College, as digested in order and revised by a previous committee (of which President Clap was the leading spirit) were read and approved. The Rev. Dr. Trumbull* has called particular attention to this compilation, as a work which the President considered of prime importance; a section in the new charter gave power to the Corporation to ordain such laws, with a reservation to the Assembly of a right of repeal.

The Laws are subjoined, printed from the manuscript copy in the College archives, in the handwriting of Ezra Stiles, then just commencing Senior, acting as Clap's amanuensis. They may be compared with those printed in volume I of this work, under date of 1726 (pp. 347–51):—

CHAP. I.

Concerning Admission into College.

1. That none may Expect to be admitted into this College unless upon Examination of the Præsident and Tutors, They shall be found able Extempore to Read, Construe and Parce Tully, Virgil and the Greek Testament: and to write True Latin in Prose and to understand the Rules of Prosodia, and Common Arithmetic, and shall bring Sufficient Testamony of his Blameless and inoffensive Life.

2. That no Person shall be admitted a Freshman into this College who is more than Twenty one Years old, unless by the special allowance of y^e^ President and Fellows or their Committee.

3. That no Person shall be admitted Undergraduate in this College untill his Father, Guardian or some proper Person hath given a Sufficient Bond to the Steward of the College, to pay the Quarter Bills of the s^d^ Scholar allowed by the authority of College from Time to Time as long as He Shall continue a Member of s^d^ College: which Bond The Steward Shall keep untill Such Scholar hath Taken his Second Degree, unless He Shall Receive Order from the President to Deliver it up before.

4. That Every Candidate for admission Shall Transcribe and Keep by himself a Copy of these College Laws, which being

* History of Connecticut, ii, 304.

Sign'd by the President and One or more of the Tutors Shall be the Evidence of his Admission into this College.

5. That Every One who has been admitted into this College Shall be Deem'd to continue a Member thereof and Shall be Obliged to Pay Tuition and other College Dues (whether absent or Present) untill He is regularly Dismissed: or untill He Shall with the Advice & Consent of his Parent or Guardian (if under age) Signifie to the President his Desire to be dismissed.

6. That if any Student Shall Refuse or Neglect to Pay his Quarter Bill or Bills allowed and Sign'd by the Authority of College, and his Parent or Guardian upon Application to Them made Shall also Refuse Upon the Complaint of the Steward, He may by the President with the Advice of the Tutors be Dismissed.

7. That none Shall be admitted Freshmen after the End of the Vacancy unless Detaind a few Days by Sickness or Some Such Extraordinary Occasion: and if any who are Examin'd and Approved in y^e^ Vacancy Shall not attend by the End of it, They Shall be Subject to the Same Fine which the other Scholars are; and if any Shall Tarry longer than the End of the First Quarter without Sufficient Reason allowed by the President, They Shall be Rejected for that Year or Placed the Lowest in the Class.

8. That the President with the Advice of the Tutors, Shall at or about the Expiration of the First Quarter Place Each Class in Some proper Order in which They Shall Declame and Stand at Prayers and Recitations.

Chap. II.

Of a Religious and Virtuous Life.

1. All Scholars Shall Live Religious, Godly and Blameless Lives according to the Rules of Gods Word, diligently Reading the holy Scriptures the Fountain of Light and Truth; and constanly attend upon all the Duties of Religion both in Publick and Secret.

2. That the President, or in his absence One of the Tutors Shall constantly Pray in the College-Hall every morning and Evening: and Shall read a Chapter or Suitable Portion of the Holy Scriptures, unless there be Some other Theological Discourse or Religious Exercise: and Every Member of the College whether Graduates or Undergraduates, whether Residing in the College or in the Town of New-Haven Shall Seasonably Attend upon Penalty that every Undergraduate who Shall be absent (without Sufficient Excuse) Shall be Fined one Penny and for comeing Tardy after the Introductory Collect is made Shall be fin'd one half penny.

3. The President is hereby Desired as he hath Time & Opportunity to make and Exhibit in the Hall Such a publick Exposition,

Sermon or Discourse as he shall think proper for the Instruction of y^e^ Scholars, and when He Shall See cause So to do and Give public Notice thereof, Every Undergraduate Shall be Obliged to Attend upon the Same Penalty as aforesaid.

4. Every Student of the College Shall diligently attend upon the Duties of Religious Worship, both Private and Publick of the Sabbath Day, and Shall attend upon the Said Public Worship of God in the Meeting-House with the President and Tutors on the Lord's Day and on Days of public Fasting and Thanksgiving appointed by Authority, and all Public Lectures appointed by the Minister of the first Society of New Haven, upon Penalty of Four Pence for absence (without Sufficient reason) on either Part of the Sabbath or any Day of Public Fasting or Thanksgiving and three Pence for Absence on a Lecture, one Penny for comeing Tardy. And if any Student Shall be Detain'd by Sickness or a necessary Occasion He Shall Signifie the Same to the President or any of the Tutors on the morning; or otherwise his Excuse Shall be judged as Groundless unless it otherwise manifestly appear to be Sufficient.

5. No Student of this College Shall attend upon any Religious Meetings either Public or Private on the Sabbath or any other Day but Such as are appointed by Public Authority or Approved by the President upon Penalty of a Fine, Public Admonition, Confession or Otherwise according to the Nature or Demerit of the Offence.

6. That if any Student Shall Prophane the Sabbath by unnecessary Business, Diversion, Walking abroad, or makeing any Indecent Noise or Disorder on the Said Day, or on the Evening before or after, or Shall be Guilty of any Rude, Profane or indecent Behaviour in the Time of Publick Worship, or at Prayer at any Time in the College Hall, He Shall be punished, Admonished or otherwise according to the Nature and Demerit of his Crime.

7. Every Student of this College Shall in Words and Behaviour Shew all Due Honour, Respect and Reverence towards all their Superiours, Such as their natural Parents, Magistrates and Ministers, and Especially to the President, Fellows and Tutors of this College; and Shall in no case use any Reproachful, reviling, Disrespectful or contumacious Language: but on the contrary Shall Shew Them all proper Tokens of Reverence, Obedience and Respect: Such as Uncovering their Heads, Rising up, Bowing and Keeping Silence in their Presence. And particularly all Undergraduates Shall be uncovered in the College Yard when the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors are there: and when They are in their Sight and View in any other Place: and all the

Bacchelors of Arts Shall be uncovered in the College Yard when the President is there; and all the Scholars shall Bow when he Goes in or out of the College Hall, or into the Meeting-House, provided that the Public Worship is not Begun. And Scholars Shall Shew due Respect and Distance to those who are in Senior and Superiour Classes.

Chap. III.

Concerning Scholastical Exercises.

1. Every Student Shall diligently apply himself to his Studies in his Chamber as well as attend upon all Public Exercises appointed by the President or Tutors, and no Student Shall walk abroad, or be absent from his Chamber, Except Half an hour after Breakfast, and an hour and an half after Dinner, and from prayers at Night to Nine o' the Clock, without Leave, upon Penalty of Two Pence or more to Six pence, at the Discretion of y^e^ President and Tutors.

2. To this End the President or Tutors Shall, by Turns, or as They conveniently can visit Student's Chambers after Nine o'Clock, to See whether They are at their Chambers, and apply themselves to their Studies.

3. That the President and Each of the Tutors Shall according to the best of their Discretion Instruct and bring forward their respective Classes in the Knowledge of the Three Learned Languages, and in the Liberal Arts and Sciences. In the first Year They Shall principally Study the Tongues & Logic, and Shall in Some measure pursue the Study of the Tongues the Two next Years. In the Second Year They Shall Recite Rhetoric, Geometry and Geography. In the Third Year Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Other Parts of the Mathematicks. In the Fourth Year Metaphysics and Ethics. And the respective Classes Shall Recite Such Books, and in Such a manner as has been accustomed, or Such as the President upon the Consultation with the Tutors Shall think proper: but every Saturday Shall Especially be alloted to the Study of Divinity, and the Classes Shall dureing the whole Term recite the Westminster Confession of Faith received and approved by the Churches in this Colony, Wollebius, Ames Medulla, or any other System of Divinity by the Direction of the President and Fellows: and on Friday Each Undergraduate in his Order about Six at a Time Shall Declaim in the Hall in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew and in no other Language without Special Leave from the President; and Shall presently after Deliver up his Declamation to his Tutor, fairly written and Subscribed. And

the Two Senior Classes Shall Dispute in the Fall Twice a week; and if any Undergraduate Shall be Absent from Reciting or Disputeing without Sufficient Reason, He Shall be fined two Pence; and from Declaiming Six Pence.

4. That if any Student Shall be notoriously negligent in attending upon, or Shall Slightly or carelesly Perform his public Exercises as aforesaid he Shall be punished by Fine, Admonition, Degradation or Expulsion as the Nature and Degree of the Offence may Require.

5. That the Senior Sophisters Shall continue in their Recitations and other public Exercises untill the 15th Day of July at least annually and then They Shall not Depart without Leave from the President, nor untill They have compleated their Theses, and other Such Preparations for the Commencement.

6. That about the 15th of July annually on Such a Day as the President Shall appoint the Senior-Sophisters Shall Set Two or more Hours in the Hall to be publickly Examined by the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors or any other Gentleman of Liberal Education, toutching their Knowlege in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, or any other Qualification for their Expected Degree.

7. That all Resident Masters & Bachellors Shall constantly attend Prayers and Lectures or other public Discourses in the Hall upon Penalty of having the Privilege of the Library Taken from them.

8. That All Resident Bachellors Shall Dispute in the Hall under the President once a Week or Fortnight, as the President Shall appoint, upon Penalty of Four Pence for every Neglect without Sufficient Reason.

9. The President may Order and Direct the Resident Batchellors or Undergraduates to make Analyses in the Hall or any Other Scholastic Exercises upon Suitable Subjects for their Tryal and Exercise of their Skill and Learning.

10. That Every Student of this College Shall in his ordinary Discourse Speak in the Latin Tongue; and the President and Tutors may at their Discretion Enjoyn the Observation of this Law by Some proper and reasonable Penalties.

Chap. IV.

Of Penal Laws.

1. If any Scholar Shall be Guilty of Blasphemy, Fornication, Robbery, Forgery, or any other such Great and Atrocious Crime he Shall be Expelled forthwith.

2. If any Scholar Shall deny the Holy Scriptures or any Part of Them to be the Word of God: or be guilty of Heresy or any Error directly Tending to Subvert the Fundamentals of Christianity, and continuing Obstinate therein after the first and Second Admonition, He Shall be Expelled.

3. If any Scholar shall be Guilty of Profane Swearing, Cursing, Vowing, any Petty or Implicit Oath, Profane or Irreverent Use of the Names, Attributes, Ordinances or Word of God; Disobedient or Contumacious or Refractory Carriage towards his Superiours, Fighting, Striking, Quarrelling, Challenging, Turbulent Words or Behaviour, Drunkenness, Uncleaness, Lacivious Words or Actions, wearing woman's Aparrel, Defrauding, Injustice, Idleness, Lying, Defamation, Tale bareing or any other Such like Immoralities, He Shall be Punished by Fine, Confession, Admonition or Expulsion, as the Nature and Circumstances of the Case may Require.

4. If any Person be Guilty of Stealing, He Shall besides the Fine Pay Trible Damage and in all other Cases of Injustice Shall make full Restitution to the Party injured.

5. If any Scholar Shall break open any Other Scholars Door or Open it with a Pick-Lock or a False Key, He Shall be Fined One Shilling for the first Offence: and Two Shillings for the Second: and for the Third publickly admonished, Degraded or Expelled.

6. If any Scholar Shall Play at Cards or Dice at all: or at any Lawfull Game upon a Wager: or Shall bring any Quantity of Rum, Wine, Brandy or other Strong Liquor into College or into his Chamber where he Resides without Liberty from the President or Tutors, or Shall Go into any Tavern within Two miles of College and call for any Strong Liquor, or Spend his Time idly there unless with his Parent or Guardian, he shall for the first Offence be Fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, or be admonished: and for the Second Offence be Fined Five Shillings and be Degraded: and for the Third Offence be Expelled: and if any Scholar Shall Play at Swords, Files or Cudgels, He Shall be Fined not Exceeding One Shilling.

7. That if any Scholar Shall do any Damage to the College House, Glass, Fences, or any other Things belonging to College, or Shall jump out of College Windows, or over the Board Fences, he Shall be Fined not exceeding One Shilling, and Pay all Damages to be charged in his Quarter Bill.

8. That Every Student Shall abstain from Singing, loud Talking and all other Noises in Studying Time, on Penalty of Four Pence: and if any Scholar Shall at any Time make any Rout, Disorder or Loud, Indecent Noises, Screamings or Hollowing or Shall call loud or Hollow to any other Scholar in the Presence of

the President or Tutors, He Shall be fined not Exceeding Two Shillings.

9. That if any Scholar Shall associate himself with any Rude, Idle Disorderly Persons: or Shall Entertain Companions at his Chamber either in College or out after Nine o'Clock, or Shall Take any Person who is not a near Relation to Lodge with Him without Liberty from the President or a Tutor he Shall be Fined not Exceeding Two Shillings.

10. That the President or Either of the Tutors may when he See Cause Break open any College Door to Suppress any Disorder; And if any Scholar Shall refuse to Give the President or Either of the Tutors admittance into his Chamber when Demanded, or to assist in Suppressing any Disorder when required; or to come when he is Sent for, or to Give in Evidence when he is called, he Shall be Fined Two Shillings; or be punished by Admonition, Confession, Degradation or Expulsion as the Nature of the case may Require.

11. If any Scholar Shall behave himself obstinately, refractorily or Contemtionally toward the President or either of the Tutors, He Shall for the first Offence be punished by Fine, Admonition or Confession, or Being Deprived of the Liberty of Sending Freshmen for a certain Time: For the Second Offence he Shall be Degraded or Expell'd.

12. That if any Scholar Shall write or Publish any Libel: or raise any false or Scandalous Report of the President or either of the Fellows or Tutors or the Minister of the first Church of New-Haven, or Shall directly or indirectly Say that either of Them is a Hypocrite, or Carnal or Unconverted, or use any Such reproachful or reviling Language concerning Them, He Shall for the first Offence make a Public Confession in the Hall; and for the Second be Expelled.

13. If any Scholar Shall Go out of the College Yard without a Hat, Coat or Gown except at his Lawful Diversion, He Shall be Fined Three Pence: and if He Shall wear any indecent Apparrell He Shall be punished not exceeding Two Shillings.

14. If any Scholar Shall keep a Gun or Pistol, or Fire one in the College-Yard or College, or Shall Go a Gunning, Fishing or Sailing, or Shall Go more than Two Miles from College upon any Occasion whatsoever: or Shall be Present at any Court, Election, Town-Meeting, Wedding, or Meeting of young People for Diversion or any Such-like Meeting which may Occasion Mispence of precious Time without Liberty first obtain'd from the President or his Tutor, in any of the cases abovesaid he Shall be fined not exceeding Two Shillings.

15. That all the Scholars Shall behave Themselves inoffencively, blamelesly and justly toward the People in New-Haven: not unnecessarily Frequenting their Houses, or Intresting Themselves into any Controversey among Them. And upon Complaint of any Wrong done by any Scholar to any of Them, or any other Scholar, the President Shall Order Them to Do Justice and make Restitution. And if any Scholar Shall refuse So to do, He Shall be publickly Admonished, and if he continue Obstinate He Shall be Expelled and his Bond put in Sale if need be.

16. That Every Freshman Shall be Obliged to Go any reasonable and proper and reasonable Errand when he is Sent by any Student in any Superior Class; and if he Shall refuse So to Do he may be punished: provided that no Graduate Shall Send a Freshman out of the College Yard, and no Undergraduate Shall Send a Freshman anywhere in Studying Time, without Liberty first had from ye President or Oone of the Tutors.

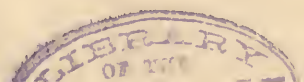
17. If any Undergraduate Shall Tarry out of Town longer than He has Leave from the President or his Tutor and Shall Send no Excuse he Shall be punished Four Pence a Day for every Day's Absence: & if he Shall not come nor Send any Excuse till the End of the Quarter, and the Fine be made up in the Quarter Bill, it Shall not be taken out again upon any Excuse or Pretence whatsoever, unless it amount to more than Five Shillings.

18. That when any Scholar is Ordered to make a public Confession for any Crime or Breach of the Laws of this College, and he refuse after admonition, he Shall be Expelled: and no Scholar Shall be Readmitted or admitted to a Degree unless he first make a public Confession in the Hall or Meeting-House.

19. If any Scholar Shall make an assault upon the Person of y^{e} President or either of the Tutors or Shall wound, Bruise or Strike any of Them, He Shall forthwith be Expelled.

20. That no Scholar Shall undertake to Do or Transact any Matters or Affairs of Difficulty and Importance, or which are any ways new or beside the common & approved Customs & Practises of the College, without first Consulting with the President and Obtaining his Consent.

21. That the Fine for ordinary and common Crimes & Misdemeanours Shall be from Three Pence to One Shilling. For those of a Greater and more heineous Nature from One Shilling to Three Shillings: and for the highest not to exceed Eight Shillings. And when any particular Fine or Punishment is Set for any particular Crime, if it Shall appear that it was committed obstinately, audaciously, carelesly, or repeatedly, or Justified when committed, it Shall be in the Power of the President & Tutors at their Discretion to increase the Fine not Exceeding Double.



22. That inasmuch as particular Laws cannot be made for all Emergent Affairs and Cases that may occur in the Government of College, the President Shall have Power to Give Such particular Direction, Orders and Rules from Time to Time as he shall think proper, agreable to the Nature and Tenour of the Laws here prescribed. And besides the particular Crimes herein mentioned Shall have Power to inflict any reasonable Punishment agreable to the Tenour of these herein Mentioned for any other Crimes of the like Nature which are contrary to the holy Rules of God's Word, the wholesom Laws of the Civil Government, or the Good Order and Regulation of this Society.

Chap. V.

Of Chambers in or out of College.

1. The President Shall from Time to Time Dispose of the Chambers and Studies in College and assign Them to particular Scholars to Live in according to his Discretion. And if any Scholar Shall not Dwell in or Shall Move out of any Chamber assigned to him, or into any other Chamber not assigned without Liberty, he Shall be Fined One Shilling, or otherwise Punished according to the Nature & Circumstances of the Offence.

2. If any Scholar who has a Chamber assigned to Him Shall be absent from College longer than He has Liberty, or Shall be Guilty of any Misdemeanour or Disorder if there Shall be need of Room for One in a Superiour Class or for any Such like reason, the President may at his Discretion Take away Such a Chamber from him & assign it to another.

3. When any Scholar Shall have any Chamber or Study assigned him, if there be any Damage done in it by Breaking the Glass, Doors or otherwise, he Shall immediately give the Scholar of the House Notice, & he Shall make an Entry of it: and bring a Copy thereof to the President that Those who Lived last in it or Did the Damage may make Satisfaction. And dureing the Time that any Chamber Stands assigned to any Scholars, They Shall be accountable for all Damages done in it, unless They can Prove that it was done by the inevitable Providence of God, without any carelessness of theirs; or by Some other Scholars.

4. That when any Glass is broke in any of the Entrys of or in the College, the charge thereof Shall be equally Born by all the Scholars who live in or near that Entry. And when any Glass is broke in the Hall, Library or Dark Room, and any Damage is Done to the college Pump, Fences, or any other appurtenances of college, and the particular Person that did it be not known, the

Charge thereof Shall be equally born by the Undergraduates belonging to College.

5. That Every Scholar Shall find his equal Proportion of Wood, Candles and Furniture in any Chamber assigned to him, whether he be absent or Present.

6. That Every Scholar who Shall Live out of College in the Town of New Haven Shall obtain Liberty of the President where to Live; and Shall not remove therefrom to any other House or Place without Liberty of the President, upon Penalty of Two Shillings.

7. That all Scholars who Live out of College in the Town of New Haven Shall be under the Same Regulations as those that live in.

Chap. VI.

Of Steward & College Commons.

1. That the Steward appointed by the President & Fellows Shall provide Commons for the Scholars in Such a manner as hath been heretofore Ordered, and Shall recieve Such allowance therefor as Shall from Time to Time be Stated by the President & Fellows or their Committee.

2. That Every Student who resides in College Shall be in Commons, except the Waiters appointed by the President; and the Batchellors half the time, & none Shall be put out but by a Note from the President or One of y^e^ Tutors, and that only on Tuesdays & Frydays, except in case of Sickness or Such Extraordinary Occasion, which Note Shall be Delivered to the Butler on the Evening preceeding or before Seven o' the clock next morning.

3. That at Dinner the waiters Shall recieve the Victuals at the Kitchen Hatch, and Set them upon the Tables in the Hall, which Shall be covered with decent Linnen-Cloaths washed once a Week at the Procurement of the Steward: and the Tutors or Senior Scholars Present Shall ask a Blessing and Return Thanks, and all the Scholars while at Dinner Shall attend decently and orderly: and abstain from all rude & clamorous Talk. And no Victuals or Platers Shall be carried out of the Hall but in case of Sickness or the like and that with the leave of One of the Tutors Neither Shall any Scholars go out of the Hall before Thanks are Returned: and when Dinner is over the Waiters Shall return the Platters & Cloaths into the Kitchen, on Penalty of Six Pence for any Break of this Law. The like Order Shall be observed at Supper when They have hot Victuals.

4. That the Steward Shall once a Year Give an account to ye President & Fellows in writing of the Platters and Other Utensils

in the Kitchen belonging to the college: and if any of Them be Lost or Damnified by Him or those whome he imploys in the Kitchen, he Shall make it Good. And the Kitchen & all the Utensils Shall be kept Neat & Sweet.

5. That the Steward Shall Procure all the Chambers in College to be Swept & the Beds made once a Day: for which he Shall recieve of every Scholar not in Commons, absent or present, One Penny-half-Penny ℔ week excepting only 2 Months in the Year for the Vacancies; and Three Farthings for Those in commons.

6. That at the End of every Quarter the Steward Shall draw Two Quarter Bills of the Same Tenour; containing in Distinct columns the Several Sums which Each Scholar is to Pay for each Quarter, viz. Four Shillings & Sixpence for each Undergraduate for Tuition: Nine Pence for every Scholar Living in any of the Rooms in College except the Garrets for Study rent: One Shilling by every Undergraduate liveing in college or out for repairing of college and incident Charges. One Penny half Penny by every Scholar for his Seat in the Meeting-House: and what Shall be allowed for breaking Glass & other Damages and for Fines and for commons and for Sizeing. And the Steward Shall Present both Said Bills to the President, which being Examin'd and approved by Him, and One or more of the Tutors, Shall be Signed by the President, and he Shall Deliver One of the Said Bills to the Steward for him to collect, and keep the other with a Receipt thereupon Given by the Steward acknowledging that he hath reciev'd a Duplicate of the Said Bill and is accountable to the President & Fellows for the Sum Total therein contain'd. And the Steward shall collect all the Money contain'd in the Quarter Bills: and Two Pounds Ten Shillings ℔ Annum of the Butler for Lost Commons: and Seven Shillings and Six Pence for Dinner Money of Each One who Takes a Degree: and Shall Pay out the Said Sums according to Such Orders as he Shall recieve from the President and Fellows.

7. That all Sums of Money Set or Mentioned in these Laws Shall be Understood to be Sterling money of Great Brittain.

Chap. VII.

Of the Butler.

1. That the Butler Shall from time to time keep an account of all Such as are in Commons: and Shall Deal out the Stewards Bread & Bear for Commons & Sizing; and for his Trouble Shall be Paid Seven Shillings a Quarter by the Steward. And the Butler Shall have all the Lost Commons of Bread and Bear, for which

& other Privileges he Shall pay to the College Two Pounds Ten Shillings ℔ Annum.

2. That the Butler Shall have Liberty to Sell Cyder, Strong-Bear, Loaf Sugar, Pipes & Tobacco and Such Necessaries for the Scholars, not Sold by the Steward at the Kitchen : and no Scholar Shall buy any Bear, or Cyder but at the Buttery, provided that the Butler in Selling Things be under the Direction of the President.

3. That the Butler Shall every morning and Evening, at Such Time as the President Shall appoint, between Six o'Clock and the Rising or Setting of the Sun, wait upon the President for his attendance at Prayers, and in case of his Absence Shall apply himself to the Tutors by Turns ; and upon recieving Orders Shall ring the Bell. The like the Butler Shall Do at all Public Times or Occasions of Meeting in the Hall, on which the President attends. And the Butler Shall Ring the Bell for Breakfast, Dinner & Supper and for Studying Time half an Hour after Breakfast ; and an hour and an Half after Dinner : & at Nine o'Clock at Night. And if any Scholar Shall Ring the Bell except by Order from the Butler, upon the Ocasions aforesaid, or a Special Order from the President or One of the Tutors, He Shall be Fined not exceeding Two Shillings.

4. That the Butler Shall keep a Record or Bill of Fines inflicted by the President or Tutors, with the Causes for which They were inflicted, and at the End of every Quarter, Deliver the Same to the Steward ; & a Copy thereof Shall be Sent to the Scholars Parents, or kept by the Steward where They may See it.

5. That the Butler Shall bring Candles into the Hall when They Shall be necessary & Shall See that the Table, Chairs & Other Things belonging to the Hall be kept in their Places : and if any Student Shall carry out of the Hall any Thing that belongs to it without Liberty first obtained he Shall be Fined Four Pence & make good all Damages.

6. That the Butler Shall have Liberty with the Approbation of the President to put in a Waiter who may with or for him perform any of the Acts above mentioned.

Chap. VIII.

Of the Monitor & Scholar of the House.

1. The Monitor appointed by the President Shall observe and Note down in a Bill all Such as are Absent from or come Tardy to Prayers & all other public Exercises in the Hall or at the Meeting-house on which the Scholars are obliged to attend ; and write

down on y^e^ Bill the Names of all Such as are to Declame, and Give up the Said Bill to the President or One of the Tutors every Fryday, or when it Shall be called for.

2. The Monitor Shall note down all Such Fines as are inflicted in the Hall for Absence from Prayers or any other Crime, and Give an Account thereof to the Butler.

3. The Scholar of the House appointed by the President, Shall from Time to Time diligently observe & keep an Account what Glass is broke in any of the Windows in College; or any other Damage done to the College to gether with the Chambers in which, the Time when, & the Person by whome it is Done So far as he can find out; and Shall once in a Quarter, or as often as he Shall be directed by the President, make up a Bill of Such Damages; and Shall proportion and Set down the Same to every Scholar according to the Laws of this College; and deliver the Said Bill to the President or Steward. And the Scholar of the House Shall not Go from College untill Fryday Noon after the Commencement; and in that Time Shall be obliged to view any Damage done in any Chamber upon the Information of him to whome the Chamber is assigned.

Chap. IX.

Of Commencement, Degrees & Vacations.

1. All Such Scholars as have resided at College Four Years and have diligently attended their Studies & all public Instructions, and upon the Examination appointed by the President Shall be found to be well Skilled in Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Phylosophy, and other ordinary Scholastic Learning: & hath been Guilty of no Disorder, Misdemeanour, or any Breach of the College-Laws, but Such as he hath made Satisfaction for, may by the Favour of the President & Fellows expect to be admitted to the First-Degree, viz. Bacchellor of Arts.

2. All Such as have for the Space of Three Years after the first Degree prosecuted their Studies; and have been Guilty of no Crime or Misdemeanour may Expect the Favour & Honour of a Second Degree, viz. Master of Arts.

3. Every One who Expects a Second Degree Shall come a convenient Time before the Commencement and Exhibit a common Place or Some Treatise or Discourse in the Hall, or Sermon in the Meeting-House to Evidence his Proficiency in Learning.

4. Every Candidate for a Second Degree Shall Signifie his Desire of it to the President one Month at least before the Commencement; and Shall also personally attend it: and if in any instance the President & Fellows by a Special Favour Should allow any

absent Person a Degree, it Shall be upon his Paying into the College Treasury Such a Sum of Money as the President & Fellows See cause.

5. Every One who takes a Degree Shall Pay to the President Eight Shillings and Six Pence for it.

6. No Scholar Shall be permitted to Take a Degree unless the Steward Shall certifie that he hath paid all his college dues : nor unless he Shall Pay all his just Debts in the Town of New Haven, provided that complaint be made to the President Ten Days before the commencement.

7. That on the commencement Day the President Shall Preside in the Public Acts : and Begin & End the Solemnity with Prayer : and in the Forenoon, One of the Batchellors Shall make an Oration ; & the rest Shall Dispute. The like Shall be done by the Masters in the afternoon.

8. And if any Scholar Shall Fire the Great-Guns, or be any way accessory to their being Fired of : or make any great Rout or Disorder at the commencement time, He Shall be punished at the Discretion of the President with the Advice of the Fellows or Tutors.

9. No Scholar or Scholars Shall Illuminate the College ; or make any Public Shew at the Commencement without Special Licence from the President.

10. No Candidate for any Degree Shall have or keep in his Chamber on the Commencement-week any Sort or Kind of Victuals Except what is provided in the Hall, except Chocholate or Tea : nor any Sort or Kind of Strong Liquor, except Wine or Matheglin, upon Penalty of being Debarr'd, of his Degree if it be discovered before he recieves it ; and if afterwards he Shall be Fined Five Shillings, to be put into the next Quarter Bill, and Shall be Debarr'd of all future Honours & Privileges of the College. And Every Scholar or other Person who Shall Speedily give Information to the President of any Breach of this Act, Shall be entituled to a Reward of Two Shillings & Six Pence.

11. That after the Commencement there Shall be a Vacation of Six Weeks. That after the Sixth Day of May there Shall be a Vacation of Two weeks : at the End of which Every Undergraduate Shall be obliged to attend att college upon the Penalties beforementioned.

12. That if any Graduate Shall behave himself Scandalously to the Dishonour of the College, The President and Fellows may if They See cause recall or take his Degree from him & Declare it to be Null and Void and Fix up Such a Sentence in the College-Hall, and may Order his Name to be razed out of the Catalogue, or continued with the word *Degradatus* or *Gradu Exutus* as They Shall think proper.

Chap. X.

Of the Authority of College.

1. The Legislative Authority of college is in the President and Fellows; who have Power to make & establish all Such Laws, Rules or Orders and Directions (not repugnant to the Laws of the Civil Government) as They Shall think proper.

2. That the Executive Power of this College is principally in the President; who hath Power to Govern the College & every Student thereof whether Graduate or Undergraduate; and to Order and direct all the Affairs thereof according to Such Laws and Rules & Orders as are made by the President and Fellows & in Defect of them according to the Established Customs of the College, and where there are no Such then according to the best of his Judgment and Discretion, provided that in all Cases of Difficulty & Importance he Shall consult & advise with the Tutors: and when any extraordinary Emergency Shall happen which Shall be of great Importance & require a Speedy Determination, then the President with any Two of the Fellows Shall call a Meeting of the Corporation: or if that cannot conveniently be, then he Shall consult with as many as conveniently be got together.

3. That Each Tutor appointed by the President & Fellows Shall under the President have the Care, Inspection and Government of the College; and the Tuition of their respective Classes: and Shall have Power to punish any Undergraduate for any Breach of the College Laws not exceeding one Shilling, provided that when any matter of Difficulty fall out he Shall not proceed without the Advice & Discretion of the President.

4. That no member of this College or any Person for him Shall make or Prosecute any Action, Suit or Complaint whatever against any other Member or Officer of this College for any Supposed Injury or Defect to or before Authority or Judges whatsoever besides the Authority of this College, upon Penalty, that any Scholar who Shall make Such Complaints or permit it to be made without Leave from the President or Fellows first obtain'd, Shall be forthwith Expell'd.

5. That every One who is chose President or Tutor of this College Shall before he enter upon his Office, publickly, in the college-hall give his Consent to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Ecclesiastical Discipline recieved by the Churches of this Colony, & Established by the Laws of this Government.

Addition to Chapter 4th, Sect. 9th.

And if any Person or Persons whatsoever Shall Shew any ill treatment, Disrespect or Contempt towards the Authority of this

College or Shall Counsel, Encourage or Support any Students in any disobedient, refractory, or contemptuous Carriage or Conduct towards the Laws or Authority of it; or Shall Intice, Seduce or Mislead any Student into any Evil Ways, Principles or Practises, the President with the Advice of the Tutors, Shall Prohibit such Person or Persons from coming within the College Limits, & also prohibit all the Students from all familiar Conversation, Dealing & Commerce with Him or Them, upon Such Penalties as the Nature & Circumstances of the Case may Require.

Chap. XI.

Of the Library.

1. That no Person shall have Liberty to Take or Borrow any Book out of the Library except the President, Fellows, Tutors, Steward, Masters & Bachellors Residing att College, & the two Senior Classes; provided that the President may Give Liberty that the Sophimores may have Some particular Books upon the Rudiments of Languages and Logic, which are rarely taken out by any Superior Class.

2. That every Master, Batchellor and Undergraduate who is allowed to Borrow Shall for every Book he takes out of the Library Pay to the Library Keeper One Penny half penny for every Folio per Month: One Penny for every Quarto: & three Farthings for an Octavo or lesser Book: One farthing for every Pamphlet: & double the Price for every Book that is recited. And if he shall not return any Book within one Month He shall Pay double the Sum aforesaid for each Book for every Month, or part of a month in proportion untill Such a Book be returned, excepting Folios which may be kept out two Months.

3. That no Person whatsoever shall take any Book out of the Library without Informing the Library Keeper thereof, & he shall make an Entry of the Title & magnitude of the Book, the Person to whom it is lent & the Time when lent & returned.

4. That every Person who takes any Book out of the Library Shall be answerable for all Damages that are Done to Such Book & be amerced at the Discretion of the President or Either of the Tutors for every Word that He Shall write in it.

5. That the Library Keeper Shall render an Account to the Corporation of what Money he receives as aforesaid, & Shall be Sufficiently Rewarded for his Trouble; & if there be any Overplus, the money Shall be expended in making perfect Catalogues of the Library, Binding, Covering or Buying Books or Some Such Thing for the Benefit of the Library as Occasion may Require.

6. That the Senior Tutor for the Time being shall be Library keeper and Shall Give his Attendance in the Library twice a week, immediately after Dinner on such Days as the President shall Order; and no Student shall have Liberty to have out above three Books at a time.

A glimpse at Commencement is afforded in a letter from the Rev. James Wetmore (Y. C. 1714), of Rye, to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated October 3, 1745* :—

"It was a pleasure to me to observe at the Commencement, in New Haven (at which I was present in my way to Middletown, with Dr. Johnson and several others of our clergy), no less than five† of the Bachelors graduated this year, openly professing the Church of England, and was told some others of them had a good disposition towards it, by whom we were treated very respectfully; and if we may imagine the questions defended in public disputation as the prevailing sentiments of the country, we may see a great change in that Colony for the better in a very few years,—by the following questions, which indeed I was surprised to hear defended by those whose fathers have held, and acted upon their reverse, in their separation from the Church of England. The questions publicly disputed were :—

"1st. Potestas Legislativa est unicuique Societati essentialis: affirmat Respondens.

"2d. Res in se indifferentes, sunt proprium humanæ Potestatis Objectum : Respondens affirmat.

"3d. An conscientiæ dictamina conferant jus agendi vel cogitandi contra veritatem? Negat Respondens."

* Printed in Bolton's Hist. of the P. E. Church in Westchester County, 276.

† Chandler, Colton, Leaming, Lloyd, Sturgeon.

Sketches, Class of 1745

**Guilielmus Russell*, A.M., Tutor	*1775
**Warham Williams*, A.M., Tutor, Socius, Secr.	*1788
*Johannes Haynes Lord, A.M.	*1796
**Guilielmus Sturgeon*, A.M.	*1770
*Nathanael Lloyd, A.M.	*1752
*Guilielmus Smith, A.M., Provinc. Canad. Cur. Supr. Jurid. Princ.	*1793
**Thomas Bradbury Chandler*, A.M. et Oxon. 1753 et Columb. 1758, S.T.D. Oxon. 1766 et Columb. 1767	*1790
**Samuel Lockwood*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1761, S.T.D. 1789, Socius	*1791
**Jacobus Beebe*, A.M.	*1785
**Jonathan Colton*, A.M.	*1752
*Simon Ely, A.M.	*1765
**Freegrace Leavitt*, A.M.	*1761
*Samuel Field, A.M. 1749	*1783
*Daniel Lyman, A.M., Dispensator	*1788
*Elihu Lyman, A.M.	*1758
*David Strong, A.M.	*1817
**Daniel Brinsmade*, A.M.	*1793
**Johannes Richards*, A.M. et Dartm. 1782	*1814
*Samuel Tuthill	*1814
**Johannes Cleaveland*, 1763, A.M. 1763 et Dartm. 1782	*1799
**Nathanael Draper*	
*Thaddæus Betts, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1797	*1807
*Josephus Clarke, A.M.	*1778
**Jeremias Leaming*, A.M. et Columb. 1765, S.T.D. Columb. 1789	*1804
**Nathanael Taylor*, A.M., Socius	*1800
**Moses Tuttle*, A.M.	*1785
**Johannes Searle*, A.M.	*1787

James Beebe was of Danbury, Connecticut, and was probably the second son, James, whom Captain James Beebe of that town names in his will, dated March, 1749–50. His birth was in 1717 or 1718, so that he was unusually old at graduation.

He studied theology, and in November, 1746, the Fairfield East Association of Ministers advised the Church in Unity Parish (North Stratford), now Trumbull, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for settlement. The advice was followed, and with such success that on the 6th of May, 1747, he was ordained and installed by the Fairfield East Association over the re-organized Church at North Stratford, which had been broken down and scattered by the perversion to Episcopacy in 1744 of its last pastor, the Rev. Richardson Miner (Yale 1726).

Mr. Beebe's useful ministry in Trumbull occupied the rest of his life, and he died in office, September 8, 1785, in his 68th year. Under him 167 persons were added to the church. He served as a chaplain in the French War, in the campaign of 1757, and again in that of 1759; and in 1776 he was absent from his people for eight months on a similar errand. His eldest son was also a captain in the Revolutionary army. Besides his pastoral duties, Mr. Beebe also managed a large farm, and was part owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill in the parish.

He married, July 13, 1749, Ruth, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Stiles) Curtiss, of Stratford, who died in Trumbull, July 29, 1818, at the age of 95. Their children were five daughters and two sons; the younger son was graduated at this College in 1785, and followed his father's profession.

AUTHORITIES.

R. C. Ambler, in Fairfield County Hist. Soc. Reports, 1895, 77–95. Centennial Papers of Gen'l. Conference of Conn., 40. *Hinman*, Catalogue of Puritan Settlers, 172–3. Historical Magazine, iii, 106. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield Co., 778–79. *Merwin*, Historical Discourse at Trumbull, 1880, 16-19. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1015–19, 1061–62, 1142, 1183.

THADDEUS BETTS, eldest child of John Betts, Junior, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Norwalk on May 3, 1724. His mother was Damaris, second daughter of Deacon Eliphalet and Mary (Gold) Lockwood, of Norwalk.

At graduation he won one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and probably resided at College as a graduate. As early as 1752 he was settled as a physician in Ridgefield, Connecticut; but he soon removed to his native town, where the rest of his life was spent in active service in his profession. The degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the Connecticut Medical Society in 1797. Dr. Jonathan Knight (Yale 1808), who remembered him, described him as "a man of great excellence of character, well informed in his profession, & a judicious practitioner: . . a cheerful, pleasant old gentleman, abounding in wit, and instructive in his conversation."

He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1774, 1775, and 1776. During the Revolution he was the leading magistrate in Norwalk, his commission dating from May, 1776.

He died in Norwalk, in the earlier part of the year 1807, at the age of 83; the inventory of his estate, taken on May 4, 1807, amounts to $5,340.

He married, November 8, 1752, Mary, daughter of John Gold, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who died twelve days later, in her 22d year. He next married, May 15, 1754, Elizabeth Maltby, whose (deceased) parents were Captain William Maltby, of Branford, Connecticut, and Sarah (Davenport) Maltby, who had married after Captain Maltby's death the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon, Connecticut. The only son by this marriage (Judge William Maltby Betts) survived his father and became in turn the father of Thaddeus Betts (Y. C. 1807), Lieutenant-Governor and United States Senator of Connecticut; there were also two daughters, the elder of

whom survived her father, and the younger died in early married life.

Mrs. Betts died on February 8, 1789, and Dr. Betts married on November 8 following Eleanor, or Ellen, widow of his classmate, Daniel Lyman; she died March 23, 1825, aged 95 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Medical Society's Proceedings for 1853, 50–51. Davenport Family, Supplementary ed., 203. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 127, 208, 226, 275. Lockwood Family Genealogy, 86, 209. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 134.

Daniel Brinsmade, elder son of Lieutenant Daniel and Mary (or Mercy) Brinsmade, of Unity Parish, in Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Kellogg) Brinsmade, of Stratford, was born on July 31, 1718. He was admitted to the church in Unity, January 6, 1734.

He studied Theology, and was licensed to preach October 7, 1747, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers.

In September, 1748, he was invited to preach, as a candidate for settlement, in Judea Society (incorporated in 1779 as the town of Washington, but then) in Woodbury, Connecticut, over which the Rev. Reuben Judd (Y. C. 1741) had previously been installed; and there he was ordained, March 1, 1748–9, by the Fairfield East Consociation,—his classmate Beebe (now the pastor of his boyhood home) taking part in the exercises.

He had just entered upon the forty-fifth year of his ministry with this people, when he died, of pneumonia, April 23, 1793, at the age of 74.

His neighbor, Mr. James Morris (Yale 1775), writes in 1815 in his Statistical Account of Litchfield County:— "Mr. Brinsmade had a clear and comprehensive mind, and was a pious and able instructor; but was not distinguished for pulpit eloquence. He was conscientious and

inflexible, in his attachment to the doctrines of Christianity, as they were understood by the Reformers; and died in the full possession of the esteem and affection of his people."

A later authority (Mr. Cothren) records that serious divisions existed in the parish, on account of dissatisfaction with the minister, until after the Revolution.

In worldly affairs he was unusually prosperous, and was accounted during the latter part of his life one of the wealthiest of the Connecticut clergy.

He married Rhoda, youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Burwell) Sherman, of New Haven, who died November 3, 1798, aged 77 years. Of their two sons, one was graduated at this College in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 262, 511; ii, 1475. *Hinman*, Catalogue of Puritan Settlers, 338. *Morris*, Statist. Account of Litchfield Co., 113. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1062, 1163. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 631. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, ii, 945.

Thomas Bradbury Chandler, the eldest child of Captain William Chandler, and grandson of Colonel John and Mary (Raymond) Chandler, of Woodstock, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), was born on his father's farm near Woodstock, but within the borders of what is now Thompson, Connecticut, on April 26, 1726. His mother was Jemima, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hilton) Bradbury, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college by his pastor, the Rev. Abel Stiles (Y. C. 1733), and perhaps spent the year after graduation here, engaged in further study.

On the 1st of October, 1746, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, mentions him as recently declaring his intention to enter the ministry of the Church of England.

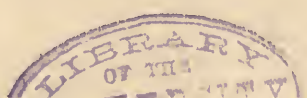
Later he taught school in Woodstock, and pursued studies in theology, under Dr. Johnson's direction. Being still too young to be admitted to orders, he was at first (in 1747) invited to serve as catechist or lay-reader to the Church of England congregations in North Castle and Bedford, New York, but declined. Meantime, in October, 1747, St. John's Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, was deprived of its rector by death, and in December the church wardens applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the appointment of Mr. Chandler as their catechist, he being already so employed. This application was strongly supported by Dr. Johnson and others, and accordingly the appointment was made, in May, 1748, with a salary of £10 a year. In 1750, the Propagation Society expressed their readiness to advance him to the rank of missionary, and in June, 1751, he went to England for orders. He was ordained deacon and priest in July by Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, and returning at once was inducted into his rectorship on the 3d of November. In the course of the following year, 1752, he was married to Jane, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Boudinot) Emott, of Elizabeth. In addition to his labors in Elizabeth, he performed a large amount of missionary work in the vicinity, particularly in Woodbridge. Under his care, his congregation became one of the largest belonging to the Episcopal Church in the Province, increasing to about one hundred families, of whom about eighty persons were communicants. Elizabeth Town was, however, largely Presbyterian, and Mr. Chandler by his refusal to allow Whitefield the use of his church in 1763 seems to have created a division in his own parish, as well as to have stirred much bitter feeling outside. In January, 1766, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, and he was admitted to the same degree at King's (now Columbia) College in 1767; he had received the Master's degree from Oxford in 1753.

At this time proposals of an American Episcopate began to take definite shape, and Dr. Chandler was induced by his brethren to defend the measure in print, as their spokesman, and was thus led into a long and somewhat bitter controversy.

On the approach of the Revolution he published two vigorous pamphlets in opposition to the popular side, and in consequence saw a marked decrease in his congregation, and deemed it prudent, about the middle of May, 1775, to take refuge on a British man-of-war in New York harbor, whence he sailed for England on the 24th of that month, leaving his family, for the entire period of his absence, in the rectory at Elizabeth. During the next ten years he resided in England, and received, besides his salary from the Propagation Society of £50 a year, an annual allowance of £200 from the British Government.* About 1780 a cancerous affection began to develop itself on his face, and soon undermined his general health.

After the proclamation of peace, Dr. Chandler was recommended (March 21, 1783) by leading American clergy as a proper person for a proposed Bishopric of Nova Scotia; and he remained in England for two years, awaiting the decision of the government in regard to the establishment of that see. Finally, his health requiring a voyage, he abandoned the prospect of advancement, and returned to America in June, 1785. In 1786 the episcopate of Nova Scotia was offered him, but his health was then too much impaired for him to think of accepting. Though rarely able to perform any clerical duty, he nominally retained the rectorship of his old church, and resided in the rectory at Elizabeth, until his death there, June 17, 1790, in his 65th year. His wife survived until September 20, 1801, when she died, in her 69th year. Their only son was graduated at King's College in 1774, held a Captain's commission in the British service during the Revo-

* This grant was dated April 5, 1775, in consideration of his "merit & Services," probably as shown in the pamphlet discussions above referred to.



lution, and died in London in 1784. Two daughters died early, and three lived to old age; one married Bishop Hobart, and the daughter of another married the Rev. Dr. Berrian, of New York.

An engraving of Dr. Chandler, from an oil painting by one of his brothers, is given in the volume on the Chandler Family.

He published :—

1. An Appeal to the Public, in behalf of the Church of England in America. N.-Y., 1767. 8°, pp. xii, 127.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was reprinted in London, in 1769, corrected by the author: 8°, pp. xi, 118. [*Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The appearance of this well-written and temperate pamphlet was the signal for an eager and envenomed discussion of the entire subject. A formal answer, by the Rev. Charles Chauncy, D.D., of Boston, was published in 1768; and the New York and Philadelphia newspapers for the same year printed several serial replies,—notably one called The American Whig, by William Livingston (Y. C. 1741), and another entitled The Centinel, by the Rev. Francis Alison and John Dickinson,—which in their turn called out other discussions. There was also an English answer, by the Rev. Caleb Fleming, appended to a London reprint (in 1768) of Dr. Chauncy's "Letter to a Friend."

2. The Appeal Defended: or, The Proposed American Episcopate Vindicated, in Answer to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others. N.-Y., 1769. 8°, pp. vi, 268.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. Philad. Library Co. U. T. S.*

An edition was perhaps published in London also. (See note on page 5 of Dr. Chandler's next publication.)

Dr. Chauncy published a Reply to this volume, in January, 1770.

3. The Appeal Farther Defended; in Answer to the Farther Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy. N.-Y., 1771. 8°, pp. vii, 240.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. Lenox. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Philad. Library Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Gal. vi, 10] preached before the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, in the

Communion of the Church of England in America; At their Anniversary Meeting on Oct. 2, 1771, at Perth-Amboy. To which is annexed a brief Abstract of their Proceedings. Burlington. 8°, pp. iii, 76. [*A. C. A. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. Y. C.*

This sermon was reprinted (26 pp. 8°) in Philadelphia in 1880, in a collection of "Five Sermons preached [1769–89] before the Corporation" described in the above title.

5. In 1773 Dr. Chandler reprinted in New York (with an Introductory Advertisement by himself of 3 pages) the Life of Archbishop Secker by the Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus; and after the edition was printed off, he prepared and attached to it, with a separate title-page:

An Appendix to the American Edition of the Life of Abp. Secker; containing His Grace's Letter to the Revd. Mr. Macclanechan: with An Introductory Narrative. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. xx, 28.

The Introduction is dated, Dec. 15, 1773.

In addition, there is appended to this volume, with an independent title-page:

A Free Examination of the Critical Commentary [by Archdeacon Blackburne] on Abp. Secker's Letter to Mr. Walpole [on American Bishops] . . N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. xii, 123.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv. Philad. Library Co. Y. C.*

An English edition of this pamphlet is also said to have been issued.

6. What think ye of the Congress Now? An Enquiry how far the Americans are Bound to Abide by and Execute the Decisions of, the late Congress? N.-Y., 1775. 8°, pp. 48+4.

The four pages appended contain "A Plan of a Proposed Union, between Great-Britain and the Colonies," which is anonymous (as well as the rest of the pamphlet), but is well known to be Joseph Galloway's.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Lenox. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*

Reprinted (with the Appendix) in England. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 90. [*A. A. S. L. I. Hist. Soc.*

7. Dr. Chandler completed in 1774 a life of his revered friend and patron, Dr. Johnson, and the manuscript was published after the author's death by his son-in-law, Bishop Hobart, viz:—

The Life of Samuel Johnson, D.D. N.-Y., 1805. 12°, pp. v, 208.

[*A. A. S. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Lenox. N. Y. State Libr. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Library Co. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was reprinted in London, 1824. 8°, pp. iii, 209.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

Many of Dr. Chandler's private letters will be found in print: over twenty (1749–81) are given in whole or in part in Clark's History of St. John's Church, Elizabeth; other important ones are in Dr. Beardsley's Life of Johnson, and his Life of Seabury, and in Bishop Perry's Historical Notes and Documents.

He was also the author or one of the authors of a significant Memorial from the Convention of the Clergy of New Jersey to the General Convention, in May, 1786, which is given in Bishop White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 2d edition, pp. 298–300.

The Rev. Dr. McVickar names among Dr. Chandler's publications an "Address to Southern Churchmen," which I have failed to identify.

A pamphlet with the following title has been referred both to the Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper and the Rev. Dr. Chandler:—

The American Querist: or, Some Questions Proposed relative to The Present Disputes between Great Britain, and her American Colonies. By a North-American. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 32.
[*Brit. Museum. M. H. S.*

The pamphlet consists of a series of one hundred pointed questions.

AUTHORITIES.

Anderson, Hist. of Church of England in the Colonies, iii, 245–51, 469. *Beardsley*, Hist. of the Church in Conn., i, 149, 159, 243, 252, 256–61, 264, 296–7, 302, 356, 377; Life of Johnson, 279, 296, 312–16, 325, 352–3, 366–71; Life of Seabury, 20, 30–33, 85, 95, 111, 121, 177–81, 188, 228, 259. *Berrian*, in Hobart's Posthumous Works, i, 71–75. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Westchester County, 278. Chandler Family, 2d ed., 128, 260–66. *S. A. Clark*, Hist. of St. John's Church, *passim*. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., i, 228–29; ii, 218, 223, 230. Documents relating to the Colonial Hist. of N. Y., vii, 397, 515, 518, 566, 592; viii, 569. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 117, 131–34. *Hatfield*, Hist. of Elizabeth, 537–51. *Hawkins*, Notices of Missions of the Church of England in the Colonies, 150–61, 194, 302, 315, 328, 411. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 385, 497. *McVickar*, Professional Years of Hobart, 16–23. Memoirs of T. Hollis, i, 435–6. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 341; xxvii, 227–36. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 302–3. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 137–42. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey History, 390–92.

JOSEPH CLARKE, the youngest of eight children of Daniel Clarke, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Middletown, September 5, 1720. His mother was Elizabeth Whitmore; after her husband's death in March, 1725, she married a Williams, and died in January, 1742–43.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on the 2d of February, 1747–8, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers. He was recommended in 1749 by the local Association to the vacant parishes in Stratfield and Redding, Connecticut.

He was never settled in the ministry, but spent his life in useful public service in his native town. From 1765 to 1777 he was Town Clerk, and from August, 1765, until his death he was deacon in the First Church. He also held a commission as justice of the peace from May, 1776.

He died in Middletown, April 22, 1778, in his 58th year, leaving an estate inventoried at £1318, and including 44 volumes of books.

He married, June 2, 1752, Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Coe) Fairchild, of Stratford, Connecticut, who died November 23, 1793, aged 68 years. Their children were four daughters and five sons; two of the daughters and one son died in infancy, and the other children survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Centennial Address, 167, 219; Statist. Account of Middlesex Co., 124, 140.

JOHN CLEAVELAND, the third son and the seventh of eleven children of Josiah Cleveland, of Canterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Josiah Cleveland, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and Canterbury, was born April 11, 1722, O. S. His second cousin, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland (Harv. Coll. 1735), was a direct ancestor of President

Cleveland. The mother of our graduate was Abigail, eldest daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts, and Canterbury. He was destined for a farmer's life, but an injury due to overwork during his youth disabled him for severe physical labor, and led to his seeking a College education.

He united with the Canterbury Church in 1740, and on entering College the next year found himself in a revival atmosphere, with which he was fully prepared to sympathize. His home circle in Canterbury was also especially moved by a similar revival, and one of his mother's brothers became conspicuous, in 1742, as a lay exhorter. In the fall vacation of 1744, John Cleaveland, with his brother Ebenezer (just admitted Freshman), incurred College censure by being present with their parents at what were technically "Separatist" meetings in Canterbury, though they were at the same time private meetings of the major part of the church of which John Cleaveland was a member. On their return to New Haven in November, the brothers were suspended by the Rector and Tutors, for violating the laws of the Colony and the College, and since they could not conscientiously make such an acknowledgment of wrong-doing as the Rector required, but vitiated their humble apology by "continuing to justify themselves," they were expelled in January, 1745. A great clamor followed this act, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain redress through the next General Assembly. It was not, however, until so late as 1763, long after it could have been of any value to him, that the subject of this notice was admitted to a degree by the College.

For several months in the year 1745 he studied theology with the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harv. 1729), the "New Light" pastor in Branford, Connecticut, and while thus engaged was invited by the Separatists in his native town to preach for them as a candidate for settlement. This offer he declined, but in September of the same year he

consented to supply a New Light (afterwards the Eleventh Congregational) Church in Boston, which he was still serving when he acted as the moderator of the ecclesiastical council which organized, on the 22d of May, 1746, a new Congregational Church in Chebacco Parish (since 1819 the town of Essex), in Ipswich, Massachusetts. This new enterprise was a secession from the old church in Chebacco, on grounds similar to those which had caused a separation in the Canterbury church; and when on December 17 he received a call to the pastorate of the new church, just as he was considering a call from his Boston congregation, he accepted the former, though the social advantages of the capital must have been more attractive. The pastor of the mother church in Chebacco (which was the Second Church in Ipswich), the Rev. Theophilus Pickering (Harv. 1719), exerted himself strenuously to prevent Mr. Cleaveland's ordination; but that event took place, on the 25th of February, 1747, and the old pastor was obliged to content himself with involving the intruder in a pamphlet war.

Mr. Pickering died a few months later, and Mr. Cleaveland by his zeal and activity secured the approbation of the entire community, so that on a future vacancy occurring in the ministry of the old church in Chebacco, he brought about, in 1768, an arrangement for the two societies to worship together, half the year in each meeting-house; this was soon followed (in 1770) by an agreement that the old parish should pay a part of Mr. Cleaveland's salary, and, in 1774, by a complete union of the two churches, and this in 1776 by a union of the ecclesiastical parishes. He remained sole pastor until his death, after a brief but painful illness, in Chebacco, April 22, 1799, at the age of 77. He preached as usual on the last Sabbath but one before his death.

His pastorate was repeatedly interrupted by service to his country. In March, 1758, he was commissioned by Governor Pownall as Chaplain in a Massachusetts regi-

ment raised under Colonel Bagley to assist in the invasion of Canada, and in this capacity he served on the shores of Lake George until October. The next year his regiment was ordered to the garrison at Louisburg, Cape Breton, which occasioned another absence of four months. In the succeeding years Mr. Cleaveland was conspicuously identified by his pulpit utterances and by his contributions to the newspapers with the rising sentiment against Great Britain.

When war came, he went at once to the front, and from June to November, 1775, was with the army about Boston as Chaplain of Colonel Little's regiment, the 17th Foot, while all his four sons were also in the service. Again in the fall of 1776 he served for a short time as chaplain of Colonel Jonathan Cogswell's Essex County regiment in the neighborhood of New York. It was said of him with significant if evident exaggeration, that he preached all the men of his parish into the army, and then went himself.

He was married, July 31, 1747, to Mary, younger daughter of Parker and Mary (Choate) Dodge, of Hamilton, then a part of Ipswich. She died of a cancer, on April 21, 1768, in her 47th year, and he married, in September, 1769, Mary Neale, widow of Captain John Foster, of the adjoining town of Manchester.

She died April 19, 1810, in her 80th year, at the home of one of her step-sons, in Topsfield, Massachusetts.

Of the four sons by the first marriage, the eldest was debarred by his health from completing his education at this College; he had, however, a long and useful career in his father's profession. Two other sons became physicians of distinction; and the fourth died young. By the same marriage there were three daughters, all of whom left descendants.

Mr. Cleaveland sustained the character of a very earnest, though not elegant, preacher, and a most exemplary and conscientious man.

A sermon occasioned by his death, by the Rev. Elijah Parish (Dartmouth Coll. 1785), was printed, and bears ample testimony to his character. As thus commemorated, "tho' of a mild spirit, he was decided in his opinions; tho' gentle in his manner, he was independent in his conduct. . . We recollect his pleasing address, his meekness of temper, the suavity of his manners, and the uniform propriety of his deportment. . . Charity and good nature were prominent features of his character."

He published :—

1. A Twig of Birch for Billy's Breech; A Letter to the Rev. Mr. William Hobby. . . Being a gentle and necessary Correction of him, for his Folly and Wickedness lately published to the World, in a Piece entitled, A Defence of the Itinerancy and the Conduct of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield. By J. C. Boston, 1745. 8°, pp. 13. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S. (imperfect.)*

The title is explained by one of the mottoes on the title-page: "Judgments are prepared for Scorners and Stripes for the Back of Fools." Prov. xix, 29.

2. A Plain Narrative of the Proceedings which caused the Separation of a Number of aggrieved Brethren from the Second Church in Ipswich. . . Boston, 1747. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. Essex Institute. Harv. Y. C.*

Anonymous. This was in reply to an attack by the Rev. Mr. Pickering, and was in turn replied to by him.

3. The Chebacco Narrative Rescu'd from the Charge of Falshood and Partiality. In a Reply to the Answer Printed by Order of the second Church in Ipswich. . . By a Friend of Truth. Boston, 1738 [error for 1748]. 4°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Prince. Y. C.*

Anonymous.

4. An Epicedium, or a Poetical Attempt upon the Life & Death of Mr. Josiah Cleaveland, late of Canterbury. . . Boston, 1753. 8°, pp. 16.

Anonymous, though the acrostical Preface discloses the author.

5. An Essay, to defend some of the most important Principles in the Protestant Reformed System of Christianity, on which the Churches of Christ in New-England, were originally founded:

More Especially; The Doctrine of Christ's Sacrifice and Atonement, as being absolutely necessary to the Pardon of Sin . . ; against the injurious Aspersions cast on the same, by Jonathan Mayhew, D.D., in his late Thanksgiving Sermon. Boston, 1763. 8°, pp. 108. [*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The nature of this pamphlet may be inferred from the title of Dr. Mayhew's scathing reply, in 1764: "A Letter of Reproof to Mr. John Cleaveland, occasioned by A defamatory Libel Published under his Name."

6. A Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Letter of Reproof to Mr. John Cleaveland of Ipswich. Boston, 1765. 8°, pp. 96.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The date appended is, Ipswich, August 21, 1764.

7. A Justification of his Church from the Strictures of the Rev. S. Wigglesworth of the Hamlet, and the Rev. Richard Jaques of Gloucester. 1765.

This is mentioned by Dr. Sprague, in his list of Cleaveland's publications, but has not been seen by me.

8. A Short and Plain Narrative of the late Work of God's Spirit at Chebacco in Ipswich, in the Years 1763 and 1764: with Some Account of the Conduct of the fourth Church of Christ in Ipswich, in admitting Members—and their Defence of said Conduct. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 90.

[*A. A. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

9. An Attempt to nip in the Bud the unscriptural Doctrine of universal Salvation, and some other dangerous Errors connected with it; which a certain Stranger, who calls himself John Murray, has, of late, been endeavoring to spread. . . Salem, 1776. 8°, pp. 46. [*B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

The Preface explains that the publication was delayed for a year by the war.

10. Infant-Baptism "from Heaven," and Immersion, as the only Mode of Baptism and a Term of Christian Communion, "of Men": Or, a Short Dissertation on Baptism. . . Salem, 1784. 8°, pp. 113+13.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. U. S.*

11. The Reverend Dr. N. Whitaker's Neighbour is come, and searcheth him: or, A Brief Defence of the late Council's Result, against The Doctor's Charges in his late Brief History. Salem, 1784. 8°, pp. 32+8. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv.*

The matter in dispute was connected with a council called by the Third Church in Salem.

12. Gospel-Ministers must be wise, faithful and exemplary, in order, to be pure from the blood of all men. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 26] preached at the Ordination of [his son] the Rev. John Cleaveland, Jun., . . in Stoneham, Oct. 19, 1785. Newbury-Port. 8°, pp. 40. [*A. A. S. A. C. A.*

The Sermon occupies pp. 5–27,—other parts of the exercises being appended.

Besides these, Professor Fisher has printed, in his Discourse on the History of the Church in Yale College (pp. 59–67), copious extracts from Mr. Cleaveland's Diary in 1742; while a grandson has edited his Journal as a Chaplain in 1758, in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, 1874–75 (vol. xii, pp. 85–103, 179–196; vol. xiii, pp. 53–63).

AUTHORITIES.

W. Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 1857. *Backus*, Hist. of the Baptists, 2d ed., ii, 70–72, 129–30. Dodge Family, 43. Essex Institute Hist. Collections, xii, 85–92; xxiv, 140–45. *Felt*, Hist. of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton, 263–66. *Fisher*, Hist. Discourse at Y. C., 53-68. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 190. *D. F. Lamson*, in Magazine of American History, xviii, 239–42. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 397–8, 419–22, 440, 470. Mass. Acts & Resolves, ed. Goodell, v, 478, 533–37. Paine Family Records, ii, 156. *E. Parish*, in Mass. Missionary Magazine, ii, 129–33. *Parkman*, Montcalm and Wolfe, ii, 76, 115–21. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 458–61. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 179–83. 200th Anniversary of 1st Church in Essex, 26–7, 72–95, 204–14. *Woolsey*, Hist. Discourse, 106, 108.

JONATHAN COLTON, the youngest of nine children of Captain George Colton, of that part of Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now Longmeadow, and grandson of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, was born March 11, 1726. His mother was Mercy, third daughter of Captain Luke and Sarah (Burt, Dorchester) Hitchcock, of Springfield.

After graduation he enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships at the College, meantime probably studying theology, and then seems to have entered on a business career; a subsequent bitter attack upon him by the Church of

England missionary at New London describes him at this period of his life as "a covetous man, a farmer, an apothecary, a merchant, and a usurer." In 1748 he undertook, while still a layman, the duty of reading the church services to the Episcopalians in Hebron, Connecticut, whence he went to England, in October, 1751, with the hope of returning to the same post as an ordained clergyman. He received deacon's and priest's orders in March, 1752, and was commissioned by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as their missionary for Hebron and vicinity. He embarked upon the return voyage in safety, but (as stated by his classmate Chandler, in his Appeal Defended, page 127) died from small-pox on the passage, on May 7, in his 27th year, and was buried in the ocean.

An elegy by Joseph Coalman was printed as a broadside soon after his death, and a copy is owned by Dr. C. J. Hoadly, the State Librarian of Connecticut.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 163–4. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 29. Soc. for Propagating the Gospel, Abstracts of Proceedings for 1752, 38; do. for 1753, 45; and for 1759, 56. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 535.

Nathaniel Draper is believed to have been a native of Woodstock, one of the towns which was transferred from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1749.

While in College he roomed with his classmate and neighbor, John Cleaveland.

The records of the Windham County (Connecticut) Association of Ministers, of which the pastor of Woodstock, Abel Stiles (Y. C. 1733), was a member, show that in May, 1746, a delegate from the vacant church in the adjoining town of Union applied for recommendation to some promising candidate for the pastorate; and a vote was passed to move Mr. Draper to apply himself to study

for a license. He studied with such profit that the same organization licensed him on the 14th of the following October; and in August, 1747, he was formally called to settle in Union, but declined. In May, 1748, the Windham Association received information that he had fallen into divers errors, and had practically joined the Separatists. After reasonable delay, they withdrew his license to preach, on the 10th of October, 1749.

He is next heard of in the outskirts of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he ministered for some time to a Separatist congregation which afterwards (in 1779) was incorporated as a separate precinct, and finally became the First church in Brighton. The historian Backus asserts that Mr. Draper was ordained as pastor of this congregation on the 24th of April, 1751, but deserted the Separatist cause some two or three years later; he also states that Draper had, before his ordination, adopted the doctrines of the Baptists.

His later career is unknown; but he is marked as dead in the catalogue of graduates issued in September, 1766, though not so marked in the catalogue printed in President Clap's Annals, earlier in the same year.

AUTHORITIES.

Backus, Hist. of the Baptists, ed. 1871, ii, 79, 277. *Hammond & Lawson*, Hist. of Union, 64–65. *Hovey*, Life of Backus, 106. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 384, 572. *L. R. Paige*, MS. letter, Nov. 11, 1885; Hist. of Cambridge, 295.

Simon Ely, the fourth and youngest son of Richard and Ruhama (Thompson) Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, of Lyme, was born in 1723. While in College he was an intimate friend and associate of his classmate Cleaveland, and shared his intense religious experience as a New Light.

Accordingly he studied divinity, and was early licensed

to preach by the Western Association of Ministers in New London County. In October, 1747, Fairfield East Association advised the church in Judea Parish (now Washington) to apply to him as a candidate. For some lack of orthodoxy, however, his license to preach was afterwards revoked by the New London Association, He spent some time (shortly before 1755) in the Province of New York or in that of New Jersey, and had some prospect of settling in a Presbyterian church of that region, but was prevented by reports which were rife against him. Later he returned to Connecticut, and in June, 1756, applied to the Hartford South Association for a license to preach; they referred him to the Association which had originally licensed him, from whom he obtained liberty to supply for a time in the parish of Chester, in Saybrook, where he declined a call to settle, but so far as now appears he was not again fully recommended to the churches.

He is said to have died in 1765, at the age of 42.

By his wife, Abigail Halsey, he had ten children. She next married Captain David Miller, of Middlefield Parish, in Middletown, Connecticut, and one of her sons by Mr. Ely, who died in December, 1775, at the age of 12 years, is buried in the Middlefield graveyard.

AUTHORITIES.

Fisher, Discourse on Hist. of Church in Y. C., 59, 63–4.

Samuel Field, third son and fourth child of Thomas Field, of Hatfield and Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) Field, was born, probably in Hatfield, October 10, 1725. His mother, Abigail Dickinson, was a sister of Jonathan and Moses Dickinson (Y. C. 1706 and 1717).

He settled in Saybrook (now the town of Old Saybrook), Connecticut, as a physician, and became a leading man in

that community. In 1771, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1780 and 1781, he was one of the representatives in the General Assembly; he also held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and was in sympathy with the patriot cause in the Revolution. His services were interrupted by his early death, in Saybrook, on the 25th of September, 1783, at the age of 58.

He married in 1745 his second cousin, Abigail, daughter of Deacon Joseph Field, Jr., and Mary (Smith) Field, of Sunderland, Massachusetts. His second wife, Hannah, died on the 9th of the next month after his own death, in her 48th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statist. Account of Middlesex Co., 125. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 493–4. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 61. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxv, 239.

Jeremiah Leaming, the eldest of nine children of Jeremiah and Abigail Leaming (who were married on July 4, 1716), was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey in Durham, Connecticut, on May 12, 1717. It is supposed that his father was a resident of Durham, though it is possible that he resided within the bounds of the adjoining township of Middletown; he was the youngest son of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leaming, of Southampton, L. I., and Durham. His mother was a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Hall, Blake) Turner, of Middletown.

While an undergraduate he declared for Episcopacy, and under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson acted as lay-reader to the churchmen of Norwalk, Connecticut, for two years from December, 1745, having been first admitted as a communicant by Dr. Johnson at Stratford on Christmas Day in that year. At the expiration of that time, he was sent to England, on Dr. Johnson's

recommendation, at the expense of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, to obtain orders, that he might thus be qualified to accept an appointment as master of the charity-school attached to that church and as assistant to the rector, the Rev. James Honyman. He was ordained deacon, on the 5th of June, 1748, by Bishop Gilbert, of Llandaff, and priest, June 19, 1748, by Bishop Hoadly, then of Winchester. In September he returned to America, and assumed the desired position. On Mr. Honyman's death, July 2, 1750, Mr. Leaming received a temporary appointment as minister of the church, and so officiated until the arrival of the next incumbent, in May, 1754. He continued to perform the duties of his original office (with an annual stipend of £20 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel), until the autumn of 1758, when, with the approval of the Propagation Society, he became the minister of the church in Norwalk, where he had formerly served as reader. In this parish he remained for nearly twenty-one years, acting also for the earlier part of the time as the missionary to Ridgefield, sixteen miles distant. During this period he appeared in print repeatedly in defence of church principles, and as the Revolution approached was identified with the loyalist party. In 1776 he was taken from his bed in an inclement wintry night, and lodged in the county jail as a tory, with the consequence of a severe cold, which settled in his hip, and made him a cripple for the rest of his life. In July, 1779, his church and a great part of his parish were laid in ashes by the British invasion of Fairfield County under General Tryon. By this disaster he lost all his personal property, furniture, books, and papers, while he was himself taken by the invaders to New York City. He was in comparatively affluent circumstances before these losses and the confiscation of his landed estate by the Americans. He remained in New York until after peace was declared, and was still there when ten of the Episcopal clergy of Connecticut met at Woodbury, on the 25th of

March, 1783, and fixed upon himself and the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748) as suitable, either of them, to go to England and seek consecration to the Episcopal office. Mr. Leaming being their first choice, the offer was first made to him, but he declined on account of his age (66) and infirmities. He returned, however, to Connecticut, and was the leading spirit in shaping the movements of the clergy and in conducting their correspondence during the wearisome delays which followed, and the president of and preacher at the convention which welcomed the new bishop on his return. Meantime, he had been elected, at Easter, 1784, rector of the parish in Stratford, the oldest in the State, where he ministered faithfully until Easter, 1790. He was once more urged (in 1787) to go abroad for consecration, as coadjutor to Bishop Seabury; and in 1789 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College. In these later years he was active and influential in promoting the union and organization of the Episcopal Church in the United States; and after this end was accomplished he gladly laid down the burden of the parochial office, being forced to that step by the infirmities of age.

On resigning at Stratford he retired at first to New York, but subsequently found an asylum in the home of the widow of the Hon. James A. Hillhouse, of New Haven, Conn., a friend of his deceased wife. Besides his lameness, he was afflicted in his last years by total loss of sight. He died here, on September 15, 1804, in his 88th year. For years before his death he was believed to be the oldest clergyman of the Episcopal Church in America. The epitaph over his grave, in the Grove Street cemetery, describes him as "well instructed, especially in his holy office; unremitting in his labours; charitable, patient, and of primitive meekness."

His first wife, Ann, died in child-birth in Newport on July 22, 1752, in her 22d year, and he married, in the latter part of the year 1755, Elizabeth Peck, of the New

York family which gave its name to "Peck Slip" in that city; she died early. They left no children, and her fortune went to the family of Bishop Abraham Jarvis (Y. C. 1761) of Connecticut, whose first wife was Mrs. Leaming's niece. Dr. Leaming's property at his death was inventoried at only $116.

He published:—

1. A Defence of the Episcopal Government of the Church: containing Remarks on two late, noted Sermons [by Charles Chauncy and Noah Welles] on Presbyterian Ordination. N.-Y., 1766. 8°, pp. 74.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

This is introduced by a commendatory extract from a Letter by Dr. Samuel Johnson, dated 1765. There is an historical Appendix, evincing considerable research.

2. A Second Defence, of the Episcopal Government, of the Church, containing Remarks, on the Objections advanced by Mr. Noah Welles. . . N.-Y., 1770. 8°, pp. 5, 81.

[*C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. The True Christian's Support under Affliction. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 17] Preached at Christ's-Church, in Stratford, Jan. 9, 1772 at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D. N.-H. [1772]. 4°, pp. 18. [*N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. U. S.*

4. The Evidence for the Truth of Christianity made plain—from Matters of Fact. In a Sermon [from Hebr. i, 1, 2]. Preached at Norwalk, January 28th, 1770, and at Trinity-Church, in the City of New-York, July 5th, 1772. . . N.-Y., 1772. 8°, pp. iii, 14.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus.*

The same, with an Appendix. N.-H., 1785. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Another edition was printed in New York in 1790. (8°, pp. 28.)

[*Y. C.*

5. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. iii, 16, 17], Preached before the Convention of the Clergy, of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, at Middletown, Aug. 3, 1785; the Day on which they recognized Bishop Seabury. N.-H. [1785]. 8°, pp. 18.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This makes a part of a pamphlet which also contains the Address

of the Clergy to the Bishop, his Answer, and his First Charge. The most of the pamphlet was republished in Edinburgh, 1786. 8°, pp. 40. [*Advocates' Library.*

6. Dissertations upon Various Subjects, which may be well worth the attention of every Christian; and of Real service to the sincere Inquirer after true Religion. N.-H., 1788. 8°, pp. 68. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. Portsmouth, 1789. 8°, pp. 68. [*N. Y. H. S.*

The same. Litchfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 72. [*A. C. A.*

The same. Pittsfield, 1808. 12°, pp. 117. [*A. C. A. Y. C.*

The last edition contains additional matter by other writers.

The same. Montreal, 1819. pp. 68. [*A. C. A.*

Five of Dr. Leaming's private letters (1786–89) are printed by Dr. Beardsley in his Life of Seabury. The fullest sketch of the life of Dr. Leaming is contained in a pamphlet by Dr. Beardsley, reprinted from the Churchman in 1885.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 136–7. *Beardsley*, Life & Services of J. Leaming; Life of Seabury, 59, 78–9, 109–13, 172, 215, 293, 364; Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 157, 213–14, 316, 328, 347, 399, 410, 416. *Conn. Journal*, Sept. 20, 1804. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., ii, 203, 257, 306. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middletown, 219–20. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th series, v, 405–6. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 255, 343. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 169, 179–80. Magazine of Amer. Hist. xx, 78–9. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i. 85, 88–90, 94, 102. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xiii, 127–8; xxiv, 148–9. N. Y. Marriage Licenses, 228. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, i, 318–19. Public Records of Conn., ii, 427. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Revolution, 2d ed., ii, 7. Seabury Centenary, Diocese of Conn., 25–6. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 129–30. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 267–9, 400–01, 463–7.

Freegrace Leavitt, son of Lieutenant Joshua Leavitt, of Suffield, and of Hannah (Devotion) Leavitt, and grandson of Josiah and Margaret (Johnson) Leavitt, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born August 12, 1719, and was baptized three days later by his uncle, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Harv. 1707), the pastor of Suffield. A half-brother was graduated here in 1758.

He studied theology, and was a candidate for settlement in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1747, and probably in

other parishes, before his acceptance of a call to Somers, a neighboring town to Suffield, and transferred with it from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1749. Here he was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church, July 6, 1748, and here he remained until his death, October 9, 1761, in his 43d year, of a nephritic disorder, which had troubled him for several years. "He was a superior scholar, and a strong, earnest and faithful preacher, and died greatly lamented."

He married, February 15, 1753, Abiah, second daughter of Captain Abraham and Mehitabel (Dwight) Burbank, of Suffield. They had no children, and she next married the Rev. Andrew Storrs (Y. C. 1760), of Northbury, now Plymouth, Connecticut, and after his death the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlem, Connecticut. She was born January 5, 1731, and died July 15, 1806.

After his death was published:

The ministerial Office, a good Work. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1] Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Leavitt in Walpole, May 27, 1761. N.-H. [1762]. 8°, pp. 40.
[*N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

A Preface, signed by three neighboring ministers, gives him a high character as a man and as a preacher.

AUTHORITIES.

C. Backus, Discourse, on Godly Fear, 24. Contributions to Ecclesiastical Hist. of Conn., 476–77. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 614. Dwight Family, i, 428. *Orcutt*, Hist of New Milford, 148. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict., ii, 43; iii, 70.

Nathaniel Lloyd was the ninth in a family of ten children of Henry and Rebecca Lloyd, of the ancestral (Sylvester) manor of Horse Neck, or Lloyd's Neck, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's County, Long Island, where he was born, November 11, 1725. His father was a son of James and Griselda (Sylvester) Lloyd, of Long

Island and of Boston, Massachusetts; and his mother was the youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tailer) Nelson, of Boston. A younger brother, James, became a distinguished physician in Boston; and a sister married Samuel Fitch (Y. C. 1742).

He was an Episcopalian by birth, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714), of Stratford, a warm friend of the family, mentions him in a letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, dated October 1, 1746, as a candidate for orders, though Dr. Johnson's parochial records show that he was not admitted as a communicant until December 7, 1746 (at Stratford). It does not appear, however, that he ever finished his studies, or crossed the ocean for ordination. His death in Boston Harbor, on the 16th of November, 1752, at the age of 27, is mentioned in the Boston News Letter of the next week (November 23), as follows:—

"Last Thursday Morning Mr. Nathanael Lloyd, a young Gentleman of Long-Island in New-York Government, with two other young men of this Town, going from hence in a Boat to his Brother's at Long-Island in our Harbour, by a sudden Gust of Wind the Boat overset, and they were all drowned."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn, i, 149. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xvii, 238. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 492. *Whitmore*, Account of the Temple Family, etc., 1871, 14.

Samuel Lockwood, the youngest child of James and Lydia (Smith) Lockwood, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 30, 1721.

He studied theology with his brother, the Rev. James Lockwood (Y. C. 1735), of Wethersfield, Connecticut; and was licensed to preach, in the summer of 1747, by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Minis-

ters. During the next winter he preached to the newly constituted parish (now town) of Marlborough, Connecticut; and thence went to another new parish in the vicinity, that of Andover, where the society voted unanimously, on the 11th of May, 1748, "to hire him to preach as a probationer in order to settlement." After the customary delays, he was ordained in Andover, February 15, 174$\frac{8}{9}$, (his brother preaching the sermon), over a church gathered the preceding day. He continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in this retired country parish for upwards of forty-two years. In 1791 an enfeebled state of health obliged him to seek rest, and by medical advice he visited the mineral springs in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York; his disease, however, rapidly increased, and he died there on the 18th of June, in his 70th year. He was buried in Andover, and his tombstone records that "He was a firm Advocate for the Doctrines of Grace and for evangelical Purity in Religion. He fulfilled the Work of the Ministry with Ability, Zeal, and Faithfulness. To Soundness in the Faith, he added an exemplary Piety and Holiness of Life." In the neighboring congregations, and in the State at large, he had a high reputation, especially for integrity and wisdom.

He was dignified in appearance, with a keen, piercing eye, and countenance expressive of intelligence; but was not an attractive preacher.

He was a Fellow of the College from September, 1777, until his death, and in 1789 the Corporation conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1787 he showed his interest in the institution by contributing one hundred pounds towards the purchase of new philosophical apparatus; and by his last will a bequest of £336, 14s., from which the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-two dollars was realized, was made, "to be improved to purchase good and useful books to enlarge the library of the College." During the latter part of his life he was accounted one of the wealthier ministers in the State.

He married, not long after his ordination, Anne, eldest child of Deacon Hezekiah and Anne (Stillman) May, of Wethersfield, who survived him, dying March 7, 1799, in her 77th year. He had no children, but adopted and educated the Rev. William Lockwood (Y. C. 1774), one of the sons of his brother James.

He published :—

Civil Rulers an Ordinance of God, for Good to Mankind. A Sermon [from Rom. xiii, 4], Preached before the General Assembly, of the Colony of Connecticut, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 12, 1774. N.-London, 1774. 8°, pp. 39.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This discourse in notable, among others of the same series, for its burden of practical suggestions, including pleas for pecuniary assistance to the College, and for some attempt to diminish the amount of needless litigation and the plague of vagrant tramps.

The Right-Hand of Fellowship, given by him to the Rev. John Marsh, at his ordination in Wethersfield, as successor to the author's brother, is printed (New-Haven, 1774) with the Rev. Samuel Woodward's Sermon on that occasion.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 284. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 203. Lockwood Family Genealogy, 48, 106–13. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 465–7 ; Centennial Discourse at Andover, 13–18, 30. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190 ; vi, 66.

John Haynes Lord, the only child of Elisha Lord (Y. C. 1718) and Mary (Haynes) Lord, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that town, in 1724, and was baptized on December 17 of that year. His mother became the wife of Rector Clap in the February before he entered College.

He inherited large wealth, and resided in Hartford, where he was respected for his many charities, and was prominent in social and political life. He died in Hartford, March 24, 1796, in his 72d year. In the notice of

his death he is styled "Captain." His estate was inventoried at £3368.

He married Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel Knowles, of Hartford. She survived him, with four sons and three daughters, and died on February 15, 1803, at the age of 77.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Genealogical Notes, 350. Hist. Catalogue of 1st Church in Hartford, 52, 196. *Porter*, Hist. Notices of Hartford, ii, 11.

Daniel Lyman, the tenth child of Lieutenant Benjamin Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, of Northampton, was born in that town, April 13 [or 18?], 1718, and was thus in his 28th year at the time of his graduation. His mother was Thankful, third daughter of Deacon Medad and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy, of Northampton. During his Senior year he was a sympathizer with the Cleaveland brothers (see above, page 30) in their New Light views.

He remained in New Haven after graduation, as a merchant, and from September, 1747, until February, 1752, was employed as the Steward of the College. A little later (in October, 1753) he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Colony to be Surveyor of Lands in and for the county of New Haven. Between 1759 and 1767 he served as deputy for New Haven in fourteen sessions of the Assembly, From 1760 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and he was often appointed on important commissions by the Legislature.

On December 29, 1751, he united by letter (from the First Church in Northampton) with the First Church in New Haven, and on May 23, 1754 (at the age of 36) he was chosen one of their deacons, though not ordained to the office until August, 1755; but in April, 1758, he trans-

ferred his membership to the White Haven (or Separatist) Church, in which he filled the office of deacon for the rest of his life.

He died in New Haven, after a lingering illness, October 16, 1788, in his 71st year, "justly respected and lamented." His estate was inventoried at £638.

He married, June 6, 1748, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, of New Haven, who was born April 15, 1725, and died August 1, 1751. He next married, June 25, 1752, Sarah, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah Miles, of New Haven, who was born August 6, 1731, and died October 14, 1768. Within a few months he was again married, to Ellen, widow of Seth Benedict, of Norwalk, Connecticut (who died in 1764), and daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor Fairchild, of Norwalk. She next married Deacon Lyman's classmate, Dr. Thaddeus Betts, and died March 23, 1825, at the age of 95.

By his first marriage he had two children, who died in infancy. Two sons and two daughters by his second marriage grew to maturity; one of the daughters was the wife of Peter Colt (Y. C. 1764).

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 56. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 39. *Coleman*, Lyman Family Genealogy, 391. *Fisher*, Discourse on Hist. of Church in Y. C., 59, 63. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 111. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 333. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 226. Lockwood Family Genealogy, 209. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 549. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict., iii, 134. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, iii, 183–4.

Elihu Lyman, a brother of the preceding, was born in Northampton, July 10, 1720.

For a short time after graduation he taught school; and among the manuscript correspondence of Ezra Stiles (Y. C. 1746) are preserved two or three of his letters written from Oyster Bay, Long Island, in May and June,

1747, while he was keeping a school of thirty or more scholars, for which he received £6 per quarter with his board and a horse for riding.

Later, he went into business in New Haven, with his brother Daniel. In March, 1755, at the special session of the General Assembly called to provide for the raising of men to join in the movement against Crown Point, he was appointed Commissary of the provisions and muster-rolls of the forces. He received a similar appointment the next year, in connection with another intended expedition; and he died in or near Albany during the early part of the year 1758, in his 38th year. He was unmarried.

Among President Stiles's papers is a copy of an interesting letter from Mr. Lyman, dated at Albany, September 17, 1755, and containing a graphic account of the battle of Lake George.

His estate was insolvent, the inventory showing a total of £81, chiefly in clothing and cash, and £355 in debts owing to him; while the claims on him amounted to £628, his brother being the largest creditor. A commissary for the Colony who succeeded him at Albany was sued for the expenses of his funeral, which were finally paid out of the public treasury.

AUTHORITIES.

Coleman, Lyman Family Genealogy, 392. Conn. Colony Records, xi, 290; xii, 104. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 111-12. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Letters, i, 306–8; v, 38–44.

John Richards, the second of nine children of Lieutenant Thomas Richards, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Welton) Richards, of Waterbury, was born there on June 23, 1726. His mother was Susanna, daughter of John Turner, of Hartford, and widow of Samuel Reynolds, of Preston, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, May 31, 1748, by the New Haven County Association of Ministers. After due trial he was ordained on the 2d of November, 1748, pastor of the church in the parish of North Guilford, Connecticut, as successor to the Rev. Samuel Russell (Y. C. 1712), who had died in January, 1746; and on the 1st of August, 1749, he married Dorothea, daughter of his predecessor, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Difficulties arose about 1761, and charges (principally of absorption in secular concerns to the neglect of his parochial duties, and harshness towards certain individuals in the church) were made against him before the County Association, in September, 1764, and again in May, 1765; as a result of investigation, he was mildly censured, and finally at his own request he was dismissed from his charge on the 24th of December, 1765.

He then removed his residence to Waterbury. His next stated employment was in the village of New Concord, in the township of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, where he is said to have gathered a Congregational Church in 1771, to which he ministered until 1773.

About 1775 he removed to Piermont, in Grafton County, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut. A Congregational Church had been organized there in 1771, on the half-way covenant basis, and on February 5, 1776, this church called him as pastor, on a salary of £30 per annum, to be increased as the town increased up to £70. A meeting-house was begun in 1780, but its completion was delayed, and in 1782 the pastor offered to give the arrears of his unpaid salary towards this object, by which means the house appears to have been finished. He was admitted (*ad eundem*) Master of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1782. The imperfect records of the church and town do not show the length of his pastorate in Piermont, but he was certainly still there in 1784, and is reported to have retained his office until 1802, but this is doubtful.

He is said to have died in 1814, but whether in Piermont, or (as according to another account) in Weybridge, Addison County, Vermont, is uncertain.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. W. A. C. Converse, MS. Letter, July 17, 1895. *Farmer*, in Amer. Quarterly Register, vi, 244. *Hazen*, in Congregational Quarterly, xvii, 567; xviii, 305. *Lawrence*, N. H. Churches, 570–1. *Morse*, Richards Family Genealogy, 27, *Smyth*, Hist. of Guilford, 117.

WILLIAM RUSSELL was the eldest son of the Rev. William Russell (Y. C. 1709), of Middletown, Connecticut, and was born there, July 23, 1723.

He resided at College after graduating as one of the Berkeley scholars, and as Tutor from June, 1749, through the next college year, and doubtless pursued meantime the study of theology, though he did not become a member of his father's church until June, 1749. In the latter part of 1750 he began preaching in Windsor, Connecticut, where he received a call to settle over the First Church in the following February, on an annual salary of £67. He accepted the call, but his ordination did not take place until July 24, 1754. He came to his work at a trying period, after an interval of upwards of three years since the death of the last pastor, and in the midst of contentions and divisions respecting the building of a meeting-house; but his prudence and fidelity won the entire confidence of his people.

He died in Windsor, April 17, 1775, in his 52d year. His estate was inventoried at £994, and included about 130 volumes of books.

He married, about the time of his ordination, Abigail, daughter of the late Samuel Andrew, Jr. (Y. C. 1711), of Milford, Connecticut. She died in Windsor, June 13, 1763, aged 39 years. By her he had two sons and two daughters; one son, William Andrew Russell, was graduated here in 1776.

He married, secondly, January 18, 1770, Abigail, third daughter of Captain Roger Newberry (Y. C. 1726), of the parish of Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), in Windsor. The issue of this marriage was a son who died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, new ed., i, 279–80, 519.

JOHN SEARLE, son of James and Mary Searl, and grandson of John and Mary (North) Searl, of Northampton, was born in Northampton, May 14, 1721. His parents were poor, and the boy's education is said to have been due to the interest taken in him by his early pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720); his social rank in the class was below all his twenty-six classmates. His father subsquently removed to Simsbury, in Connecticut.

He is said to have studied theology with Jonathan Edwards, and was licensed to preach in 1746. In May, 1748, he received a call to the parish of Judea (now Washington), Connecticut, where his classmate Brinsmade was subsequently settled. Early in 1749 he began to preach in Sharon, Connecticut, and on the 3d of April a formal call was extended to him. This call he accepted, and he was ordained there, on August 2, 1749. He had been settled but a short time before his health began to fail, and he was absent on this account for some time in the latter part of 1750. Substitutes were repeatedly employed by the town, for considerable periods, and on the continued decline of his health he was dismissed from his office, June 25, 1754, by the Litchfield Association, with the reluctant consent of his people. The tradition there represents him as of mild and unassuming deportment, and much given to metaphysical investigation.

He then returned to Simsbury, and was restored to health sufficiently to be able to supply the vacant pulpit there for a few months. On his further recovery he was

installed, January 19, 1759, as pastor of the Congregational Church in Stoneham, Massachusetts, a small town ten miles north of Boston. While settled here he is said to have assisted in preparing for posthumous publication some of the writings of his preceptor, Jonathan Edwards.

He resigned his charge in Stoneham, late in April, 1776, moved thereto, in his own words, by "the difficulty of the times, whereby there was not a probable prospect of support for his family, but more especially on account of his ill health occasioned by easterly winds." He then made his headquarters for some time at his wife's father's, in the northern part of Stoughton, Massachusetts, now Canton, and found employment in various places for longer or shorter periods. When his son entered College in 1779, he seems to have been living in Norwich (West Farms?), Connecticut. President Stiles, in his MS. Diary, April 8, 1781, says: "He has been preaching in divers places; and received a Call to settle in the Ministry at Darby North Hill [*i. e.*, Great Hill Society, in the northwest part of Derby, Connecticut]. But I have dissuaded his Acceptance, there being but about 40 Families & few only of these liberal. He is one of the most learned Divines & thoro' Theologians in America."

He accepted a call (given August 12, 1783) to become the first settled minister of the Congregational Church in Royalton, in central Vermont, where he was installed, November 19, 1783. His health soon failed, and a vote was passed by the town, March 14, 1787, to join with the church in calling a council for his dismission; but before this result was attained his death occurred, July 5, 1787, in his 67th year.

He married Hephzibah, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dunbar (Harv. 1723), of Stoughton; and his son, Samuel Dunbar Searle, was graduated at this College in 1781. The father in earlier years spelt his name *Searl;* but the spelling was changed to *Searle*, in conformity with the son's usage, in the Triennial Catalogue of 1781.

He published :

1. A Funeral Sermon [from Rom. xiv, 8] Delivered at Newbury-Port, Dec. 30, 1770. Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Phebe Parsons, Consort of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons [Y. C. 1729]. Boston, 1771. 8°, pp. 54.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

2. Revelation a Guide to Reason : or, The Word of God our supreme Rule in Religion. A Sermon [from I Cor. ii, 11–13] delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Peabody. . . Nov. 25, 1772. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 35.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. The Character and Reward of a good and faithful Servant of Jesus Christ. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 21], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons . . 1776. Newbury-Port, 1778. 8°, pp. lxvi.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

This Sermon is reprinted in volume I of Sixty Sermons by Mr. Parsons, published in 1779.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, xi, 377, 387. *Barber*, Conn. Historical Collections, 492–3. Boston News Letter, Jan. 25, 1759. *Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 341. *Dwight*, Travels, iii, 242. *McLaughlin*, Re-dedication Discourse at Sharon, 8, 9. *Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, 72. Royalton Church Centennial, 1877, 8–10. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 27–35. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 104. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Apr. 8, 1781 ; and MS. Lists of Churches & Pastors in N. E., 111.

William Smith, the eldest son of the Hon. William Smith (Y. C. 1719), of New York, was born June 18 [or 25], and was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church in that city, July 7, 1728, and was graduated at the early age of 17.

Immediately upon graduation he began the study of law in the office of his father, having for his associate William Livingston (Y. C. 1741). He was appointed clerk in the Court of Chancery in 1748, and was licensed as an attorney on the 22d of October, 1750, and at first

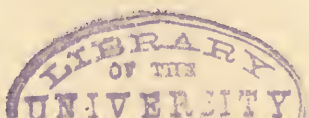
entered into partnership in New York City with Livingston, who had preceded him by two years in admission to the bar. They were also associated in the preparation and publication (1752–62) of the first collection of the Laws of the Province. "William Smith, Junior," as he was commonly called, at least until his father's death in 1769, soon attained a large and lucrative practice, and also found an early opportunity for the exercise of his literary ability in connection with the anonymous political writings of the day. He is believed to have contributed to the Independent Reflector (1752–3) and to some of the other series of papers of which his friend Livingston was the main author. He was still under 30 when he published over his own name the first instalment of that History of New York, which has given him the distinctive title of "William Smith, the Historian." By this volume he incurred the displeasure of the churchmen of the Province, who professed to detect in it the author's bias as a Presbyterian against the Church of England and its missionaries. But although deeply interested in the political movements of the day, he was above all a learned, skillful, and conscientious lawyer, so that when in 1767 Governor Moore requested of the British ministry his appointment on the Governor's Council, it was with the honest statement: "he is now at the head of the profession of the law, and will be of great service in the Council, as his opinions may always be depended on, not only from his knowledge of the law but his integrity." His appointment followed the same year, the vacancy which he filled being made by his father's resignation. He was also repeatedly employed on important public commissions, such as that for settling the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts.

In 1765, during the Stamp Act agitation, he urged on the British prime minister an elaborate scheme of union and home rule for the colonies, not unlike Franklin's Plan of Union in 1754; and again in 1775, on the approach of independency, he exerted himself to turn the sentiment of

New York in favor of reconciliation. Failing in this, and conscientiously believing that the rebellion was treasonable, he left the city early in the spring of 1776 for his country seat at Haverstraw, with the purpose and desire of neutrality. His name was early placed, however, on the list of persons suspected by the provincial authorities, and in November or December, 1776, he was obliged to remove to a greater distance, and was confined on his parole at the Manor of Livingston on the Hudson. While residing there, he was freely consulted by the leaders in state politics, and in particular contributed essential aid to the drafting of the new Constitution of New York, adopted in 1777. In July, 1778, he was released from his parole, and on declining to take the new oath of allegiance to the State was ordered to depart from the jurisdiction, and sent to New York City. He was in high favor there, and was appointed in 1779 one of the Board of twelve Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies.

In April, 1780, he was notified of his appointment by British authority as Chief Justice of the Province, and on the 4th of May he took the oaths of office; but it is hardly necessary to say that the validity of his commission had no wider recognition. His influence with the resident British authorities was always great, and at the same time he was not without proofs of the continued respect of his former associates. He was one of the three commissioners sent to Washington in September, 1780, by Sir Henry Clinton, to intercede for the life of Major André.

On the 5th of December, 1783, he sailed with his son for England, on board the frigate which carried the British commander-in-chief, leaving his wife and daughters in New York. On the 1st of September, 1785, he was appointed Chief Justice of Canada, but he remained in England for a twelvemonth longer, not arriving in Quebec until October 23, 1786. Thenceforwards he devoted himself with distinguished honor to the duties of his office, until stricken on the bench with a fever which ended his life in a few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days. He died in Quebec, December 3, 1793, in his 66th year. By an Act of the Legislature of New York, passed in April, 1790, he had been restored to citizenship in the State, but he never availed himself of the opportunity to return.

He married, on the 3d of November, 1752, Janet, second daughter of James Livingston, a wealthy merchant of New York City, and Elizabeth (Kierstede) Livingston. She died on the day of the completion of her 89th year, November 30, 1819, in Quebec, at the house of her son-in-law, Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Of their ten children, five died in infancy, one daughter in her 20th year, and the rest—one son and three daughters—survived their father.

He published:

The History of the Province of New-York, from the First Discovery to the Year M.DCC.XXXII. To which is annexed, A Description of the Country. . . . Lond., 1757. 4°, pp. xii, 255 + 1 pl.

[*Astor. B. Ath. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S. Y. C.*

This edition was reprinted (without the original dedication, to the Earl of Halifax) in London, 1776. 8°, pp. viii, 334.

[*Harv. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S.*

Also, in Philadelphia, 1792. 8°, pp. 276.

[*A. A. S. B. Publ. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

There was also a French translation, by Marc Ant. Eidous, viz:—

Histoire de la Nouvelle-York . . Traduite de l'Anglois par M. E. * * * . A Londres, 1767. 12°, pp. xvi, 415.

[*L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Watkinson.*

The English text was reprinted, with a Continuation [by J. V. N. Yates, which was to extend to the Commencement of the Year 1814, but did not proceed beyond 1747]. Albany, 1814. 8°, pp. 512.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Pa. Hist. Soc. U. S. Y. C.*

In 1826 the New York Historical Society published, as volume 4 of its Collections, the author's

Continuation of the History of the Province of New York, to the Appointment of Governor Colden, in 1762. N. Y., 1826. 8°, pp. vii, 308. [*N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The same was reissued by the Historical Society, together with the original history, and a memoir of the author, by his son, making two volumes. N. Y., 1829. 8°, pp. xvi, 320; and iii, 308. These volumes were reprinted from the same types, in New York, in 1830, with the title page of the Historical Society's Collections; pp. xvi, 390; and v, 390.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

Some of the correspondence between Cadwallader Colden and the author, in 1759, respecting certain alleged errors and misstatements in his History, is printed in volume 2 of the 2d Series of Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society; and further letters of Governor Colden (1759–60) on the same subject are in the Collections of the same Society for 1868.

One of his legal opinions as Solicitor-General to the Crown, in 1763, on the distribution of forfeitures under the acts of trade, is printed by George Chalmers, in his Opinions of Eminent Lawyers, vol. ii, pp. 281–84.

A few of his private letters are in print, *e. g.*:—Three letters to General (and Governor) Monckton, 1764–65, in the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, 4th Series, x; portions of four letters, 1766–68, to Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, with reference to the beginnings of Dartmouth College, in Chase's Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 65–66, 93, 95–96; a letter to Governor Tryon, 1775, in Documents relating to the Colonial Hist. of N. Y., viii, 653–4; a letter to General Philip Schuyler, 1777, in the American Historical Record, ii, 38–9.

Some of his MS. letters to Governor George Clinton are preserved among the Clinton Papers in the New York State Library.

Six of his letters to the Earl of Carlisle, in 1778–79, are given in volume i of B. F. Stevens's "Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives relating to America" (1889).

"A Review of the Military Operations in North-America," published anonymously at London in 1757, has sometimes been attributed to him; but more usually is referred to William Livingston (Y. C. 1741); it is probable that Smith gave some assistance in its preparation. (See Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, v, 587, for references to the evidence on this point.)

An engraving from a portrait in the possession of his descendants is given in volume 6 of the Magazine of American History, in connection with a sketch of his life by Maturin L. Delafield. A miniature portrait, by Henry Stubble, which appears to be a replica of the one just mentioned, is in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

A very embittered and hostile view (prompted in part it is likely by jealousy) of Chief-Justice Smith's character is given in Judge Thomas Jones's "History of New York during the Revolutionary War." Judge Jones, however, justly points out the influence on public affairs of a young triumvirate of Yale graduates—William Livingston (1741), William Smith (1745), and John Morin Scott (1746)—in New York City about 1750 to 1770, all of them being Presbyterians and strongly in favor of republican or independent principles and of Provincial as against Imperial rights.

AUTHORITIES.

John Adams, Works, ii, 347–9, 353–4. Albany Institute, Transactions, i, 154–56, 207–09. Amer. Hist. Record, ii, 38. Documents relating to the Colonial Hist. of N. Y., vii, 371, 909–10; viii, 62, 221, 257, 653–4, 685, 750, 771, 801, 809. Hist. Magazine, ii, 148–9; xiv, 266–8. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revol., *passim*. *Lamb*, Hist. of City of N. Y., ii, 161, 206. Magazine of Amer. History, v, 21; vi, 418–31. Memoir prefixed to his History of N. Y., by his son William, 1829. *F. Moore*, Diary of the Amer. Revol., i, 193; ii, 95. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 312–13. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey History, 180–1.

DAVID STRONG, the second son of Lieutenant Jedediah Strong, a farmer in that part of Lebanon which is now Columbia, Connecticut, and grandson of Jedediah and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Lebanon, was born May 23, 1724. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Webster of Lebanon.

He settled as a physician and farmer in his native parish, and attained local distinction in the pursuit of his profession. He is said to have seen some service in the war of the Revolution, but this is doubtful.

He died in the town of Columbia, September 11, 1807, in his 84th year.

He married, July 29, 1756, Rebecca Swift, who died on the 21st of the following April; her infant son died a few days later. He next married, April 27, 1758, Deborah, second daughter of Ephraim and Deborah (Bailey) Terry, of Lebanon, by whom he had five daughters and three sons. She died in 1824, at the age of 90.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. F. D. Avery, MS. Letter, March 9, 1874. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 840–2. Terry Families, 24, 49–50.

William Sturgeon was a son of the Rev. Robert Sturgeon, who was settled over the Congregational parish (now town) of Wilton, in Norwalk, Connecticut, from 1726 to 1732, and over the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, N. Y., from 1732 to 1743. The father was of Scotch, or Scotch-Irish, descent, and as the son was born about 1722, before the father's first known appearance in this country, he may have been of Transatlantic birth.

During the year after graduation he was employed as a schoolmaster in Rye, New York, in the near neighborhood of his father's last settlement. The son, however, conformed to the Church of England, and by the fall of 1746 had declared himself a candidate for orders. At a meeting of the vestry of Christ Church, Philadelphia, on December 6, 1746, a letter was laid before them by the rector from the Rev. Henry Barclay (Y. C. 1734), of New York City, recommending Mr. Sturgeon for the vacant position of assistant minister. Due inquiry was instituted into his character and qualifications, and in January, 1747, the vestry addressed a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, nominating him for appointment as assistant to the rector, and catechist "for the instruction of negroes and others"; the portion of his salary provided by the Propagation Society for this service was £30 *per annum*. Mr. Sturgeon went to England at once and received orders in May, his appointment to Christ Church dating from May 30. He returned in the fall, and was inducted into office on the 30th of October. A letter sent by the vestry to the Venerable Society, April 25, 1749, says: "We have now the pleasure to inform you that Mr. Sturgeon has rendered himself agreeable to the congregation; and, considering his youth, and the stinted

education given in the American Colleges, he discharges extremely well the offices of his function, and will, we do not doubt, continue to give entire satisfaction." The rector and people gave him a liberal support, and the Society increased their allowance to him to £50 a year in 1756. About that date the aged rector of the church (Robert Jenney, LL.D.) was laid aside from active service by paralysis, and the entire ministerial duties devolved on Mr. Sturgeon. At the same time, the vestry were induced to build an additional church, to meet the demands of the population; and in 1759, the Rev. Jacob Duché was associated with Mr. Sturgeon in the same rank of assistant minister. The rector died in 1762, and his place was supplied during the same year by the election of the Rev. Richard Peters, a former assistant minister of the church. At the same time Mr. Sturgeon's salary was fixed at £200, £50 of which was paid by the Venerable Society. Partly in consequence of ill health, and partly with the object of retrieving his fortune, which was somewhat embarrassed, he resigned his office, July 31, 1766; he appears to have had some hope of a transfer in the same year to another mission (Oxford) in Pennsylvania, but was disappointed. He died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1770, and was buried in the grounds of Christ Church. An obituary notice in the Pennsylvania Gazette speaks feelingly of the afflictions of his later years, by deaths in his family and other distresses, as if the close of his life was melancholy in the extreme.

He married, September 3, 1749, in Philadelphia, Miss Hannah Denormandie of that city, by whom he had a large family of children. She died in Philadelphia, January 8, 1769, in her 43d year.

A letter of Dr. Jenney's is preserved, which shows that, ten years after Mr. Sturgeon's settlement in Philadelphia, there was still a wide prejudice against him on account of "the place and manner of his education," which interfered with his further advancement. He was very laborious in

his office, but seems to have failed of gaining a deep hold on the parish. Several of his letters to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (1758–65) are printed, in whole or in part, in Bishop Perry's Papers relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania.

The letters of the Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, speak slightingly of Mr. Sturgeon's abilities and reputation, and describe him as "but an unengaging preacher, averse to public bustle, and of but indifferent abilities, though otherwise a man of much apparent piety, that has taken much pains in his office."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 149. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Church in Westchester Co., N. Y., 277. *Dorr*, Hist. Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 90–1, 93, 96, 107, 117, 130–34, 157, 289. Pa. Chronicle, Jan. 16, 1769, 443. Pa. Gazette, Nov. 8, 1770. Pa. Magazine of Hist., iv, 423; vii, 105. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Pennsylvania, 248–50, 258–9, 274, 332, 341, 355–6, 372–77, 415; and in Delaware, 95, 110. *H. W. Smith*, Life of Rev. Wm. Smith, i, 221–22, 322–23, 406–07. Soc. Prop. Gospel, Abstracts for 1745. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 181. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 492–3. Wilton Congregational Church, 150th Anniversary, 19, 23.

Nathanael Taylor, son of Daniel Taylor, a farmer, of Danbury, Connecticut, by his second wife, —— Starr, and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Ketcham) Taylor, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Danbury, August 27, 1722.

After graduation he taught school in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He also studied theology, and was licensed to preach, October 7, 1747, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. He immediately began preaching in the town of New Milford, Connecticut, and on the 3d of January following he was called to settle as their pastor, on a salary of £400, old tenor. His ordination took place on June 29, 1748, and he continued in office until his death, in New Milford, after a long illness, December 9, 1800, in his 79th year.

He accepted an appointment from the Governor of the Colony to serve as chaplain to Colonel Nathan Whiting's regiment, in the campaign of 1762 against Crown Point. He was also during his early ministry accustomed to add to his means of support by maintaining a grammar school in his house for the preparation of boys for college. He was earnestly in favor of the American Revolution, and gave up his salary for one year as a practical evidence of his sympathy with the burdens imposed on his parish by the war. In 1789 he requested the settlement of a colleague-pastor, and the Rev. Stanley Griswold (Y. C. 1786) was accordingly settled, January 20, 1790, after which date Mr. Taylor rarely preached in his old pulpit; during these later years of his life he was accounted among the wealthier clergy in the State. He was elected a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale College in September, 1774, and retained the office until his death; he was remarkable for the regularity of his attendance on their sessions, until his last illness. He was also of essential service to the Corporation by assuming for many years the oversight of the farms belonging to the College in various parts of Litchfield County.

He married, February 23, 1749, Tamar, second daughter of his predecessor, the Rev. Daniel Boardman (Y. C. 1709), of New Milford. She was born March 26, 1723, and died June 27, 1795, aged 72 years. He next married, March 25, 1797, Zipporah, widow of Deacon Daniel Bennett (Y. C. 1748), of Huntington, Connecticut, who had previously been the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Y. C. 1747), of Setauket, in Brookhaven, Long Island, and was the daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Thompson) Strong, of Brookhaven. She was born February 1, 1743, and died in Huntington, June 13, 1835, in her 93d year.

He had by his first marriage four sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in infancy, and the second was the father of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor (Y. C. 1807), Professor of Theology in Yale College. The two younger

sons were graduated at this College, in 1776 and 1785 respectively. The elder daughter married Daniel Everett (honorary M.A., Y. C. 1785), a lawyer in New Milford, and the younger married another lawyer of the town, Nicholas S. Masters, of the class of 1779, Yale College. Portraits of Mr. Taylor and of his first wife, by Earle, are in possession of his descendants; a photograph of the former is in Orcutt's History of New Milford.

As a pastor he was greatly revered and influential, his natural vivacity of temperament making a distinct part of his power. As a preacher he held a high rank for plain, practical teaching; he was sound in doctrine, and also liberal and broad in his sympathies.

He published:

1. Praise due to God for all the Dispensations of his wise and holy Providence. A Sermon [from Rom. xi, 33–36] Preached at Crown-Point, at the Close of the Campaign, 1762. N.-H. [1762]. 8°, pp. 28. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

2. The Office and Authority of the Gospel Minister, and the Mutual Obligations Ministers and People are under to maintain the Honour of Christianity; considered in a Sermon [from I Thess. v, 12, 13] Preached at the Ordination of the Rev'd Mr. David Brownson [Y. C. 1762], at Oxford, Apr. 25, 1764. N.-H., 1765. 8°, pp. 26. [*C. H. S.*

3. He is also supposed to have been the author of

A Second Dialogue, Between a Minister and his Parishioner. Concerning the Half-Way Covenant. Hartford, 1769. 8°, pp. 15. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

This was in reply to a Dialogue by Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), published in 1769.

The sermon preached by his colleague on the Sabbath after Mr. Taylor's death was printed (Litchfield, 1801, 8°, pp. 32). It gives an attractive picture of his character and life, and singles out his "active and ardent desire of Peace" as, on the whole, the crowning trait of his constitution.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 478. *Dwight*, Hist. of the Strong Family, i, 647. Litchfield Co. Consociation Centennial, 66–69. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 148–52, 176–90, 285–7, 623–5, 774, 868. *Schroeder*, Memoir of Mrs. M. A. Boardman, 390. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 467–69. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 152, 190.

Samuel Tuthill was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1725, a younger son of John and Elizabeth Tuthill, of Southold, and grandson of John Tuthill, Jr., who was repeatedly a member of the General Assembly of New York from Suffolk County. His father died while he was in College.

He settled as a physician in Morristown, New Jersey, and there married Sarah Kenny, of Morristown, November 3, 1751. The baptisms of their four daughters and three sons, between 1754 and 1770, are on the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. Dr. Tuthill was one of the Trustees of that Church from 1762 to 1788.

He died in Morristown, May 31, 1814, at the age of 79, and his wife died November 12, 1811, in her 80th year. One of their daughters married Dr. William Campfield (Coll. of N. J. 1784), a distinguished physician of Morristown.

Dr. Tuthill was commissioned, October 27, 1775, by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of light horse about to be raised in the eastern part of the State; but it is not probable that the regiment was ever called into service. He resigned this appointment about three months later. He was also commissioned in 1759 and again in 1768 as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Morris County.

AUTHORITIES.

A. Griffin, Journal, 62–3. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 190. Morristown 1st Presbyterian Church Record, i, 14; iv, 127; *etc.* *W. H. Tuthill*, MS. Letter, May 5, 1869. *Wickes*, Hist. of N. J. Medicine, 195.

Moses Tuttle, sixth and youngest child of John Tuttle, whose homestead was on a part of the present college square, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Powell)

Tuttle of New Haven, was born here June 25, 1715. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Johnson) Humiston, of New Haven.

He is said to have followed a seafaring life for some years, and did not graduate till over 30. He married his second cousin, Martha Edwards, of East Windsor, Connecticut, the youngest sister of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720); this marriage is said by some authorities to have occurred in 1746; but this date is disproved by the will of the father of the bride, written in September, 1749, which describes her as then unmarried.

He perhaps studied theology in New Haven; certainly he was teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School here just before his call to settle as pastor in Bedford parish, which afterwards became the town of Granville, in Hampden County, Massachusetts, where he was ordained in January, 1746–7,—a church being gathered at the same time. The erection of a church building was due in great part to his efforts, and his contribution for that purpose was the largest received. He continued there for six years (President Stiles says, dismissed about February, 1752), and the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley (Y. C. 1792), who succeeded him forty-three years later, reports that "he was an orthodox and faithful minister, and his short ministry was blest with prosperity and peace." He then returned to New Haven.

We next trace him in May, 1756, when he appears to have been settled over a Presbyterian Church in Kent County, Delaware, and his name appears on the lists of the Presbytery of Lewes, Delaware, up to September, 1762. In July and August, 1762, he disposed of several parcels of land which he still owned in New Haven, and in the deeds of sale he describes himself as "of Worcester County, Maryland,"—that being the county lying directly south of Delaware. In November, 1763, the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Ministers paid him £25, in consequence of his extreme poverty, and his desire

to return to the place whence he had been driven by the late French War.

In May, 1764, he appears on the rolls of the New York Presbytery, and his name continues to be reported there, until May, 1769, when they announce that he has withdrawn himself from the jurisdiction of the synod. A note of President Stiles seems to imply that during this period of his life he preached at some locality in New Jersey.

Meantime, as I suppose, he had removed to the neighborhood of his wife's native parish, and there—within the limits of the present town of South Windsor—made his permanent home, living at first, it is said, in a "Sabbath-day house," and afterwards building a house in the north-east part of the recently formed parish of Wapping in that town, to which he preached for some three years.

In May, 1769, the Governor and Council, upon his memorial, granted him liberty to ask the charitable contributions of the several religious societies in New Haven, Windsor, and East Windsor,—the grounds alleged being the heavy losses which he had incurred by being twice burnt out, once at Bedford and again more recently, together "with many heavy losses by the Enemy in the last War," the total of his losses having been not less than £1000.

He died in Southold, Suffolk County, Long Island, in the neighborhood of which he had been preaching, November 21, 1785, in his 71st year; in the newspaper notices of his death he is called "of East Windsor," and there his widow died, in February, 1794, at the age of 76. She is said to have been a person of many eccentricities, and of ungoverned temper, and to have made his home very uncomfortable for him.

Their children, who were left in extreme poverty, were four daughters, three of whom died in middle or advanced life, unmarried, in Wapping Society, East Windsor; the eldest daughter died, a widow, in Rockville, Connecticut, in January, 1847, at a great age.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262. Dwight Family, ii, 1037. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 57. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 65–6. Sketches of Churches & Pastors in Hampden Co., 43–4. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Lists of Pastors in N. E., 35. *H. R. Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 621–23. Tuttle Family, 172. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 669.

WARHAM WILLIAMS, the third son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harv. 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and brother of Stephen Williams, Jr. (Y. C. 1741), and of Nathan Williams (Y. C. 1755), was born in Longmeadow, January 7, 1725–26.

He remained at College after graduation, as a Berkleian Scholar, and after the expiration of a year entered on a tutorship in the College (October 30, 1746), which he held until June, 1750. Meantime he had pursued theological studies, and in the year 1749 began to preach as a candidate in what is now the town of Northford (known also familiarly by its Indian name, Paug), in the northern part of Branford, about ten miles from the College. His efforts were acceptable, and he was ordained on the 13th of June, 1750, as the first pastor of the Northford Society, —a church of 19 male members being gathered at the same time. His ministry was more than ordinarily successful, as is evidenced by the fact that not a single year of it passed without some accessions to the church. Tradition in the parish represents him as of commanding presence, and of more than ordinary ability as a preacher. His theological sympathies were with the "New-Lights."

He was one of the Corporation of Yale College from October, 1769, until his death; and for six years (1770–76) served as the Secretary of the Board.

He died in office, in Branford, April 4, 1788, in the 63d year of his age, and the 38th of his pastorate.

He married, November 30, 1752, Ann, second daughter

of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), of the neighboring parish of Cheshire, who died, after a painful illness, on March 25, 1776, in her 43d year. He next married Mary (Saltonstall), widow of Colonel Nathan Whiting (Y. C. 1743), of New Haven, who survived him. His children, by his first marriage, were six sons and six daughters, of whom two sons were graduated here,—Jonathan Law, in 1777, and William Augustus, in 1780; one of the daughters was successively the wife of the Rev. Jason Atwater (Y. C. 1781), of the Rev. Lynde Huntington (Y. C. 1788), and of the Rev. Joseph Barker (Y. C. 1791).

President Stiles writes in his Diary, April 5, 1788:

"I attended the Funeral of the Rev^{d} Mr. Williams. There were eleven Ministers present . . For more than a Year past Mr. Wms. has been most severely exercised with a painful & excruciating Disorder in the Bladder . . . He was a good Classic Scholar, & well studied in Div^{y}, & was a solid judicious Divine; a great Friend to Order & Regularity in Chh. & State. A steady, upright, firm Man. In 1769 was elected Fellow of the College, & constantly one of the stand^{g} Committee of the Corporation; a very judicious & faithful Member of the Board. He was naturally rather fixt & rigid, esp'y. in the former part of life. But Experience benefited him, & he became mild & condescend^{g} but always steady & uniform. . . ."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Apr. 3, 1776; Apr. 9, 1788. Davenport Family, supplementary ed., 224. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 92–4. Maltby Genealogy, 136–37. N. H. Colony Hist. Society's Papers, iv, 315–17. N. H. Gazette, Apr. 10, 1788. *A. C. Pierce*, Hist. Discourse at Northford, 14, 15, 20. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 287. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, iii, 16. Williams Family, 84, 87.

Annals, 1745–46

The most important incident of this year was the receipt of a benefaction from the Hon. Colonel Philip Livingston, proprietor (since 1728) of the Manor of Livingston, in the Province of New York, and one of His Majesty's Council (since 1725) for that Province. Four of his sons had been graduated here (in 1731, 1733, 1737, and 1741). He wrote from Albany, his principal residence, on October 11, 1745, to President Clap, as follows:

"I imbrace this opportunity to send you herewith an order drawn on the hon^ble^ Thomas Berry, Esq., one of his Majesties Councill for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, who has favoured me with a letter of the 27th of last month, that he has Fifty Pounds in their New Tenor bills, in his hands to waite my orders, which money I begg you to accept from me, in behalf and for the use of Yale College at New Haven as a small acknowledgement of the sence I have for the favour and Education my sons have had there. to be put at Interest with good Security and the Interest ariseing thereby to be Imployd towards repairing said College or a College that may hereafter be Erected & built instead of the same, which I hope you will be glad to Receive. I wish it had been a larger sum."

This gift, of £50 new tenor, was equivalent in the more usual mode of reckoning to £200 old tenor, or £28.10s. sterling; and was thus a larger amount than the College had before received from any private individual, except Governor Yale and Dean Berkeley. It seemed important to the President that so handsome a gift should be used to mark some special advance in the policy and efficiency of the College; and accordingly he made a representation to the donor which secured his assent to any use of his gift which the President and Fellows might think most advantageous.

A meeting of the Corporation was called for the 26th of February, 1746, but failed, probably from the want of a

quorum; it was finally held on the 16th of April, and a project brought forward by the President was adopted, that the money given by Mr. Livingston be "sequestered and appropriated for a Fund for the maintenance of a Professor of Divinity," to be called the "Livingstonian Professor." But further donations were necessary to make the fund an adequate one, and the matter was left thus for the present.

In 1744 a school for the training of Presbyterian candidates for the ministry had been established by the Synod of Philadelphia, under the care of the Rev. Francis Alison, at New London, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; and in August, 1745, the Corporation of Yale College were approached by the Synod, to see if any arrangement could be made for sending the New London students at the end of their course to New Haven for a short time, to receive diplomas here. In November, President Clap replied encouragingly, and asked for further particulars; and the Synod at their next meeting, in May, 1746, sent a second letter, mainly of explanation. The charter obtained later in the same year for the College of New Jersey sufficiently explains why no practical results followed, and this promising mode of retaining a hold on the Presbyterian population of the Middle Colonies was abandoned.*

At the April meeting of the Corporation the Rev. Samuel Cooke's resignation was announced, and the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Y. C. 1702), of Durham, was chosen in his stead a Fellow of the College; and at another meeting, at Commencement, September 3, 1746, the Senior Fellow, the Rev. Samuel Whitman, tendered his resignation, and the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Y. C. 1723), of Guilford, was elected in his room.

At the April meeting, the President was desired "to collect all the proper and necessary materials for a History of this College, from the first Founding thereof to this

*See Webster's Hist. of the Presb. Church, 214, 219; and Alexander's Sketches of the Log College, ch. 7.

Time"; the fruits of this commission are seen in a manuscript drawn up by the President early in 1747, and now preserved in the College archives, which served as the basis for the volume of "Annals" which he published in 1766.

At the same meeting, "to prevent several Extravagant and Expensive Customs which have prevailed in this College," it was voted that "there shall be no kind of public Treat or Entertainment, made by or to the Scholars, but only at the Commencement, Quarter Days, and the Day on which the Valedictory Oration is pronounced, and on that Day the Seniors may provide and give away a Barrel of Metheglin and nothing else." Further to prevent "the great charge and expense and other Inconveniences of Public Commencements," it was agreed that they should be hereafter more privately carried on; and in pursuance of this policy, the Commencement of 1746 was a private one.

In this year the College acquired some 150 acres of land, valued at about £100, in Wallingford and New Haven, under the will of Mr. Samuel Lambert, a merchant of New Haven, who died in 1718, leaving this land to be sold and the proceeds to be paid, in sums of £6 apiece, to the ordained and settled clergymen among the graduates of Yale College. The settlement of the matter had been delayed until now, when many of the possible claimants assigned their rights to the Corporation, through Clap's energy, and the other rights were purchased. The original assignments and other connected papers are preserved in the College archives.

Sketches, Class of 1746

*Ludovicus Morris, 1790, A.M. 1790, e Congr.	*1798
*Thomas Fitch, A.M.	*1795
**Ezra Stiles*, A.M. et Harv. 1754, Tutor, Hist. Eccl. Prof., Præses, S.T.D. Edinb. 1765 et Dartm. 1780 et Neo-Cæs. 1784, LL.D. Neo-Caes. 1784	*1795
**Johannes McKinstry*, A.M.	*1813
*Enos Alling, A.M.	*1779
*Johannes Morin Scott, A.M., Reip. Nov. Ebor. Secr., e Congr.	*1784
*Thomas Fosdick, A.M.	*1776
*Ephraimus Judson, A.M.	*1751
*Ebenezer Bassett, A.M.	*1758
**Pelatias Webster*, A.M.	*1795
**Johannes Brainerd*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1781
**Elihu Spencer*, A.M., S.T.D. Coll. Philad. 1782	*1784

Enos Alling, only son of Ebenezer Alling, and grandson of the Hon. John Alling, of New Haven, Treasurer of the College from 1702 to 1717, was born here, April 19, 1719. His mother was Mercy, daughter of John Mix, Jr., of New Haven; and both parents died before he entered College.

He became a prosperous merchant in his native place (a part of the time in company with Thomas Howell), and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, serving, for instance, as their deputy in the General Assembly at the session in May, 1764. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1771. In 1756 he contributed £15 to the building of the new College Chapel; but just about that time he left the First Church of New Haven, to join the Church of England, of which in later life he became an especially zealous and influential member, and was hence familiarly

known to his contemporaries as "Bishop" Alling; in the last years of his life he was the Senior Warden of the parish.

His gravestone records that he "became an industrious and useful member of civil Society and in a course of extensive and successful commerce he approved himself the man of Integrity, Vertue and Honor. He was a member of the London Episcopal Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, and died universally respected, Sept. 11, 1779, Ætat. 61."

He married, February 8, 1749–50, Phebe, fourth daughter of the Hon. Colonel Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, of New Haven, who was born October 23, 1720, and died December 23, 1751. He next married, July 26, 1753, Hannah, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah Miles, of New Haven, who survived him, and married subsequently (within four months of his death), January 9, 1780, the Hon. Jared Ingersoll (Y. C. 1742); she was again married, in April, 1785, to Captain Joseph Bradley, of New Haven, and died December 3, 1786, in her 54th year. Enos Alling had no children.

The membership of the Propagation Society, which is commemorated on his tombstone, was bestowed on him in 1764 as a special compliment, in recognition of his marked beneficence to the church in New Haven; he was the largest benefactor to that church in its early days, and a fitting tribute to his memory has been paid by the Rector in an Historical Discourse delivered in 1894, in which quotations are also made from two of his letters to the Society. Dr. Harwood calls especial attention to Mr. Alling's sweetness of temper, as well as to the dignity and sagacity with which he supported the cause of the churchmen in New Haven.

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Beardsley, Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 171–2, 224, 228. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 38. Documents concerning the Church in Conn., ii, 63. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 333. *Harwood*, Beginnings of the Episc. Church in N. H., 41–45. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 58–61; iii, 473, 497. Tuttle Family, 621.

Ebenezer Bassett, son of Abram Basset, of that part of New Haven which subsequently became the town of North Haven, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dickerman) Basset, of New Haven, was born in North Haven, November 14, 1723. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Hannah (Glover) Street, of Wallingford, Connecticut.

He studied theology, but did not enter any profession. His residence remained in North Haven parish, where he died, between June and November, 1758, in his 35th year, leaving only a slender estate.

He married, January 24, 1749–50, Susanna, younger daughter of Captain John and Susanna (Alling) White, of New Haven. She survived him, with two of their three daughters, and next married, May 13, 1762, Charles Sabin, of New Haven, who died in 1789. She died, a widow, in August, 1801, at the age of 76.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Coit Family, 92. *Kellogg*, John White & Descendants, 53.

John Brainerd, fourth son of the Hon. Hezekiah and Dorothy (Hobart) Brainerd, of Haddam, Connecticut, was born in that town, February 28, 1719–20. He was a brother of Nehemiah Brainerd (Y. C. 1732), and of David Brainerd, who was expelled from College the year before this brother entered.

At the time of John Brainerd's graduation his brother David was just breaking down in health, though still at his post as a missionary to the Delaware Indians in New Jersey, under the employ of the Edinburgh Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. John then hastily prepared himself by a course of theological study for taking his brother's place temporarily, and on April 11, 1747, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New

York, in session at Newark. He left immediately for the scene of David's former labors, near the village of Cranberry (15 miles from Trenton), where about 130 Indians had formed a settlement, called Bethel. On his brother's death (in October, 1747) he was naturally retained in the work he had undertaken, receiving ordination in February, 1748. He inherited his brother's spirit of devotion, and the mission prospered in his hands, until its dispersion. But finally the Indians were cajoled out of so much of their land that removal became necessary, and moreover the state of Mrs. Brainerd's health seemed to require a change of residence. He was accordingly dismissed, May 7, 1755, from his charge by the agents of the Scottish Society.

He then took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, and for a year preached to that people on probation. In June, 1756, he resumed his duties with his former Indian congregation, then gathered near New Brunswick, New Jersey, with a prospect of permanent settlement; but the plan of purchasing a satisfactory tract of land for the Indians failed for the time, and in September, 1757, he was again dismissed and returned to the Newark Church, which was still unsupplied and gladly renewed their call, which he accepted. Eighteen months later, however, the government provided a sufficient territory for the Indians in Burlington County, in the southern part of the Province, and Mr. Brainerd was persuaded to give up again his Newark charge for permanent missionary employment. In the summer of this year he served, as he had done on a similar occasion before, as a chaplain in the expedition to Crown Point, and on his return in November he settled at the new Indian town, called Brotherton, having also the supervision of various other small settlements of Indians and of whites in that region; the chief part of his support was derived from contributions made by the congregations in the Presbyterian Synod with which he was connected, and from his private fortune. In 1768 he removed

his residence to Mount Holly (or Bridgetown), near Burlington, where he gathered a church and built a meeting-house. Thenceforth his labors were more among the whites, the prospects of permanent success among the Indians being apparently dispelled, and his health being also more frail; the Indian work, both of preaching and teaching, was not however abandoned, though prosecuted under increasing infirmities.

In 1777, under the apprehension of the invasion of British troops, he removed to Deerfield, near the southern extremity of the Province, and took charge of the Presbyterian church there, though never regularly installed as pastor; he also retained some oversight of the Indian school and settlement in his former abode. His health was, as it had always been, delicate, and he died in Deerfield, probably of a pulmonary affection, March 18, 1781, at the age of 61. He was buried under the church, which is still standing.

He was married, in November, 1752, to Experience, the only daughter of William and Experience (Hayward) Lyon, of New Haven. She died, after a long and painful illness, in New Brunswick, September 17, 1757, in her 35th year. He next married, in 1766, Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Philadelphia, who survived him and died August 28, 1793.

His children were three, all by his first marriage: two (a daughter and a son) died in infancy, and the third married in 1779 Major John Ross, an officer in the Revolutionary army.

His life has been written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Brainerd (Philadelphia, 1865, 8°, pp. 492), who has printed many of his letters and preserved a graphic picture of his simple piety. Dr. Brainerd also reprints (pp. 253–65) the following pamphlet:

A Genuine Letter from Mr. John Brainard, employed by the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel, . . To his Friend in England. Giving an Account of the Success of his Labours. . . London, 1753. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. C. A. N. Y. H. S.*

Mr. Brainerd's Journal, from January, 1761, to October, 1762, was printed in 1880 (Toms River, N. J., 8°, pp. 25 + 2 plates), from a manuscript copy transmitted by the author to Scotland, with an Introduction by Professor G. Macloskie of the College of New Jersey.

Mr. Brainerd was a Trustee of Princeton College from 1754 to 1780.

AUTHORITIES.

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Thomas Fitch, Junior, the eldest child of Governor Thomas Fitch (Y. C. 1721) and Hannah (Hall) Fitch, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 12, 1725, and spent his life in that town.

During the years of his father's governorship (1754–66) the Colony Records show that he was often employed in drafting and copying writings of a public nature; the inference is that he was in some sense a member of the legal profession.

As early as 1759 he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and he remained in that office until late in life. He was also a Representative at some twenty sessions of the General Assembly between 1761 and 1776, and in 1774 he was appointed Colonel of the Militia of Fairfield County.

He died in Norwalk, January 16, 1795, in his 70th year, and is buried beside his father in the cemetery near the East Norwalk railroad station.

He married, April 28, 1763, Sarah Hill, of Fairfield, Connecticut, daughter of Captain Thomas Hill and sister of Andrew Hill (Y. C. 1759); she died eleven days after

her husband, in her 61st year. Their children were four sons (one of whom died before their parents) and two daughters.

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Fairfield County Hist. Soc. Reports for 1893–95, xxiii. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 127, 141, 207. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 216, 241, 278, 316. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 194. *Selleck*, Centenary Address, at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 91–2.

THOMAS FOSDICK, only son of Deacon Thomas Fosdick, and grandson of Captain Samuel and Mercy (Picket) Fosdick, of New London, Connecticut, was born in that town, April 3, 1725. His mother was Esther, daughter of Lodowick and Abigail (Newton) Updike, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

He became a physician in his native place, and died there, April 10, 1776, after a few days' illness, at the age of 51. He is probably the Thomas Fosdick, of New London, who was appointed Surgeon's Mate for the 6th Connecticut Regiment in May, 1775, and served through that year.

He married in 1748 Anna, daughter of Jonathan Havens, of Shelter Island, Long Island, and sister of Nicoll Havens (Y. C. 1753).

AUTHORITIES.

Austin, R. I. Geneal. Dict., 399. *Johnston*, Conn. Men in the Revolution, 72.

EPHRAIM JUDSON, Junior, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, September 10, 1721, the youngest child of Deacon Ephraim Judson, and grandson of John and Hannah Judson, of Woodbury, Connecticut. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Wheeler) Beardslee, of Stratford. They lived in what was afterwards

Ripton Society, and is now included in the township of Huntington.

After studying theology, he was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, December 1, 1747. In June, 1748, the same Association, as appears by their MS. Records, advised the North Society in New Fairfield (now Sherman), Connecticut, to apply to him to fill their vacant pulpit.

He died at his home in Stratford, July 8, 1751, in his 30th year, and his father administered upon his estate.

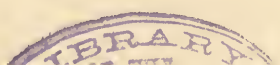
His name is not italicized in the triennial catalogues, showing that he was never ordained.

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 977, 1229.

John McKinstry, the eldest child of the Rev. John McKinstry, and grandson of Roger and Mary (Wilson) McKinstry, was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 31, 1723. His mother was Elizabeth Fairfield, of Wenham, Massachusetts, probably a daughter of the Hon. William Fairfield of that town. His father was born in Ireland, of Scotch parents, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh (M.A. 1712); he emigrated to New England in 1718, and was settled as pastor of the church in Sutton from 1719 to 1728, and in Ellington Parish in Windsor, Connecticut, from 1733 till 1749.

The son taught school the year after graduation in Worcester, Massachusetts, and later studied theology and preached as a candidate in various Connecticut pulpits; thus in May, 1751, he was recommended to the Second Church in Mansfield by the Windham Association of Ministers. Finally he was ordained, September 27, 1752, the first pastor of the Fifth Parish in Springfield, Massa-



chusetts, in which a church of about 20 members was gathered the same day, in the northern part of the town, now Chicopee, with a salary of £62 and fire wood. A part of his parish lived on the west side of the Connecticut River, in what is now the town of Holyoke, and when a meeting-house was built on that side, his congregation became much reduced and his salary inadequate to his support. In 1789 he was formally released from preaching, nominally on account of the failure of his voice, though continuing to perform other pastoral duties on a reduced salary until his death, November 9, 1813, in his 90th year.

He married, in February, 1760, Eunice, daughter of David and Experience Smith, of Suffield, Connecticut, who died September 20, 1820. Their children were four sons and three daughters, of whom all but one son survived them.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop (Y. C. 1754), of West Springfield, who preached the sermon at his funeral, described him as "of good natural talents, a respectable scholar, and a sound divine. He was a man of exemplary piety, of a candid spirit, of a modest, humble disposition, of great resignation under trials, of steady, unwavering patience under long-continued infirmities, and of Christian fortitude and hope in the view of approaching dissolution."

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Amer. Quart. Register, x, 383, 398. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 51. Sketches of the Churches in Hampden County, 76–8. *Sprague*, Historical Discourse at W. Springfield, 30, 58–9. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, Conn., 2d ed., i, 836–37, 867; ii, 476. *Willis*, Genealogy of the McKinstry Family, 12, 13; or, in N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xii, 322–23.

Lewis Morris, the eldest son of Lewis Morris, Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at New York, and grandson of Lewis Morris, Chief-Justice of the Province of New York and Governor of New Jersey, was born at the family manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New

York, April 8, 1726. His mother was Trintie (or Catharine), daughter of Dr. Samuel and Johanna (Rynders) Staats, of New York City. His brother Staats was at Yale, perhaps in the same class with himself, and a third brother, Richard, in the Class of 1748; his half-brother, Gouverneur Morris, was graduated at Columbia (then King's) College in 1768.

The subject of this notice left College in June, 1746, before taking his degree; at which time also another brother withdrew. It may perhaps be inferred from a passage in his father's will (dated 1760), in which it is directed that under no circumstances shall Gouverneur Morris be sent to Connecticut for education, that the withdrawal of the elder sons was in consequence of some serious disagreement. Nothing, however, is known beyond the fact that Richard Morris was admitted to a degree in 1787, and that Lewis Morris's classmate, President Stiles, visited at Morrisania in September, 1789, and makes the note in his memorandum-book that "Gen'l. Lewis Morris asks his degree at Y. C."; the degree was accordingly voted at the meeting of the Corporation in September, 1790.

After leaving College Lewis Morris remained at Morrisania, where he became a farmer on an extensive scale and with success. On the 24th of December, 1749, he was married, in New York City, to Miss Mary Walton, a young lady of large fortune, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Beekman) Walton, of New York.

He took little or no part in political affairs until in 1775 his sympathies were enlisted on the colonial side, and as the representative of one of the leading families of the region he secured (not, however, without incurring the charge of adroit maneuvring) a nomination and election as one of the New York Delegates to the Continental Congress. He took his seat on May 15, and rendered important service during the ensuing months. He spent the latter part of the year on the western frontier, in Pitts-

burgh and vicinity, assisting in the attempt to draw over the Indians from the British to the American side.

In 1776 he was a pronounced advocate of independence, and signed the famous Declaration, though fully conscious of the risk he ran of serious losses from the exposure of his estates to the ravages of the British soldiery. The apprehended results followed, the whole property at Morrisania being laid waste, and the owner being kept out of possession until the evacuation of New York in November, 1783.

While a member of Congress he was appointed, on June 6, 1776, Brigadier-General of the Militia of Westchester County; but his other public duties and the state of his family prevented his serving.

He withdrew from Congress early in 1777, his half-brother, Gouverneur Morris, being elected at his request to his place. Subsequently, on June 25, 1778, he was again appointed Brigadier-General and undertook the desired duty.

From 1777 until 1790 he served as a member of the State Senate of New York. He was also appointed Assistant-Judge of Westchester County in May, 1784. His remaining years were passed in retirement on his family estates. Late in life he was made Major-General of the Southern Division of the State, and he held that position at the time of his death.

He died in Morrisania, January 22, 1798, in his 72d year.

The notice of his death in the New York Spectator for January 24 includes this sentence:—"To an uncommon degree of chearfulness of disposition, were united as genuine philanthropy and hospitality, as ever graced or warmed the bosom of man."

His children were six sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him except the eldest son, who was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the Class of 1774. All the sons except the youngest were officers in

the Revolutionary army. A grandson (James Van Cortlandt Morris) was graduated here in 1816.

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JOHN MORIN SCOTT was born in New York City, probably in the year 1728, the only child of John Scott, who was a grandson of Sir John Scot, Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, became a merchant in New York, and died in April, 1733, in his 31st year. His mother was Marian, youngest daughter of Pierre and Marie (Jamain) Morin, Huguenots from La Rochelle, who were married in New York City in 1692; the eldest daughter of the same family was the grandmother of Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution.

He studied law in the office of William Smith (Yale 1719), in New York, his license to practice being dated January 23, 1752.

He became a leading lawyer in the city, and first became prominent in political affairs by his election in December, 1756, as one of the Aldermen, a position which he continued to hold for five years. During this time he was also associated with William Livingston (Y. C. 1741) and William Smith, Jr. (Y. C. 1745), in the agitation for the furtherance of popular rights, and in opposition to the Church of England. He was commonly supposed to be a coadjutor in the production of the Independent Reflector (1752–53), the Watch-Tower (1754–55), the Review of Military Operations in North-America (1757), and the American Whig (1768–69).

He became interested (perhaps through his marriage) in some large tracts of land on the New Jersey border, and about 1765 was appointed on a commission to determine the boundary line between the two provinces.

He was conspicuous in the movements in opposition to the Stamp Act in 1765, and particularly in the organization of the New York "Sons of Liberty"; and on a noted occasion, at the last election of assemblymen held in New York under the crown, in January, 1769, he as one of the candidates endorsed by the Liberty party was defeated by the conservative element.

Again, in July, 1774, he was proposed as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but was passed over from distrust of his extreme views. The news from Lexington and Concord the next year justified his position, and as a member of the four Provincial Congresses or Conventions of New York in 1775–77 he was recognized as a leader in revolutionary sentiment. He was one of the Committee of the Convention appointed in August, 1776, to draw up a Constitution for the State, though not specially active in their deliberations.

In June, 1776, he was appointed to a command in the New York militia, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and in that capacity he commanded the battalions distinctively representing the city and took an active part in the campaign around New York and Brooklyn. His commission expired in March, 1777, when he succeeded to civil office as a State Senator, and this position he retained until 1782. Meantime he was elected as one of the delegates to Congress (in October, 1779), and held that office until 1783. In May, 1777, the State Convention reorganized the Supreme Court, and elected him as one of the Associate Justices, but he declined the appointment. He was also appointed Secretary of the State of New York in March, 1778, and so continued until his death, when his son succeeded to the office.

A predisposition to acute rheumatism was greatly aggra-

vated by exposure in the army, and resulted in his early death.

His spacious and elegant residence stood on a lot containing 123 acres, some three miles out of the city, in the suburb then known as Greenwich, where West 33d street now runs, between 8th and 9th avenues. He died there on the 14th of September, 1784, at the age of 56. The modern slab over his grave (by the side of the entrance to the north door of Trinity Church) states his age as 54 years.

He married, about 1752, Helena, daughter of Captain Petrus and Helena (Hoogland) Rutgers, of New York City, who next married, on January 9, 1789, John R. Myer. She died in Flatbush, on Long Island, August 1, 1798.

Their children were a daughter and three sons. Of the sons, only the youngest lived to grow up. The daughter married in 1770 Lieutenant John Litchfield, of the British army, who died before the Revolution; she next married Dr. Charles McKnight (Coll. of N. J. 1771), a distinguished physician and surgeon.

John Adams in his Diary for August, 1774, mentions his meeting Mr. Scott in New York, and characterizes him as "an eminent lawyer, said to be one of the readiest speakers on the continent."

Judge Thomas Jones, in his bitterly partisan "History of New York during the Revolution," while vigorously condemning General Scott for his later course, thus describes him at the opening of the struggle against England:—

> "He was honest, open, and generous, a good lawyer, a fluent speaker, was candid in his profession, just and fair in his dealings, had honor and integrity, was caressed and esteemed by his acquaintances, possessed a jovial, hearty, free and engaging disposition, loved company and was a boon companion."

Another prejudiced opponent, Paul Wentworth, thus describes him in his Minutes of information furnished

secretly to the British Government :—"an unprincipled, restless, avaritious Lawyer very fitt for any intrigue. He will allways keep his own party agitated, and has influence both in the Council and the Field."

His reputation as a writer must depend on the reports of his contemporaries, as he committed nothing of importance to print over his own name. Besides his share in the writings already specified, which are usually placed under William Livingston's name, he is known to have been the sole author of an epoch-making Essay against the Stamp Act, signed "Freeman," contained in three numbers of Holt's "New York Gazette", in June, 1765. It is also stated, on the authority of Governor Colden, that he was the author in 1764 of the preface to an edition of a speech of Chief Justice Horsmanden, made in the Council of the Province of New York, in support of the refusal of appeals from the provincial courts to the Governor.

Several of his private letters are found in print: as, one to Colonel Richard Varick (1775), in "New York City during the Revolution," pp. 84–85; another to the same (1782), in the Historical Magazine, 2d Series, vol. 3, p. 21; one to Governor Clinton (1782), in the same volume, pp. 282–83; one to Colonel Sands (1776), in Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, p. 67; one to the Queens County officials (1776), in the same volume, p. 68; one to the Hon. John Jay (1776), in Memoirs of the L. I. Historical Society, vol. 3, pp. 36–39; one to General Washington (1777), in Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, vol. 1, pp. 340–42; and two to General Gates (1777–78), in Johnston's Yale in the Revolution.

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the Revolutionary War, i, 4–7, 13–17, 29, 46, 49, 62, 64, 109, 167, 224–31; ii, 212, 225, 524–33. *Lamb*, Hist. of the City of N. Y., i, 691, 718, 751, 766–67; ii, 26, 32, 48–9, 89–90, 161–62, 285. L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, iii, 43, (pt. 2) 190–91. *Lossing*, Field Book of the Revolution, i, 386; ii, 588–89, 599, 623. *C. S. McKnight*, in Amer. Hist. Record, iii, 215–18. *Munsell*, American Ancestry, iii, 126. N. Y. City during the Revolution, 29, 63–4, 84. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xvii, 85. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester Co., i, 268–69. *Stevens*, Facsimiles of Documents, vol. 5, No. 487, 28. *Street*, N. Y. Council of Revision, 53.

Elihu Spencer, the seventh child and fourth son of Deacon Isaac Spencer, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Willey) Spencer, of Millington Parish, in East Haddam, Connecticut, was born in Millington, February 12, 1721. His mother was Mary, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Church) Selden, of Lyme and East Haddam.

He grew up in close intimacy with David and John Brainerd, his second cousins; and two of his older brothers, one of them General Joseph Spencer, of Revolutionary fame, were married to two sisters of the same family. In the summer of 1747 David Brainerd influenced the Commissioners under whose authority he had himself labored, to employ his cousin Spencer and Job Strong (Y. C. 1747) in a new mission to the Indians of the Six Nations, in western New York. To prepare for this work they spent the winter of 1747–48 with John Brainerd, among the Christian Indians of New Jersey, and the following summer in study under Jonathan Edwards at Northampton. On the 14th of September, 1748, Spencer was ordained at Boston by a council called by the Commissioners of the London Propagation Society, and he proceeded, as soon as an interpreter could be found, to establish a mission among the Oneida Indians on the Susquehanna River, in the present township of Unadilla, in Otsego County, New York, about 90 miles from Albany. Want of success, owing to the lack of proper assistance, led him to withdraw from this field in the following spring; he had,

however, already gathered the material for a valuable vocabulary of the language.

On leaving the mission he made a visit to Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, and while there was urged to settle over the Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson (Y. C. 1706), had died in October, 1747. Accordingly he was installed there by the Presbytery of New York, on February 7, 1749–50. No special records of his pastorate are preserved, but it is known that he lived in harmony with his people, and that Governor Belcher, who was a member of his congregation, was warmly attached to him. He was elected in 1752 a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and retained the office until his death. He resigned his pastorate in 1756, and his next regular employment appears to have been the supply of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, Long Island, whither he at once removed, though he was never regularly settled over the church in that place. He also served as a chaplain to some of the New York troops in the Northern Campaign of 1758.

In the autumn of 1759 he removed from Jamaica to Shrewsbury, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, that his wife might reside with her mother. While settled in Elizabeth he had preached to some extent in Shrewsbury, and now he assumed for six years the charge of this congregation with several smaller ones in Amboy and other neighboring places. In 1764 he was sent by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter, of Newark, on a mission to the scattered congregations to the southward, particularly in North Carolina. In consequence of this visit he received several passing invitations to accept of permanent pastorates in the Province just named, all of which he felt obliged to decline.

In May, 1765, the Rev. John Rodgers, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the town of St. George's, in the northern part of Delaware, was dismissed to accept a call

to New York City; and at the same time Mr. Spencer was invited to supply the vacant pulpit. As the result, he was called to St. George's on September 28, and removed thither soon after. He gave also, like his predecessor, a part of his time to the Forest Church, at Apoquinimy, now Middletown; and on April 17, 1766, he was installed over these two congregations. On October 19, 1769, at his request, the Presbytery of Newcastle dissolved his pastoral relation, on account of the injurious effect of the climate upon himself and his family. He immediately removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and took charge of the two Presbyterian congregations in that town, together with the congregation in the adjoining township of Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville. In December, 1775, he was invited by the North Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress to revisit that Province, with Mr. MacWhorter, for the purpose of influencing popular sentiment in the remoter districts in the direction of resistance to Great Britain. With the exception of this brief interruption, and others caused by the presence of a hostile army in the neighborhood, he continued in the quiet pursuit of his pastoral duties until his death. His well-known sympathies in the war of the Revolution marked out his property in Trenton for destruction, while he and his family found refuge in his old parish of St. George's. He was complimented, in September, 1777, by an appointment by Congress as one of the chaplains for the hospitals in his neighborhood, though no details of his service are recoverable. In March, 1782, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

He died in Trenton, after a few days' illness, from an inflammatory fever, December 27, 1784, in his 64th year.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, who married a granddaughter of Dr. Spencer, testifies concerning him: "His piety was ardent; his manners polished, attractive, and full of engaging vivacity; his public spirit and activity in doing

good indefatigable; and his character as a preacher singularly prompt, popular, and impressive."

He married, October 15, 1750, Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna Eaton, of the village of Eatontown, in Shrewsbury, near the present Long Branch, who died November 1, 1791, after a tedious illness, aged 63 years.

Out of a large family of children, one son and seven daughters reached maturity; one of the daughters married the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (Coll. of N. J. 1762), and became the mother of two distinguished jurists, John and Thomas Sergeant.

A letter which he wrote to his classmate, Dr. Stiles, giving an Account of the Dissenting Interest in the Middle Colonies in 1759, is said to have been printed; I have seen no copy of it, but an addendum to the same letter is printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 2d Series, volume 1 (1814), pp. 156–57.

He is also said to have printed a pamphlet on the Origin and Growth of Episcopacy, which I have not been able to identify.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 193–94. *Brainerd*, Life of John Brainerd, 127, 142–49. *Jonathan Edwards*, Works, ed. S. E. Dwight, i, 274; x, 402. *Foote*, Sketches of N. Carolina, 190. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 203. *Hall*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, 207–31, 258–66, 272–90. *E. F. Hatfield*, in Historical Magazine, 2d Series, iii, 274–75; and History of Elizabeth, 394–98. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 193–94. *Macdonald*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, 175–78. *S. Miller*, in Sprague's Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 165–69; and Memoirs of J. Rodgers, 91–92. *Murray*, Notes concerning Elizabethtown, 60–61. *Niles*, Old Chimney Stacks of E. Haddam, 118, 126. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 110–11. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 587–90.

Ezra Stiles, the only child of the Rev. Isaac Stiles (Y. C. 1722), of the parish of North Haven, in New Haven, Connecticut, by his first wife, Kezia Taylor, was born November 29, 1727.

After graduation he pursued further studies in New Haven, especially in divinity, and on May 30, 1749, having been for the previous six months College Butler, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. The week before, he entered on a tutorship in the College, which he filled with distinguished success for over six years. In the meantime he received several invitations to settle in the ministry; but religious doubts and an infirm state of health led him in 1752 to lay aside the idea of preaching and to take up a course of legal study, as a result of which he was admitted to the New Haven County bar in November, 1753. He gradually regained his health and overcame his doubts; and when in the College vacation in April, 1755, he preached to the Second Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island, which had lately lost its pastor, the Rev. James Searing (Y. C. 1725), their earnest call to him to serve them as their minister prevailed. He resigned his tutorship at Commencement, and on the 22d of October was ordained and installed; the sermon preached on the occasion by his father was afterwards published.

In the congenial atmosphere of this place, a center of commerce and of news, frequented by many foreign visitors of distinction, and remarkable for a certain breadth of view in religious matters, Mr. Stiles passed twenty happy years. An omnivorous reader, and equally curious in the pursuit of information by personal interviews and by correspondence, he came to be known as one of the most learned men in America, and as such received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh in March, 1765, at the age of 37.

He sympathized most earnestly with the rising spirit of resistance to Great Britain, and remained at his post in the discharge of his duties until March, 1776, when—his flock being practically dispersed on account of threats of hostile attacks—he retired to Dighton, Massachusetts, where he continued—preaching most of the time—until April, 1777,

when he accepted an invitation to supply the vacant pulpit of the First Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. While thus engaged, in the following September, he was elected to the Presidency of this College, which had been filled for the previous eleven years by Professor Daggett. The opportunity of remaining in Portsmouth was also open to him, as well as the return to his former flock whenever war should cease; but after full deliberation he announced in March, 1778, his decision to accept the call to New Haven. The expenses of his removal were paid by the General Assembly of Connecticut.

His duties in Portsmouth closed in June, and on July 8 he was installed as President and Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The disorder in public affairs and the poverty of the institution rendered his term of office especially laborious; but his zeal for learning and his catholic views in both religious and political matters were important in determining the development of the College, which no officer ever served more faithfully.

He died in New Haven, May 12, 1795, of a bilious fever, after four days' illness, in the 68th year of his age and the eighteenth of his Presidency. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. James Dana, D.D., was published, as well as one preached in Newport by the Rev. William Patten, his successor in the ministry.

He married, February 10, 1757, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel John Hubbard (honorary M.A. Yale 1730) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, who died in Newport, after an illness of several months from pulmonary disease, May 29, 1775, in her 44th year.

He next married, October 17, 1782, Mrs. Mary Checkley, the widow of William Checkley (Harv. Coll. 1756), a friend of Dr. Stiles's, the son of the Rev. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, and an officer of the Customs at Providence, Rhode Island, who had died in that town in July, 1780. She was a daughter of Benjamin Cranston, of Newport, where she was born on February 13, 1744–5,

and had married Mr. Checkley in October, 1766. After Dr. Stiles's death she returned to Newport, and died in 1801.

His children (by his first wife) were six daughters and two sons: of the latter, one was graduated at Harvard in 1778, and one at Yale in 1783; of the daughters, one died in infancy, and four were married, respectively, to the Hon. Lewis B. Sturges (Yale 1782), the Rev. Abiel Holmes (Yale 1783), Jonathan Leavitt (Yale 1785), and the Rev. Caleb Gannett (Harvard 1763).

His publications were:

1. Oratio Funebris pro Exequiis celebrandis Viri perillustris Jonathan Law Armigeri, Coloniæ Connecticutensis Gubernatoris. . . Habita in Aulâ Collegii Yalensis, Dec^{bris} 12mo 1750. Novi-Londini, 1751. 4°, pp. 15.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

2. A Discourse [from Phil. iii, 16] on the Christian Union: The Substance of which was delivered before the Rev^{d} Convention of the Congregational Clergy in the Colony of Rhode Island; Assembled at Bristol April 23, 1760. Boston, 1761. 8°, pp. 139.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S. Prince. N. Y. State Libr. Y. C.*

3. A Discourse [from John xvii, 3] on Saving Knowledge: Delivered at the Instalment of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins . . in Newport. Newport, 1770. 8°, pp. 48.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. Oratio Inauguralis habita in Sacello Collegii Yalensis, quod est Novo-Portu Connecticuttensium, In Nov' Anglia, viii. Id. Quintil. 1778. Hartfordiæ, 1778. 8°, pp. 40.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The United States elevated to Glory and Honor. A Sermon [from Deut. xxvi, 19], preached at Hartford, at the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1783. New-Haven, 1783. 8°, pp. 99.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A second edition, corrected, was published at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas in 1785. 12°, pp. 172.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

It is also reprinted in J. W. Thornton's Pulpit of the American Revolution.

6. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 24], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Henry Channing, in New-London, May 17, 1787. New-London, 1787. 8°, pp. 41.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

7. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 20, 21], delivered Thursday, July 26, 1787. At the Interment of the Rev. Mr. Chauncey Whittlesey. New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 37.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. U. T. S. Y. C.*

8. A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I. Major-General Whalley, Major-General Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell. Hartford, 1794. 12°, pp. 359+6 plates.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

His son-in-law, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, published in 1798 a life of Dr. Stiles (404 pp., 8°), containing large extracts from his manuscripts; and in 1845 Professor Kingsley contributed to a volume of Sparks's American Biography a much briefer sketch (79 pp., small 8°), based on the same material. By his will President Stiles bequeathed to the College a case of valuable manuscripts, comprising his Literary Diary, from January 1, 1769, to May 6, 1795, in 15 volumes; his Itineraries, or notes on his journeys, from May 23, 1760, to November 8, 1794, in 6 volumes; a volume of Lists of the Congregational Churches and Pastors in New England, containing also other material for an Ecclesiastical History of that region; and 13 volumes of his correspondence, besides several hundreds of unbound letters; a Thermometrical Register, from 1763 to 1795, in 6 volumes; Observations on Silk Worms, 1 volume; and 9 other bound volumes, of a more miscellaneous character, besides many unbound manuscripts.

The College also owns his portrait,—a copy by Moulthrop, presented by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, the President's grandson. Three other original portraits are owned by various descendants.

Among many tributes paid to him, may be cited the

words of Dr. Channing, who was born in Newport in 1780:

"This country has not perhaps produced a more learned man. To enlarged acquaintance with physical science he added extensive researches into philology, history, and antiquities; nor did his indefatigable mind suffer any opportunity to escape him of adding to his rich treasures of knowledge. His virtues were proportioned to his intellectual acquisition. I can well remember how his name was cherished among his parishioners, after years of separation. . . In his faith he was what was called a moderate Calvinist; but his heart was of no sect. He carried into his religion the spirit of liberty which then stirred the whole country."

AUTHORITIES.

W. E. Channing, Discourse at the Dedication of the Unitarian Church in Newport, 35–36. Conn. Journal, May 20, 1795. *Holmes*, Life of Ezra Stiles. *Kingsley*, Life of Ezra Stiles, in Sparks's Amer. Biography, New Series, vol. vi. New Haven Colony Historical Society Papers, ii, 292–97. Newport Hist. Magazine, ii, 90–93; iv, 77. North Amer. Review, vii, 356–58. Spirit of the Pilgrims, iv, 349–58. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 470–79. *H. R. Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 708–10; Stiles Genealogy, 101, 135–219. *Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells*, in Atlantic Monthly, liv, pp. 247–57.

PELATIAH WEBSTER, the eldest son of Pelatiah and Joanna (Smith) Webster, and grandson of George and Sarah Webster, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, on November 24, 1726.

He remained at home for two years after graduation, and in the meantime undertook the study of theology, presumably with his pastor, the Rev. Solomon Williams, D.D. In June, 1748, the Hartford North Association of Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Ellington; and in November, 1749, another Association recommended him to Redding. As early as June, 1749, however, he had begun to preach to the settlers in what was afterwards incorporated as the town of Greenwich (then known by its Indian name of Quobbin),

on the eastern border of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, where he was duly ordained on the 20th of December, 1749. He was dismissed from this charge in October, 1755, and then engaged in mercantile business, the change being, as he himself states in the Preface to the volume published by him in 1791, due to a turn in his private affairs, and "more a matter of necessity than inclination." He settled in Philadelphia, and besides his business was from 1763 to 1766 a master, at first of English, and subsequently of Latin, in the Germantown Academy. He accumulated a handsome estate, but did not lose his love for study and literary labor. In politics he was an active Whig, and during the war of the Revolution suffered on this account both in person and estate: thus, in April, 1777, while taking a cargo of flour and iron on one of his own vessels to Boston, he was seized by the British and suffered an imprisonment of three or four weeks in Newport, besides the loss of his property to the value of about £2000; again, in the next year, during the British occupation of Philadelphia, he was confined by General Howe's orders for over four months in the city jail, with serious detriment to his health, while a large amount of his goods was confiscated, of which however all but about £500 worth were finally recovered.

As early as 1776 he began to direct his studies to the currency, finances, and resources of the country, and in October of that year he published in the Pennsylvania Evening Post, over the signature of "A Financier," "An Essay on the Danger of too much circulating Cash"; this is reprinted in Force's American Archives, 5th Series, volume ii, pages 434–37.

A succession of valuable anonymous treatises from his pen followed, in the ensuing order:

1. An Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1779. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

2. A Second Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1779. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Brit. Mus. N. Y. H. S. Philad. Libr. Co. Hist. Soc. Pa.*

This is dedicated "To the Honourable the Legislatures of the Thirteen United States of America."

3. A Third Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. [Published in the Pennsylvania Packet, January 6 and 8, 1780.]

4. A Fourth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1780. 8°, pp. 16.

[*Brit. Mus. Philad. Libr. Co.*

5. A Fifth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1780. 8°, pp. 23.

[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

6. Strictures on Tender-Acts. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pennsylvania Gazette, Dec. 13, 1780.

7. An Essay or Humble Attempt to examine and state the True Interest of Pennsylvania with Respect to the Paper Currency. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 10, 1781.

8. A Dissertation on the Nature, Authority, and Office of a Financier-General, or Superintendent of the Finances. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 24, 1781.

9. An Essay on the Economy, Policy, and Resources of the Thirteen States, and the Means of their Preservation. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Jan. 31, 1781.

10. An Essay on the Extent and Value of our Western Unlocated Lands, and the Proper Method of disposing of them. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, April 25, 1781.

11. Remarks on the Resolution of Council, of the 2d May, 1781, for raising the Exchange to 175 Continental dollars for 1 hard. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, May 9, 1781.

12. Strictures on a Publication [in reply to the last named pamphlet] in the Freeman's Journal of May 16, 1781, signed Timoleon. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, May 19, 1781, and the Freeman's Journal, May 23, 1781.

13. Strictures on Two Publications in the Freeman's Journal of May 30, 1781, signed Phocion, and Impartial. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, June 6 and 13, 1781.

14. An Essay on Test-Acts imposed with Penalties. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Freeman's Journal, Sept. 12, 1781.

15. A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States, of North-America: which is necessary to their Preservation and Happiness, humbly offered to the Public, By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1783. 8°, pp. 47.
[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. Y. C.*

This was reprinted in Hartford, 1783. 8°, pp. 30.

It is believed that this tract was the first published suggestion of a bicameral Congress, with heads of departments, and a federal judiciary. It was answered anonymously, by Roger Sherman, in 1784.

16. A Sixth Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1783. 8°, pp. 32.
[*Brit. Mus. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co.*

Written in the interest of Philadelphia.

17. A Seventh Essay on Free Trade and Finance. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1785. 8°, pp. 38.
[*Harv. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*

18. Strictures on the Net Produce of the Taxes of Great-Britain, in the Year 1784. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. In the Pa. Gazette, Aug. 4, 1785.

19. An Essay on Credit, in which the Doctrine of Banks is Considered, and Some Remarks are made on the present State of the Bank of North-America. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1786. 8°, pp. 42.
[*Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. Watkinson Library.*

20. Remarks on the Address of Sixteen Members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to their Constituents, Dated Sept. 29, 1787. With some Strictures on their Objections to the Constitution, Recommended by the late Federal Convention, Humbly offered to the Public. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1787. 8°, pp. 28. [*B. Ath. M. H. S.*

This is reprinted in "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution," edited by J. B. McMaster and F. D. Stone (1888), pp. 89–106.

21. The Weaknesses of Brutus exposed: or, some Remarks in Vindication of the Constitution proposed by the late Federal Convention, against the Objections and gloomy Fears of that Writer. Humbly offered to the public, by a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1787. 12°, pp. 23. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. M. H. S.*

This is reprinted in Paul Leicester Ford's Pamphlets on the Constitution (1888).

22. An Essay on the Seat of the Federal Government and the Exclusive Jurisdiction of Congress, over a ten miles District with Observations on the economy and delicate morals, necessary to be observed, in infant states. Humbly offered to the Public. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., 1789. 8°, pp. 34. [*B. Ath.*

23. A Plea for the Poor Soldiers; or an Essay to Demonstrate that the Soldiers and other Public Creditors, who really and actually supported the burden of the late War, have not been paid! ought to be paid! can be paid! and must be paid! By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philad., M.DCC.LXC [*sic*]. 8°, pp. 39.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Hist. Soc. Pa. U. S.*

The date appended is Jan. 2, 1790. The pamphlet was reprinted in New Haven in 1790. 8°, pp. 33.
[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The foregoing publications were subsequently collected by their author in one volume, with some additions and alterations, which appeared with his name as follows:—

24. Political Essays on the Nature and Operation of Money, Public Finances, and Other Subjects. . . Philadelphia, 1791. 8°, pp. viii, 504.
[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. Hist. Soc. Pa. Philad. Libr. Co. U. S. Watkinson Library. Y. C.*

The two following pamphlets are also ascribed to him:—

25. An Essay on the Culture of Silk, and Raising White Mulberry Trees. . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1790. 8°, pp. 8.

26. To the Stockholders of the Bank of North America on the subject of the old and new Banks, by a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1791. 8°, pp. 8.

He also published, over his own name;—

27. Reasons for Repealing the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which took away the Charter of the Bank of North America. Philadelphia, 1786. [*Philad. Library Co.*

Another epoch-making pamphlet, entitled Observations on the Nature and Use of Paper Credit (Philadelphia, 1781) was ascribed to him by Madison (Introduction to Debates in Convention, in the Madison Papers), but is now known to have been written by William Barton.

The essays enumerated are written with much ability, and constitute a really important contribution to the political and commercial literature of the country. It is a matter of tradition that members of Congress, especially the Connecticut delegates, were in the habit of passing the evening with him, to consult him upon financial and political concerns.

He died in Philadelphia, September 10, 1795, in his 69th year.

His wife died in Philadelphia, of the yellow fever, in October, 1793, and their only son died early. Their two daughters married, respectively, John and Thaddeus Perit, and three of their children were graduated at Yale.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. Account of Conn. Currency, 96–97 (in N. H. Colony Historical Society's Papers, i). *Hinman*, Connecticut in the War of the Revolution, 487, 535–37. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 213. *McMaster*, Hist. of People of U. S., i, 284. *McMaster & Stone*, Pennsylvania & the Federal Constitution, 5–6, 89–106. Penns. Magazine of Hist., vi, 152. *Noah Webster*, Collection of Papers, 163, 169; and Webster Genealogy, 8.

Annals, 1746-47

During the current year President Clap brought forward again the project first agitated five or six years before for the erection of a new building, to accommodate the increasing number of students. In December the New York Assembly passed an Act, authorizing a lottery, the proceeds of which should go towards the founding of a College in that Province; the suggestion was not lost on Clap, and in response to a memorial submitted the next month, the Connecticut Assembly voted in May that a public lottery should be instituted in New Haven, and that 15 per cent. be deducted out of each prize, for the building of a new College house,—the expenses of the lottery having been first provided for.

As an evidence that the steps already taken by the Corporation (see above, p. 72) respecting the establishment of a Professorship of Divinity, were not as yet accompanied with any intention of setting up separate Sunday worship, the fact may be adduced that in December, 1746, the College was granted leave to build a pew in New Haven First Church "always to be called and known by the name of the President's Pew."

In the year 1747 William Livingston of the Class of 1741 published anonymously "Philosophic Solitude: or the choice of a Rural Life. A Poem. By a Gentleman educated at Yale College"; this deserves to be noted in this place as the earliest contribution to polite literature, so far as known, by any one who had been graduated in course at the College.

In November, 1746, John Ellery, a wealthy citizen of Hartford, died and left by will £100 to the College "to be used towards maintaining needy students designed for the ministry."

Class of 1747

*Oliverus Wolcott, A.M. 1765, et LL.D. 1792, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Vice-Gubern. et Gubernator, Socius ex officio *1797
*Elisæus Whiting, A.M. *1766
**Timotheus Pitkin*, A.M., Tutor, Soc. *1812
*Guilielmus Cooke, A.M. *1761
**Chauncæus Graham*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1752 *1784
*Jedidias Mills, A.M.
*Johannes Benedict, A.M. *1814
**Nathanael Huntington*, A.M. *1756
**Lyman Hall*, A.M., e Congr., Reip. Georg. Gubern. *1790
**Johannes Maltby*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs. *1771
**Benjamin Tallmadge*, A.M. *1786
*Josua Chandler, A.M. *1787
*Guilielmus Bryant, A.M. 1757 *1786
*Benjamin Fisk, A.M.
*Josephus Clark *1748
**Isaacus Lyman*, A.M. *1810
*Daniel Sheldon, A.M. *1772
**Jonathan Elmer*, A.M. *1807
**Samuel Langton*, A.M. et Harv. 1792 *1794
**Job Strong*, A.M. *1751
**Johannes Hubbard*, A.M. *1794
*Daniel Griswold, A.M. *1792
*Johannes Reynolds, A.M. *1750
*Timotheus Todd, A.M. *1779
*Matthias Crane, A.M. *1779
**Jacobus Brown*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs. *1788
*Daniel DeWolf, A.M. *1752
**Aaron Hutchinson*, A.M. et Harv. et Dartm. 1780 et Neo-Cæs. 1794 *1800

JOHN BENEDICT, one of twin sons, the youngest in the family of eight children of Deacon James Benedict, one of the original settlers in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Phebe (Gregory) Benedict, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Ridgefield, October 3, 1726. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (St. John) Hyatt, of Norwalk.

He was educated with the design of entering the ministry, but abandoned that idea and spent the most of his uneventful life in his native town, which he represented in the General Assembly at seven sessions between 1755 and 1779. He also held a commission as justice of the peace from 1777 to 1804, and was for many years before his death a deacon in the Congregational Church. Mr. Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), whose boyhood was spent in Ridgefield, gives a picture in one sentence of the worthy old deacon: "He was the entire police of the meeting-house on Sunday, and not a boy or girl, or even a bumblebee, could offend, without condign punishment."

He died in Ridgefield, July 9, 1814, in his 88th year.

He married, January 24, 1749–50, Esther, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mead) Stebbins, who died February 10, 1814, in her 90th year. Their children were five daughters and two sons; all but the oldest daughter lived to maturity.

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 52, 66. *Goodrich*, Recollections of a Lifetime, i, 223–25. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 315, 320.

JAMES BROWN'S nativity is unknown. By one authority he is supposed to have been born in Connecticut, and by another in Mendham, New Jersey; while a third statement is to the effect that he was a descendant from Chad Brown, the founder of the Brown family of Providence, Rhode

LIBRARY OF THE

Island. My own belief is that he is to be identified with James, only son of James and Esther (Broughton) Brown, of Windham, Connecticut, who was born on January 29, 1720–21.

At a meeting of the Suffolk (Long Island) Presbytery, held at Huntington, on October 21, 1747, "James Brown, A.B. of Yale College" was examined and recommended as a preacher of the Gospel; and under the sanction of this Presbytery he was employed as a probationer to preach a few months later in the parish of Bridge Hampton, in Southampton. The pastor of this church, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Harvard 1692), was obliged to withdraw from his charge early in the year 1748, at the age of 76; and Mr. Brown was invited to assist temporarily in the services of the church and to heal an existing division among its members. He gave such satisfaction that he was ordained and installed as Mr. White's successor, on June 15, 1748. He married, on December 14, 1749, Margaret, eldest daughter of one of the clergymen who took part in his ordination, the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718), of Huntington, but she died within six weeks of her marriage, on January 19, 1750. He next married, in February, 1751, Susanna White, a granddaughter of his predecessor, and daughter of the Rev. Sylvanus White (Harvard 1723), of the First Church in Southampton. She died on the 19th of the following August, and he married as his third wife Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Williams, by whom he had one son and six daughters; one of the daughters was the mother of Nathaniel Rogers, a somewhat distinguished miniature-painter in New York.

His early ministry was embarrassed by an intrusive organization of Separatists, which drew off some of his church. This trial, acting on a naturally depressed temperament, caused him great anxiety. Great bodily infirmity obliged him to take a dismission from his people, March 27, 1775; he removed to a farm at Scuttle Hole, within the limits of the town, where he died on April 22, 1788,

in his 68th year. His widow died September 20, 1821, aged 93 years.

In recording his dismission, the Presbytery speak of him as a sound, orthodox, judicious, spiritual preacher, laborious and successful. Other authorities emphasize particularly the soundness of his theological views.

The only publications of his which I have seen are:

1. An Exhortation to the People; Delivered at Brook-Haven, on Long-Island, October 23, 1754. Consequent upon the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Tallmadge. N.-Y., 1755. 4°.

Being pp. 55–62, appended to the Sermons by Samuel Buell (Yale 1741) and Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) on the same occasion. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

2. A Letter of Condolence, appended to the Sermon by Samuel Buell, on the decease of the wife of the Rev. John Darbe (Yale 1748). N.-Y., 1757. 8°. [*C. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Hedges, Hist. Address at Bridge-Hampton, 1886, 9–10, i–iii. *Howell*, Hist. of Southampton, 2d ed, 128. Prime Family Records, 23. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 200–01. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 344. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 605–06.

William Bryant was a son of Captain William Bryant, of New York City and later of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a noted commander in the merchant service between New York and London, and of his wife Eleanor. One of his sisters married the Hon. William Peartree Smith (Y. C. 1742).

He became a physician, and practiced his profession with distinction in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1778 he took into partnership Dr. Nicholas Belleville, who had come to America the year before with Count Pulaski. His will was proved in June, 1786, and disposes of a large estate. His wife Mary survived him without issue; an illegitimate son is remembered with a legacy. In dispos-

ing of his negro slaves he makes the charitable proviso that none of them shall be "sent off to or sold in the West Indies contrary to their own will and consent."

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Presbyterian Church, Trenton, 235–36, 430. *Whitehead*, Contributions to Hist. of Perth Amboy, &c., 145–46. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 142, 170–71.

Joshua Chandler, the eldest child of Joshua Chandler, a farmer of the West parish in Woodstock, Connecticut, was a first cousin of Thomas B. Chandler, of the Class of 1745, and was born March 1, 1727–28. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Underwood) Cutler, of Reading, Massachusetts, and stepdaughter of Theophilus Clark, of Medway, Massachusetts.

After graduation he settled in New Haven and became a prominent member of the bar. He was also a leader in civil affairs, and served continuously from May, 1768, till May, 1772, and also in October, 1774, and March and April, 1775, as a member of the General Assembly. From 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He resided in the suburb of North Haven from about 1765.

In May, 1774, when New Haven, on the news of the Boston Port Act, formed a Committee of Correspondence with other towns, his name was placed first on that committee. He was elected in December, 1774, as for several years previously, one of the Selectmen of the town; but towards the end of the next year, after the result of the final petition to the King was known, and war had actually begun, he chose to side with the mother country, and consequently was not re-elected. In November, 1775, a committee of the town was appointed, to see that persons likely to give intelligence to the enemy were removed, and under their authority he was kept for some time under

guard in North Haven. On July 5, 1779, New Haven was invaded by British troops, and it is said that members of the Chandler family assisted to pilot the British General in his incursion. The troops retired the following day, and with them went all of the Chandler household, except the eldest son. Mr. Chandler had accumulated a considerable property, which was left behind in his flight and was confiscated by the State; this was inventoried at £3755, and sold for £3050, though its owner subsequently estimated his losses at £30,000.

The exiles took refuge within the British lines on Long Island, and left New York for Nova Scotia in October, 1783. Mrs. Chandler was overcome by the very tempestuous voyage, and died in Annapolis about three weeks after landing. The family settled about ten miles above Annapolis, and in January, 1784, Mr. Chandler sailed for England, to endeavor to secure from the government compensation for his pecuniary sacrifices. After a considerable delay he returned to Nova Scotia, and in March, 1787, started from Annapolis, in a party including also his eldest surviving daughter and second son, to sail across the Bay of Fundy (somewhat over fifty miles) to St. John, New Brunswick, where the Commissioners were in session before whom claims for losses were to be proved. The vessel encountered a violent snow storm, and was cast away on March 10, upon the rocks at Musquash Point, about nine miles below St. John. The son was drowned in the attempt to land; the others reached the shore, but only to perish in a different way. The father met his death on the same day, by falling from a rocky point, which he had climbed while benumbed with cold in the search for help; the daughter and a female companion wandered in the woods until the next day, only to sink under the prolonged exposure.

Mr. Chandler married, September 21, 1747, Sarah, third daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Miles, of New Haven; she was born October 6, 1722, and died in

Annapolis about the middle of November, 1783, in her 62d year. Their children were four daughters and six sons,—of whom the eldest daughter and eldest son died in infancy. Of the remaining sons, the two elder were graduated here in 1772 and 1773, respectively; the second daughter married Amos Botsford (Y. C. 1763), and the youngest married Colonel Joshua Upham (Harv. Coll. 1763), and was the mother of the Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, Massachusetts.

A touching letter from Mr. Chandler to his friend and pastor, the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), dated at London in 1784, is given in Dr. George Chandler's History of the Chandler Family. In this letter he expresses his "very strong affection to and predilection for" his native country, and his gloomy anticipations of the results likely to flow from the discords existing under the government of the Confederation; one is impressed in reading it with the writer's honesty of purpose and Christian principle.

AUTHORITIES.

Chandler Family, 2d ed., 124, 252–57. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 48–9. Conn. Journal, April 4, 1787. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 206–7. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xix, 27. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 54, 68–9. *Thorpe*, North Haven Annals, 251–52. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Amer. Revolution, 2d ed., i, 308.

Joseph Clark, the elder son of Joseph Clark, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town, December 8, 1723. By his mother, Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington, of Lebanon, he was the first cousin of Samuel Huntington (Y. C. 1743).

He is said to have died in 1748.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 86.

WILLIAM COOKE, the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Cooke (Y. C. 1705) by his first wife, Anne Trowbridge, was born in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport, then in Fairfield, Connecticut, May 29, 1720, and was therefore over 27 years of age at graduation.

He is supposed to have remained in New Haven for some time after leaving College, but he did not become a landholder here. He probably studied for the ministry, as he received in 1761 an appointment as chaplain of the Second Regiment of Connecticut troops, under the command of Colonel Nathan Whiting (Yale 1743), in the campaign for the further reduction of Canada. He lost his life in this expedition, dying on the 23d of August, 1761, in his 42d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 30. Conn. Colony Records, xi, 487.

MATTHIAS CRANE is supposed to have been a son of Matthias Crane, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who was a son of John Crane, and grandson of Stephen Crane, of the family which emigrated from Branford, Connecticut, to Newark and Elizabeth.

Nothing is known of his career. His name was first marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates issued in 1787. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth, thought it probable that the graduate was to be identified with a Matthias Crane who was buried, according to the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, on May 25, 1779.

AUTHORITIES.

E. F. Hatfield, MS. letter, Nov. 4, 1882.

Daniel DeWolf, youngest son of Josiah and Anne (Waterman) DeWolf, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 20, 1726. An elder brother was graduated here in 1743.

He settled in his native place, and married in [June or] October, 1751, Azubah, daughter of William and Mary (Griffin) Lee, of Lyme, who was born on April 24, 1729, and who bore him two sons.

He died in Lyme, October 10, 1752, at the age of 26 years. His widow married, in 1764, Joseph Sill.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xxiii, 428. *Salisbury*, Family Histories & Genealogies, ii, 134–35; iii, 56.

Jonathan Elmer, the eldest son of Deacon Jonathan and Mary Elmer, of Norwalk, and (after 1746) of Sharon, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel Elmer, of Windsor, was born in Norwalk, June 4, 1727. He was a nephew of the Rev. Daniel Elmer (Yale 1713).

Within two months after graduation, or in November, 1747, he applied to the Western Association of Ministers in Fairfield County, Connecticut, for a license to preach, but was refused, on the ground of the lack of time for proper preparation. On the 4th of the following May an application of a similar nature to the Eastern Association of the same County was successful; although this action was revoked eight weeks later, he was restored to his standing in October, having meanwhile received at least one call to a settlement, over the church in Sharon, of which his father was now deacon. In the following spring he was preaching in the North Parish of New Fairfield, now Sherman, Connecticut; and in October, 1750, he was ordained and installed over a Presbyterian Church in

Florida Parish, in Goshen, Orange County, New York. He left this place within five or six years, by reason of the disorganizing effects of the French and Indian war, and in the spring of 1756 began to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield, Connecticut. He continued there for over a year, and received a call to settle, which it was not at first (in October, 1756) thought best for him to accept, as his relation to his former people was not dissolved; but subsequently (May, 1757) his candidacy was approved, though the matter finally fell through.

On the 1st of October, 1757, he began to preach as a stated supply to the Presbyterian Church, in New Providence, then known as Turkey Parish in the town of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His regular installation did not take place until November 13, 1765. About 1790, a violent opposition appeared against him among his people, owing chiefly to a charge of immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drinks, to which color was lent by a fullness of blood induced in him by his corpulent habit of body. In August, 1791, a majority of his people demanded his removal, and when repeated attempts on the part of the Presbytery to compose the difficulty had failed, they dissolved the pastoral relation, July 3, 1793. After an appeal to the Synod, in October, this action was sustained.

During the remainder of his life he preached to some extent in the vicinity, especially serving as stated supply at Millstone.

He died [in New Providence?], June 5 or 7, 1807, at the age of 80.

He married, in 1749, Amy Gale, of Goshen, New York, who died July 24, 1812, at the age of 94.

Their children were five sons and one daughter; two of the sons became physicians.

He served as a Trustee of the College of New Jersey from 1782 to 1795.

AUTHORITIES.

Fairfield West Association, MS. Records. *Hatfield*, Hist. of Elizabeth, 576-79. Hist. Magazine, 2d series, iii, 277. *Littell*, Family Records of Passaic Valley, 148–9. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 41, 128. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 235. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in U. S., 608. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 252–3.

Benjamin Fisk was probably born in Haddam, Connecticut, the second son of Captain John Fisk, Junior, and Sarah Fisk, and a nephew of the Rev. Phineas Fiske (Yale 1704). The family removed to Middletown, Connecticut, not far from 1740, and settled in what is now the town of Portland.

In 1761 he served as executor of his father's will, and probably spent his whole life in Portland. The records of the Congregational Church there record his death (or burial?) on February 27, 1802, but no tombstone is found.

His wife Sarah died in Portland on October 2, 1762, aged 32 years.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xi, 222. *F. F. Starr*, MS. Letter, June 19, 1895.

Chauncey Graham, a half-brother of John Graham (Yale 1740), was born November 13, 1731, probably in Lebanon, Connecticut, shortly after his father, the Rev, John Graham, was dismissed from his pastorate in Stafford. His mother was Abigail, second daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncy (Harvard 1693), of Hadley, Massachusetts. In 1733 his parents settled in Southbury parish, in Woodbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, January 14, 1747–8. On the 25th of January, 1749–50, after a lengthened probation, he was ordained pastor of an independent church

which had been gathered in July, 1748, at Rumbout's Precinct, now the Presbyterian Church in Fishkill, New York; a congregation which was gathered at the neighboring village of Poughkeepsie in July, 1750, was also under his charge, but only until the end of September, 1752. About 1760 he went as a chaplain in an expedition to Canada, and was so long absent that his people put the inquiry to the presbytery whether the pastoral relation was not dissolved. Soon after 1764 he was regularly dismissed from Rumbout, and he then opened a school in Fishkill, and supplied from time to time the Presbyterian Church in that place. He also practiced as a physician.

He died, at Fishkill, after a few days' illness, on March 30, 1784, in his 53d year.

He married a daughter of Theodorus Van Wyck, one of the elders in his church in Rumbout; one of his children was Judge of the State Court of Probates (1813–16), and two daughters were married in succession to Jonathan Landon (Yale 1763).

He published:

1. God will trouble the Troublers of his People. A Sermon [from Joshua vii, 25] Preached at Poughkeepsie, July 14, 1758. Being the Day of the Execution of Hugh Gillaspie, for Felony. N.-Y., 1759. 16°, pp. 23. [*U. T. S. Y. C.*

This has a Dedication to Lieutenant Governor DeLancey.

2. A Sermon against Profane Cursing and Swearing, delivered to the New York Forces in their Camp. N.-Y., 1761. 8°.

3. Children fœderally Holy: a Sermon [from 1 Cor. vii, 14], Shewing that the Holiness of Children, arises from one, or, both of their Parents being in Covenant with God. preached at Albany, September, 9th. 1765. Before the Presbytery of Dutchess-County, and publish'd at their Request. . . . N.-Y., 1765. 12°, pp. iii, 40. [*A. A. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Presbyterian & Theol. Review, N. S., vi, 612, 614–18. Conn. Journal, Apr. 7, 1784. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 230. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 196. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 602–4.

Daniel Griswold, the second son of Francis Griswold, of Norwich, Connecticut, by his second wife, Abigail Bingham, and a nephew of Dr. John Griswold (Yale 1721), was born in Norwich, on November 21, 1726.

He appears to have made some preparation for entering the ministry, as the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in February, 1750–51, advised the church in Gilead (a parish in Hebron) to apply to him to fill their pulpit, "if he is regularly licensed." No evidence, however, appears of his ever having sought licensure; and in 1756 he removed from Norwich to Sharon, in Litchfield County, where he settled as a physician.

He early took a leading position in the town, and from 1761 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also from 1774 until his death town-clerk, and deacon of the church.

He died in Sharon, December 22, 1792, at the age of 66. His will, dated five days before his death, mentions his wife, Johanah, and four children—two sons and two daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Sedgwick, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 135–36. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 355.

Lyman Hall, the fifth child and third son of John Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of the Hon. John and Mary (Lyman) Hall, of the same town, was born in Wallingford, April 12, 1724. His mother was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Street (Harvard 1664), the first pastor of the church in that town.

He studied theology with his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716), of the Parish of New Cheshire, in the western part of Wallingford, and in June, 1749, began to preach as a candidate in Stratfield Parish (in Fairfield),

now Bridgeport, Connecticut. On the 6th of July he was called to settle as pastor, on the 15th of August he accepted the call, and on September 27 he was ordained by the Fairfield West Consociation, though a protest was offered by eleven members of the Church and five others of the congregation against proceeding to ordination. With this element opposed to him in the beginning, his brief pastorate proved a stormy one; and on the 18th of June, 1751, he was dismissed by the Consociation, after hearing charges against his moral character, which appear to have been supported by proof and also by his own confession. At the same time the Consociation, in evidence of their confidence in his repentance, expressly voted his restoration to good standing in the ministry; and he continued for at least two years longer to fill vacant pulpits. Thus, in May, 1753, the records of the Fairfield West Association show that he had for some time been supplying the church on Greenfield Hill, in the disability of the Rev. John Goodsell (Yale 1724), and was approved for a continuance in that service.

Before this time, however, he had turned his attention to the profession of medicine, being partly occupied also in school-teaching. He married, in Fairfield, May 20, 1752, Abigail, second daughter of Thaddeus and Abigail (Sturges) Burr, of Fairfield, who died there on July 8, 1753, at the age of 24. Some four years later he removed to the neighborhood of Dorchester and Beach Hill, in South Carolina, on the left bank of the Ashley River, not many miles above Charleston, where a settlement of Massachusetts Puritans had been planted since 1697. These settlers were, however, about migrating to what was known as the Midway District, now in Liberty County, Georgia, and thither Dr. Hall accompanied them. The town of Sunbury was founded in this district in 1758, on the coast, about thirty miles southwest of Savannah, and Dr. Hall became one of its leading citizens.

At the approach of the Revolution, St. John's Parish,

in which Sunbury was situated, possessed nearly one-third of the wealth of the entire Province of Georgia, and its citizens were second to none in patriotism and energy. The Province as a whole was not represented in the Continental Congress of 1774, and it was largely through the influence of Dr. Hall that St. John's Parish was brought to the point of sending a delegate to Philadelphia to represent them in the Congress. This resolve was taken on March 21, 1775, and Dr. Hall was elected delegate; and as such he was admitted to a seat in Congress on May 13. On the 7th of July the Provincial Congress of Georgia appointed a full delegation to the Continental Congress, of whom Dr. Hall was one; and he continued in this office until 1780. In the meantime he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the meantime also the town of Sunbury was devastated by the British (January, 1779), and Dr. Hall's family joined him at the North, where they remained until the evacuation of Savannah in 1782. He then returned to Georgia, making his home and practicing his profession in Savannah, and in January, 1783, was elected the first Governor of the independent State, which position he held for a single year. On the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession, and held no further public office save that of Judge of the inferior court of Chatham County. This position he resigned on his removal in prosperous circumstances early in 1790 to a plantation in Burke County, on the Carolina border, where he died on October 19 in the same year, in the 67th year of his age. Sixty-one years later a granite obelisk was erected in the neighboring city of Augusta, to commemorate the three Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and beneath it all that was recoverable of their dust was reverently buried. The tablet originally covering Dr. Hall's grave was presented a few years later to the State of Connecticut, by whose order it was deposited in the public burying-ground in his native town; it describes him, in just

terms, as "uniformly a Patriot," "a True Christian and an Honest Man."

Before leaving Connecticut he had married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Couch) Osborn, of Fairfield, who survived him and died in Burke County in October or November, 1793, in her 58th year. Their only son died childless, soon after his father.

AUTHORITIES.

Bi-Centennial Celebration, First Church, Bridgeport, 30, 113–14. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 435–39, 766–67. Georgia Hist. Society's Collections, iv, 160, 172–77. *D. B. Hall*, Hall Genealogy, 95, 105–06. *T. P. Hall*, Genealogical Notes of Hall Families, 39–48, 154. Harper's Magazine, xlvii, pp. 267–68. *C. C. Jones, Jr.*, Biogr. Sketches of Delegates from Ga. to the Continental Congress, 88–105; Hist. of Ga., ii, 167–68, 272; and Magazine of Am. Hist., xxv, 35–46. Magazine of Amer. Hist., xvii, 133–34. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, i, 627. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 39. *Sanderson*, Biography of Signers of the Declaration, iii, 51–60. *Todd*, Burr Family, 155. *Williams*, Amer. Medical Biography, 218–22.

John Hubbard, the youngest child of Deacon John Hubbard, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon Isaac and Ann (Warner) Hubbard, of Hatfield and Sunderland, was born in Hatfield, November 5 (or 6), 1726. His mother was Anne Cowles, of (East) Hartford, Connecticut. The Rev. Jonathan Hubbard (Y. C. 1724) was his uncle.

The Rev. Benjamin Doolittle (Yale 1716), first pastor of the Congregational Church in Northfield, Massachusetts, died in January, 1749, and Mr. Hubbard was called to succeed him on March 5, 1750, on an annual salary of £66. He was ordained on May 30, and remained in office until his death, in Northfield, November 28, 1794, at the age of 68.

His talents were not equal to those of his predecessor, but his orthodoxy (unlike Mr. Doolittle's) was beyond question, and his personal piety winning and fervent. A brief estrangement took place between him and his people

in the early days of the Revolution, in consequence of his continuing to pray for the King; finally, in November, 1779, a mutual ecclesiastical council was called, but before it had reached a decision an agreement was arrived at and Mr. Hubbard thenceforth conformed to the preferences of his hearers. In the later years of his ministry he suffered under heavy bodily infirmities.

He married, December 26, 1753, Anna, the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel and Ann (Ellsworth) Hunt, of Northfield, who died March 11, 1795, in her 59th year. They had seven sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters were living at their father's death, —the others having died in infancy.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Joseph Lyman (Yale 1767), of Hatfield, was published in 1795.

His only known publication is "A Letter, giving an Account of the Town of Northfield," dated September 1, 1792, which is printed in the second volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (pp. 30–32).

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 95–97. *Hunt*, Genealogy of the Hunt Family, 178. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 516. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches & Ministers in Franklin County, Mass., 285–89. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 551. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 10. *Temple & Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 183, 277, 281, 342–46, 471–72.

Nathaniel Huntington, the eldest child of Nathaniel Huntington, a farmer and clothier of Scotland Society, in Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, of Windham, was born November 25, 1724. His mother was Mehitabel, fifth daughter of John and Hannah Thurston, of Medfield, Massachusetts. Two brothers were graduated here, in 1759 and 1762 respectively, and another brother was distinguished as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence,

President of Congress, and Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Nathaniel Huntington, Junior, studied for the ministry, and on the 15th of November, 1749, was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Ellington Parish, in Windsor, Connecticut. His valued ministry there was cut short by a pulmonary consumption, which caused his death, in Ellington, April 28, 1756, in his 32d year. He was long remembered with unusual esteem and regret.

He married Jerusha, only daughter of Captain Daniel and Mindwell Ellsworth, of Ellington, by whom he had one son (Yale 1772) and three daughters. His estate was inventoried at about £350, including 31 books. His wife survived him and next married a Watrous.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 84, 111. 857; ii, 212–13, 417.
Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823,

Aaron Hutchinson was born in what was later known as Gilead Society in Hebron, Connecticut, in March, 1724.

He was prepared for College, at least in part, by the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East, now South, Windsor.

He remained at College after graduation, as a scholar on the Berkeley foundation, and while here pursued the study of theology. His maturity in age, and perhaps some previous study with his pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy (Yale 1733), enabled him to secure, on the 6th of October, 1747, within a month after graduation, a license to preach from the Hartford South Association of Ministers. Meantime his poverty was relieved by an appropriation from the bequest of John Ellery for the use of needy theological students. In September of the next year the church in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport, agreed with him to preach for them on probation, at £6

per Sunday; this engagement, however, was soon terminated, and his classmate Hall succeeded to the place.

On the 6th of June, 1750, he was ordained as the second pastor of the First (Congregational) Church in Grafton, Massachusetts, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy. His annual salary was £400, old tenor, and he retained his office until November 18, 1772, when he was dismissed by the church at his own request (after an ecclesiastical council had so advised), though the town refused its concurrence. He was an uncompromising Calvinist in theology, and somewhat eccentric and unpolished in social life; probably the latter circumstance was the real cause of the unpleasantness which led to his dismission, though charges of dissimulation were publicly made.

He continued to live in Grafton, supplying vacant churches in the vicinity, until September, 1774, when he was engaged to preach in Pomfret, a recent settlement in central Vermont, and in the two adjacent towns of Hartford and Woodstock, for a period of five years. He purchased a farm in Pomfret in 1775, and in July, 1776, removed his family thither. After the expiration of his original engagement, he continued to preach in the neighborhood, much of the time gratuitously, until his death. During his long ministerial career it is said that he was prevented from preaching by ill-health but two Sabbaths, one of which was the Sabbath before his death.

He died in Pomfret, September 27, 1800, according to his tombstone, in the 79th year of his age.

He was a man of strong natural powers, and in particular was distinguished for his extraordinary memory; he is said to have been able to repeat the entire New Testament, and to have performed often the whole pulpit service without opening a book. His contemporaries also regarded him as an excellent classical scholar, and many students were prepared by him for College.

He married, soon after his ordination, Margery Carter,

a native of Hebron, Connecticut, who died August 8, 1818 or 1819, in her 90th year. Their children were five daughters and five sons: the eldest son was graduated at Harvard College in 1770, and the youngest (who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont) at Princeton College in 1794.

He printed eight pamphlets, as follows:

1. Valour for the Truth. In a Sermon [from Jer. ix, 3], for Substance, Preached in the Presbyterian Congregation at Newbury-Port, Apr. 23, 1767. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. Prince.*

This sermon was preached on the occasion of a council for investigation of the orthodoxy of the Rev. John Tucker, of Newbury, and it involved its author (not unwillingly) in a spirited controversy.

2. A Reply to the Remarks of the Rev. Mr. John Tucker, on a Sermon, . . Intitled, Valour for the Truth. Boston, 1768. 8°, pp. 55.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S.*

3. Iniquity purged by Mercy and Truth. A Sermon [from Prov. xvi, 6] Preached at Grafton, Oct. 23, 1768. Being the Sabbath after the Execution of Arthur, a Negro Man, at Worcester, for a Rape. Boston, 1769. 8°, pp. 31. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. M. H. S.*

The Appendix speaks of Tucker's published Considerations of the author's Reply as not needing any rejoinder.

4. Christ a perfect Saviour unto all them that obey him. And the Death and last End of the Righteous. Two Sermons [from Hebr. v. 9, and Numb. xxiii, 10] Preached at Grafton, Nov. 15, 1772. Being the last delivered in publick there by their Pastor. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. vi, 39.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brown Univ. C. H. S. M. H. S.*

5. Coming to Christ, or Faith in his Blood of Sprinkling. A Sermon [from Hebr. xii, 22–24] Preached at Northbridge, Nov. 29, 1772. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brown Univ. M. H. S.*

The Preface, dated Dec. 7, 1772, explains that the author has been preaching in Northbridge (an adjoining town) since his dismission from Grafton.

6. Meat out of the Eater; or, Samson's Riddle unriddled. A Sermon [from Judges xiv, 14] Preached at Pelham, Mass., Dec. 28, 1773. Boston [1774]. 8°, pp. 32. *B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S.*

This is a sprightly and entertaining example of the author's style of preaching; in one passage he bears emphatic testimony against the custom of insisting on a public relation of their experiences from candidates for admission to the church.

7. The Passover, and Sprinkling of Blood kept through Faith. A Sermon [from Hebr. xi, 28] Preached at Hardwick, March 3, 1774. At a Sacramental Lecture. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 31. [*A. C. A., imperfect. B. Ath.*

8. A well tempered Self-Love a Rule of Conduct towards others: a Sermon [from Matth. vii, 12] Preached at Windsor, July 2, 1777, before the Representatives of the Towns in the Counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester, for the forming the State of Vermont. Dresden [1777]. 8°. [*U. S.*

This is reprinted in volume 1 of the Collections of the Vermont Historical Society (Montpelier, 1870), pp. 67–101.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of the Mendon Association, 96–99. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 237. *Cochrane*, Hist. of Woodstock, Vt., 424, 508. Essex Gazette, Dec. 29, 1772, and Jan. 26, 1773. *B. H. Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 699. *H. Hall*, Early Hist. of Vt., 254–55. *R. C. Hawkins*, Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson (N. Y., 1888, 4°, 35 pp.). *Howe*, Historical Oration at Grafton, 1876, 23–25. *Pierce*, Hist. of Grafton, 179–86. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 452. *Stoughton*, Windsor Farmes, 110. Vermont Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 58–102.

Samuel Langton or Lankton (originally Langdon), the eldest child of Samuel Langton, a respectable farmer of Farmington, Connecticut, and the grandson of Joseph and Susannah (Root) Langdon, of the same town, was born in Kensington Society, now the town of Berlin, on October 23, 1723. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Loomis) Lee, of the same town.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association, October 3, 1749. His first employment was in the ecclesiastical society formed the

year before in Gilead, a parish in Hebron, Connecticut, where he officiated in 1750 and 1751. A slender constitution and feeble health discouraged him from further employment, but while on a journey for his health he visited his classmate Lyman in York, Maine, and derived so much benefit from the climate there that he consented to supply the pulpit of the Second or North parish of that town, as a candidate, and was accordingly called to settle, and was ordained pastor on October 22, 1754. Here he continued in active service, until his sudden death, from hemorrhage of the lungs, on December 19, 1794, in his 72d year.

In November, 1768, his dwelling house was consumed by fire at midnight, and his large family was left by this accident in much impoverishment. By the same fire all the church records were destroyed.

He married a daughter of Deacon Bragdon, of his church, who died while her children were young.

The sermon at his funeral was preached by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Buckminster (Yale 1770), of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who also published (in the Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine) an account of his life. Dr. Buckminster gives him credit for more than common intellectual ability, and defines his style in preaching as plain and manly.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 43–44. Amer. Quarterly Register, xiii, 147. Boston Chronicle for 1768, Nov. 28 and Dec. 12 (pp. 455, 475). *Lee*, Descendants of John Lee, 36. *Loomis*, Loomis Family Genealogy, Female Branches, ii, 874. Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine, i, 121–24.

Isaac Lyman, sixth child and fourth son of Captain Moses Lyman, and grandson of Moses and Ann Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born in that town, on February 25, 1724–5. His mother was Mindwell,

daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Warner) Sheldon, of Northampton. A younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He studied divinity, probably with his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and in March, 1749, began to preach in Northfield, Massachusetts, where the church invited him in September to settle. He declined this call, and accepted one to the First Church in York, Maine, where he was ordained pastor, on December 20, 1749.

He continued in office as sole pastor for forty-nine years, and retained the relation of senior pastor for the rest of his life, though wholly retired from service, and in fact confined to his house by infirmity. He died in York, March 12, 1810, at the age of 85.

His tombstone describes him quaintly, as "the social, venerable, and pious pastor of the First Church in York," and his contemporary and neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hemmenway (Harvard College 1755), of Wells, thus characterizes him in a published funeral sermon :—

"His talents appeared to be rather solid than shining. . . . . Prudence in the conduct of life was an eminent and acknowledged part of his character, as was also great integrity and probity. . . None appeared to be more universally loved and respected by such as knew him."

His doctrinal views were strictly Calvinistic.

He married, April 24, 1750, Ruth Plummer, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was born July 22, 1730, and died in York, about the 1st of March, 1824, in her 94th year.

Their children were seven daughters and two sons,—the elder son being Theodore Lyman, of Boston and Waltham, Massachusetts, the father of the distinguished mayor of Boston of the same name. One daughter married the Rev. Joseph Buckminster (Y. C. 1770).

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, ii, 123–27. *Coleman*, Lyman Genealogy, 308, 360–62. *Temple & Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 274.

JOHN MALTBY, the younger child of Captain William Maltby, of Branford and New Haven, Connecticut, a half-brother of Samuel Maltby (Y. C. 1712), was born in New Haven, August 3, 1727. His mother was Sarah, third daughter of the Rev. John Davenport (Harv. 1687), of Stamford, Connecticut. Captain William Maltby, Jr., died soon, and his widow married in April, 1735, the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Yale 1733), of Lebanon, now Columbia, Connecticut, and died during her son's Senior year in College.

Young Maltby began the study of theology at Yale during the year after graduation, and while a graduate student enjoyed a grant of £10 from the legacy just received from John Ellery for the benefit of needy ministerial students. Later he continued his studies under the direction of the Rev. Aaron Burr (Yale 1735), in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Burr was also the President of the College of New Jersey, and Mr. Maltby assisted him in the instruction of the students, from May, 1749, until 1752, so that his name heads the list of Tutors in that institution.

In 1752 application was made to some of the Presbytery of New York for a suitable person to become the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in the Bermudas, and Mr. Maltby was recommended, and received ordination in New York to this office. He remained at that post much beloved, for about sixteen years, and then removed to a church in Wilton, or Willstown, about twenty-five miles southwest from Charleston, South Carolina. Here he lost his wife, and his own health (which had long been delicate) requiring change, he came North, and while on a visit to his step-father, Dr. Wheelock, now the President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, he died in Hanover, September 30, 1771, at the age of 44, after a few days' illness, of a bilious colic. His was the first interment in the ground set apart for burials in Hanover, where

his tombstone describes him as "In preaching zealous and pathetic; in his devotions fervent; . . his style manly and solemn; of manners gentle, polite and humane; of strong mental endowments, embellished with sacred and polite literature."

He was greatly beloved by Dr. Wheelock, and had been thought of as his successor in the Presidency of his College.

He left five children.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 235, 261, 270, 556, 563. Conn. Journal, Oct. 25, 1771. Davenport Family, Supplementary ed., 203. *Maclean*, Hist. of College of N. J., i, 139, 156. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 676.

JEDIDIAH MILLS, eldest son of the Rev. Jedidiah Mills (Yale 1722) and Abigail (Treat) Mills, was born in Ripton Parish, now Huntington, then part of Stratford, Connecticut, in April, 1727.

He settled in Derby, the adjoining town to Stratford, as early as 1751, and kept a country store there in partnership with his brother Philo, at least from 1752 to 1762. He disposed of the house in which he lived in Derby to another brother in June, 1763, and is not further traced there.

He married, February 24, 1756, Hannah, eldest daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Hawley, of Stratford, and the births of two sons (1757–59) are on record in Derby. The younger son lived to maturity in Johnstown, New York, and it is probable that the parents removed thither and there died.

His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates until 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

Hawley Record, 4–5, 461. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Derby, 746; Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1248.

Timothy Pitkin, the second son of William Pitkin, of Hartford, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1766 to 1769, and grandson of Chief-Justice William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, was born in (East) Hartford, January 13, 1726–27. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, one of the founders of Yale College.

Soon after graduation he returned to New Haven as Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, where he continued for nearly two years, and from the autumn of 1750 till the end of 1751 he was a Tutor in the College. Meantime he was studying theology, and in June, 1752, he was ordained as the fourth pastor of the Congregational Church in Farmington, Connecticut. In the earlier part of his ministry his people were united in cordial and outspoken admiration for him; but as he grew in years he found, as he thought, a change in their warmth of feeling and of expression, which so distressed him that after his repeated requests he was dismissed, reluctantly, on June 15, 1785,—the grounds alleged being his want of health and the prospect that his usefulness was at an end. After that date he preached occasionally in neighboring places, and performed some pastoral service for his former flock in the absence of a settled minister; but for the most part he lived a retired life in Farmington. He died, of old age, July 8, 1812, in his 86th year.

He married, August 9, 1753, Temperance, the younger surviving daughter of President Clap, of Yale College, who was born April 29, 1732, and died May 19, 1772, leaving three sons and five daughters. He next married Eunice, second daughter of Colonel John and Eunice (Whitman) Strong, of Farmington, who was born on February 9, 1741–42, and died August 2, 1778, without issue. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1777, and died the same year in the army of the Revolution; the youngest son was also graduated here (in 1785), and became

distinguished as an historian and a statesman. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins (Coll. of N. J. 1770), of West Hartford, and three of her sisters married Yale graduates, viz., the Rev. Timothy Langdon (1781), Enoch Perkins (1781), and the Rev. Asahel S. Norton (1790).

Mr. Pitkin was elected a Fellow of Yale College in September, 1777, and served until his resignation in September, 1804. He was also one of the early Trustees of Dartmouth College, from 1769 to 1773,—his attitude in reference to the religious divisions of that generation being distinctly favorable to the new and stricter ideas. The adherence of his church to the halfway-covenant was abolished by his efforts, though not until 1781.

The historian of Farmington describes Mr. Pitkin as "a fervent and godly man, distinguished for his courtly and dignified manners," and his eminent parishioner, Governor Treadwell, bears testimony that his life was dignified and useful. He had sufficient fortune to be independent of his salary, and was probably among the wealthiest of his profession in the State. He welcomed the Revolution as a patriot, and was outspoken in his aspirations for liberty.

His portrait is preserved by his descendants, and is reproduced by photography in the Pitkin Genealogy and in the Memorial History of Hartford County.

The sermon preached at his funeral by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins, was printed; it gives his character at length as an able, faithful, conscientious, affectionate, and zealous minister of the Gospel.

He published:

1. A Sermon at Litchfield, at the Execution of John Jacob, an Indian Native, for Murder. Hartford, 1768. 12°, pp. 18.

2. A Sermon [from Job vii, 9, 10], Preached at New-Cambridge, in Bristol, February 12th, 1789, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Newell. Hartford, 1790. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The title-page bears the same motto (from Young's Night Thoughts), which Mr. Pitkin had furnished years before for President Clap's tombstone :—

> Death ! Great Proprietor of all ! 'Tis thine
> To tread out empires, and to quench the stars.

AUTHORITIES.

de Chastellux, Travels in N.-Amer., ii, 296. Conn. Journal, May 29, 1772, and June 22, 1785. *E. Cowles*, Sketches of the Early Settlements of the Plymouth Colony, 12, 13. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 294, 308. *Gay*, Farmington in the Revolution, 17. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 336. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 27. Pitkin Genealogy, 13, 27. *N. Porter, Jr.*, Hist. Discourse at Farmington, 43, 77–8, 84. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 347. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford Co., ii, 176–79.

JOHN REYNOLDS, the fifth child and eldest son of John Reynolds, of Norwich, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Edgerton) Reynolds, was born there on April 18, 1730. His mother was Lydia, fifth daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord, of Lyme, Connecticut. The father died in 1742, leaving a large estate.

Our knowledge of the son's career is mainly comprised in an inscription in the burial-ground belonging to the Woolsey family at Dosoris, near the village of Glen Cove, Long Island. The tradition is that he died while on a visit there, and the record upon his tombstone is as follows :

"Here lies interd the Body of Mr. John Reynolds, born at Norwich in Connecticut, educated at Yale College, who died Oct^{r} y^{e} 29th, A. D. 1750, in y^{e} 21st year of his age, Greatly lamented by his acquaintances."

As he was a minor, his mother (and guardian) submitted an inventory of his estate to the Probate Court in Norwich; it amounted to nearly £2000, and included eight books and two pamphlets.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, History of Norwich, 2d edition, 198. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 289.

Daniel Sheldon was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sheldon, of Hartford, Connecticut, and was baptized there on June 12, 1726. His father died during his Senior year in College.

His life was spent in Hartford. He attained the rank of Captain in the militia in 1770; and died in Hartford, on August 22, 1772, in his 47th year.

His estate was inventoried at £626.

He was one of the signers of the Memorial presented to the General Assembly in 1763, praying for a visitation of the College.

He married on December 31, 1749, Lucretia, daughter of Jonah and Susanna (Bunce) Gross, of Hartford, who died within three months after her husband, at the age of 48. Dr. Daniel Sheldon, a physician in Washington and Litchfield, Connecticut, was their son.

AUTHORITIES.

Parker, Hist. of 2d Church, Hartford, 327.

Job Strong was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on November 14, 1721, the youngest son of Lieutenant Nathaniel Strong by his third wife, Penelope (Phillips), widow of Samuel Leonard, of Springfield, and grandson of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clapp) Strong, of Northampton.

He was selected about the time of his graduation by David Brainerd as a fit person to become a missionary to the Indians, and in company with Spencer, of the previous class, spent the ensuing winter with John Brainerd (Yale 1746), at his station among the Christian Indians near Cranberry, New Jersey. With Spencer he returned to Northampton, in the spring of 1748, and studied theology during the summer under his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

He was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association, and labored for about six months among the Iroquois in Central New York. He then returned to his friends, in impaired health, and in the spring of 1749 was invited to occupy the vacant pulpit of the Second Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He at first declined a call to settle in Portsmouth, but the Commissioners of the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, to which he was under an engagement for his missionary work, released him on account of feeble health, and he was ordained over the Portsmouth church, June 28, 1749. The sermon preached on this occasion by Jonathan Edwards was printed.

He married, December 6, 1750, Abigail, daughter of Colonel (afterwards General) Peter Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire. An infant son, prematurely born, died and was buried on Saturday, September 28, 1751. The father preached on the following morning from the words "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death," etc., and was seized before the afternoon service with a bilious colic, of which he died the next day, in his 30th year.

His widow married, October 23, 1755, the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin (Harvard 1738), pastor of the Second Church in Exeter from 1743 till his death in 1776. She died August 15, 1787, in her 55th year.

The only specimen of his writing which has been published is a letter to his parents, in 1748 (in Alden's Epitaphs, and in the Life of John Brainerd).

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, ii, 187–92; Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, x, 54–56, 70. *T. Brainerd*, Life of John Brainerd, 142–47. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1133, 1150. *Jonathan Edwards*, Works, ed. Dwight, i, 283. *Farmer & Moore*, Hist. Collections, ii, 365–66. Gilman Genealogy, 95. *Peabody*, Four Sermons at Portsmouth, 1858–9, 59–64. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 335.

Benjamin Tallmadge, son of Captain James Tallmadge of New Haven, by his wife, Hannah Harrison, of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Abigail (Bishop) Tallmadge, was born in New Haven, on December 31, 1725.

On leaving College he remained in New Haven to teach in the Hopkins Grammar School, but relinquished this duty to his classmate Pitkin.

He then studied theology, and on May 16, 1750, married Susanna, second daughter of the Rev. John Smith (Yale, 1727), of White Plains, in the township of Rye, New York. In October, 1750, being then a resident of Rye, he applied to the Fairfield West Association of Ministers for licensure, but not being present at their public meeting, a committee were empowered to examine him privately and grant him a license.

In the winter of 1751–52 he was preaching in Stratfield Parish, later Bridgeport, Connecticut, and on February 27 he was called to settle; but after a long discussion as to the terms to be offered, his declinature was reported to the Society on April 14.

The Rev. David Youngs (Yale 1741), pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Setauket, a village in the northern part of the township of Brookhaven, Long Island, died April 18, 1752; and in May Mr. Tallmadge was invited to supply the vacant pulpit. He accepted the invitation, and in the next month declined a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Redding, Connecticut. The Setauket church being, however, in a languishing and divided condition, it was thought not expedient to install him as pastor, though on October 23, 1754, he was ordained there as a minister at large; the sermons delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) and the Rev. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741), were printed.

His connection with this church continued for over thirty years, until June 15, 1785, when he was formally

dismissed. Besides his pastoral care, he was also engaged to some extent in the classical instruction of private pupils. He died in Setauket, on February 5, 1786, in his 61st year.

His wife died in Setauket, April 21, 1768, in her 38th year. Of their five sons, four grew to maturity. The eldest son was taken by the British in the Revolution, and died in prison. The second son was graduated at Yale in 1773, and was distinguished as an officer and statesman.

Mr. Tallmadge married secondly, on January 3, 1770, Zipporah, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Thompson) Strong, of Oakwood, or Mount Misery, in Brookhaven, about four miles east of Setauket. She survived her husband, without children, and next married, April 23, 1787, Deacon Daniel Bennett (Yale 1748), of Huntington, Connecticut; her third husband was the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745), and she died in Huntington, June 13, 1835, in her 93d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Dwight Family, ii, 1111; Strong Family, i, 609, 647. 150th Anniversary of First Church in Redding, 20. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 224. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 35. *Col. B. Tallmadge*, Memoir, 5. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i. 424–25. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 667–68.

Timothy Todd, the youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Morrison) Todd, was born in New Haven, on March 3, 1722–23.

He settled in East Guilford, now Madison, Connecticut, where his only surviving brother Jonathan (Yale 1732) was pastor of the village church from 1733. He was a farmer, and also kept a country-store, and from 1767 until his death he held a commission as Justice of the Peace.

He died in East Guilford, of the small pox, January 3, 1779, in his 56th year.

He married, May 16, 1751, Abigail, daughter of Captain

Joseph and Mary (Couch) Crane, of Killingworth, who died September 30, 1806, at the age of 76. He left five daughters and three sons. One son, Dr. Timothy Todd, of East Guilford, was the father of Dr. William Todd (Yale 1806) and of the Rev. Dr. John Todd (Yale 1822); and one daughter was the mother of Jeremiah Evarts (Yale 1802).

AUTHORITIES.

Munsell, Amer. Ancestry, iv, 164. Tuttle Family, 699.
Todd, John Todd's Life, 18, 19, 528.

Elisha Whiting, the youngest child of the Hon. Joseph and Hannah (Trowbridge) Whiting, and a brother of the Hon. John Whiting (Yale 1740), was born in New Haven, July 14, 1729.

He followed the profession of medicine, settling in Milford, Connecticut, where he married Esther, daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Camp) Herpin, and sister of Dr. John Herpin, Jr. (Yale 1741).

He died in Milford, March 11, 1766, in his 37th year, leaving an insolvent estate. His surviving children were three sons and two daughters. Elias Shipman, Jr. (Yale 1799), was a grandson.

His widow married in 1769 John Burrell, of Milford, and died suddenly on the 6th of December in the same year, at the age of 40.

AUTHORITIES.

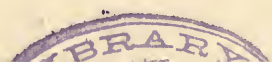
Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 29, 39. Conn. Gazette, March 15, 1766. Conn. Journal, Dec. 15, 1769. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 333. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, v, 66.

Oliver Wolcott, the ninth son and fourteenth child of Governor Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, was born in (East) Windsor, Connecticut, November 20, 1726. Two of his brothers had graduated here, in 1731 and 1742 respectively. His Christian name was given in honor of Oliver Cromwell.

On leaving College he received a commission as Captain from Governor Clinton, of New York, and immediately raised a company, at the head of which he marched to the defence of the northern frontiers against the French, and served until his regiment was disbanded after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (October, 1748). He then returned home, and studied medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Alexander Wolcott. He began practice in Goshen, Connecticut; but in November, 1751, upon the organization of Litchfield County (in which Goshen was situated), he was appointed by the Governor (his father) and Council the first sheriff of the county, and thereupon removed to the adjoining town of Litchfield. He held the office of sheriff until his resignation in October, 1771, serving also in the meantime as Representative in four sessions of the Assembly (1764–70).

As early as 1768 he was put in nomination for the Governor's Council, and was first elected to that body in 1771. He was also early promoted to office in the militia, and reached the rank of Colonel in 1774. In 1772 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the district of Litchfield, and retained this office until 1795; he was also Judge of the County Court from 1774 till 1786.

On all the questions preliminary to the Revolutionary War he was a firm advocate of the American cause. In October, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, and in that capacity signed the Declaration of Independence, though not present on the day of its adoption, on account of ill-health. He continued to serve as one of the Connecticut delegation until October, 1778,



and again from January, 1780, until his resignation in October, 1783. In the meantime he was also active in the organization and direction of the Connecticut troops, having been commissioned as Brigadier-General in August, 1776, and as Major-General in May, 1779. From the beginning to the end of the war he was steadily engaged, either in the council-chamber or the field.

He continued in office as one of the Upper House of the Connecticut Legislature until 1786, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and this office he held by annual re-election until 1796; in January of that year, Governor Huntington died, and the duties proper to the governorship devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who succeeded to the vacant chair at the ensuing election. He was re-elected in 1797, and died in office, at Litchfield, after an illness of several months, December 1, 1797, at the age of 71.

He married, January 21, 1755, Laura (or Lorraine), daughter of Captain Daniel and Lois (Cornwall) Collins, of Guilford, Connecticut, a niece of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Yale 1718), the first minister of Litchfield, and a sister of the Rev. Daniel Collins (Yale 1760); she was born January 1, 1732, and died April 19, 1794. Besides one son who died in infancy, they had two sons who were graduated at Yale, in 1778 and 1786 respectively; also, two daughters, who married respectively William Moseley (Yale 1777) and Chauncey Goodrich (Yale 1776).

Governor Wolcott, says President Dwight, "was remarkably distinguished for intrepidity, firmness, incorruptible integrity, strong, bold conceptions, and a peculiar decision of character. At the same time his sensibility was quick and exquisite. The sight, or even the narration, of a mean, dishonest, or an ungenerous action, appeared to give him a chill, and changed his countenance."

This College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1792.

An excellent sketch of his public life, drawn up by his

distinguished son, Governor Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was published in Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence"; and a variation of the same sketch is printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1872.

A selection from his private correspondence is printed in the Wolcott Memorial.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Azel Backus was published. His portrait was painted by Earle, and has been repeatedly engraved.

AUTHORITIES.

A. Backus, Sermon at Gov. Wolcott's Funeral. *Barber*, Conn. Hist. Collections, 457–58. Conn. Journal, Jan. 11, 1798. *Dwight*, Travels, ii, 371–73. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. Hist. Magazine, 2d series, iv, 225. Hist. of Litchfield Co. (Philad., 1881), 122–24. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 57–8, 78–9, 195–96. *Kilbourn*, Hist. of Litchfield, 141–44. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d series, iii, 370. *Morris*, Statist. Account of Litchfield Co., 108–9. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xxvi, 16–19. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 43, 45. *Salisbury*, Family Histories & Genealogies, ii, 187–89. *Sanderson*, Biogr. of the Signers, iii, 63–77. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 648; ii, 807, 812–13. Wolcott Memorial, 80, 149–96.

Annals, 1747-48

The lottery in behalf of a new College building, which had been sanctioned by the General Assembly in May, 1747, was drawn on December 29, and the three citizens of New Haven who had been put in charge of the business reported to the Corporation at their next meeting, on April 6, that the entire proceeds of the lottery were £5400 in bills of Old Tenor, of which £200 were retained by the Committee as their own compensation, and the remainder awaited the order of the President and Fellows. At this date the Colony currency was in sore confusion, and £5200 in Old Tenor bills was only equivalent to about £775 sterling, or $3750.

The Corporation accordingly proceeded to take order for the erection of a New College House, of brick, the present South Middle College, "near the North end of the College Yard," and a committee (consisting mainly of the persons who had managed the lottery) was named to carry on the building, "under the inspection and direction of the President and the Rev. Mr. Noyes." The first purchase of material (stone for the cellar) was made the next week, but the work dragged slowly, owing to the insufficiency of the funds on hand, and all that was accomplished before Commencement was the drawing of about 25 loads of stone, and the beginning of digging the cellar.

At this meeting the Rev. Elnathan Whitman (Yale 1726), of Hartford, was elected a Fellow, in the place of his deceased classmate and fellow-townsman, the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth; his father had retired from the same office in 1746, and both are commemorated in the recent gift of gates to the College yard on Elm street by a descendant.

In June, 1748, William Russell (Yale 1745) entered on a tutorship, in place of Samuel Fisk.

During the summer of 1748 a new edition of the Laws for the students was printed in Latin, at New-London (pp. ii, 20, 4°), and a copy is preserved in the College Library. The changes introduced into the Laws as given above in English in 1745 are few and unimportant; but the Latin in which the Laws are now expressed is fearful and often monstrous.

Soon after this College year began, the bequest of John Ellery above referred to (p. 103) was received; but instead of being funded, £60 was immediately disbursed in gratuities of £10 each to six candidates for the ministry, and the remaining £40 was similarly applied in subsequent years.

For this year we have a memorandum of President Clap's, similar to that quoted in the former volume (p. 663) for September, 1741, of the daily provisions for the table in College Commons. The amounts of various articles assigned to four persons are as follows:—for breakfast, one loaf of bread; for dinner, one loaf of bread, 2½ pounds of beef, or other meat, seven or eight pennyworth of sauce, one quart of beer; for supper, an apple-pie (made of 1¾ pounds of dough, ¼ pound of hog's fat [lard], two ounces of sugar, and ½ peck of apples), one quart of beer. The principal variation in this list from the bill of fare for 1741 is the addition of beer for supper; the sauce provided at the earlier date was two pennyworth, but the change in 1748 was probably one of value only, not of amount: and the reduction in the pie for supper from one peck to half a peck of apples was probably due merely to the season of the year,—the latter bills being for the winter and spring.

President Clap computes the average weekly cost per student for this diet as from 14 to 17 shillings, besides which actual cost an advance of 50 per cent. was allowed to be made by the steward, to cover his lawful profits;

added to this expense was the charge for sweeping, which was from 7 to 8 pence per week, making a total charge to each student occupying a College room* and boarding in commons of from 22 to 26 shillings per week,—showing the great depreciation of the currency since 1730, when the corresponding charge was 6 shillings.

At this time somewhat less than half the students were accommodated in College.

An interesting reminiscence of New Haven at this date is preserved in a Plan of the Town "with all the Buildings in 1748, taken by the Hon. Gen. Wadsworth of Durham," which was engraved and published in 1806. General Wadsworth was a member of the Class which was graduated in 1748, and the map is supposed to give a tolerably correct representation of the number and location of the public and private buildings of that date; it has been several times republished, as in Atwater's History of the City.

* There was, strictly speaking, no charge for room-rent, the item of "sweeping" being the only one in connection with the occupancy of a room.

Sketches, Class of 1748

*Richardus Morris, 1787 et A.M. 1787, Reip. Nov. Ebor. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ. *1810
*Jonathan Fitch, A.M. et Harv. 1754, Dispensator *1793
**Guilielmus Johnson*, A.M. et Harv. 1753 et Oxon. 1756 et Cantabr. 1756 *1756
**Samuel Seabury*, A.M. et Columb. 1761, S.T.D. Oxon. 1777, Eccles. Angl. Conn. et Ins. Rhod. Episc. *1796
*Johannes Cornelius Cuyler *1749
*Jamison Johnston *1749
*Eleazarus Porter, A.M. *1797
*Daniel Hubbard, A.M. *1765
*Guilielmus Smith, A.M. 1753
**Solomon Mead*, A.M. *1812
*Jacobus Wadsworth, A.M., e Congr. *1817
*Thomas Williams, A.M. *1778
**Johannes Ogilvie*, A.M. et Columb. 1767, S.T.D. Columb. 1770 *1774
*David Baldwin, A.M. *1784
*Johannes Coleman, A.M. *1769
*Reynoldus Marvin, A.M. *1802
**Juda Nash*, A.M. 1752 *1805
**Israhias Wetmore*, A.M. *1798
*Daniel Stocking, A.M. *1800
*Elija Lyman *1786
*Hobartus Mason
*Daniel Bennett, A.M. *1794
**Eliphalet Ball*, A.M. *1797
*Michael Todd, A.M. *1776
*Johannes Hotchkiss, A.M. 1762 et Harv. 1765 et Neo-Cæs. 1772 et Dartm. 1773 *1779

**Ebenezer Bogue*, A.M.	*1767
**Elija Sill*, A.M.	*1792
*Johannes Shepard	*1749
**Josua Elderkin*, A.M.	*1801
**Ebenezer Cleaveland*, 1775, A.M. 1775 et Dartm. 1775	*1805
**Thomas Paine*, A.M. 1754	*1766
*Noadias Warner	*1748
**Naphtali Daggett*, A.M. et Harv. 1771, S.T.D. Neo-Cæs. 1774, Sacr. Theol. Prof., Præses	*1780
**Johannes Darbe*, A.M. 1753, M.D. Dartm. 1782	*1805
**Nehemias Greenman*, A.M.	*1779
*Moses Gunn, A.M.	*1793

David Baldwin, the sixth child and third son of Captain Nathan Baldwin, a leading citizen of Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of David and Mary (Stream) Baldwin, of Milford, was baptized in Milford, March 1, 1723–24. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Rogers, of Milford.

He served as Lieutenant in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, and continued in service until the close of the French War, with the rank of Major from 1759. In later life he held the rank of Major in the militia.

After the war closed he married, February 2, 1764, Avice, daughter of Lewis and Eunice (Newton) Mallet, of Milford, and in the same year was sent to the General Assembly as one of the deputies for his native town,—an office which he filled in thirteen more sessions of the Assembly between 1770 and 1775. He also held a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1770, and was much employed in public business.

He died in Milford, in a fit, May 4, 1784, in his 61st year. His estate was insolvent.

His wife, who was thirteen years his junior, died on January 26, 1813, in her 76th year. Their children were one son and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin Genealogy, ii, 490, 508–9.

ELIPHALET BALL, fourth child of Ensign John Ball, Junior, and grandson of Sergeant John and Sarah (Glover) Ball, was born in New Haven, July 29, 1722. His mother was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sanford) Tuttle, of New Haven; her husband died when this son was 8½ years old, and she married again (March 8, 1739) Deacon John Punderson, Junior, who was steward of Yale College from 1721 to 1728. Alling Ball, the great-grandfather of the graduate, settled in New Haven in 1646 on the southwestern portion of the present College square, where the graduate was born. There is no known connection between this family and that of Mary Ball, the mother of President Washington.

Eliphalet Ball studied theology, and was probably licensed to preach by one of the Congregational Associations in Connecticut; in May, 1751, he was living in White Plains, a parish of the town of Rye, New York, perhaps as a teacher. In the spring of 1753 the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, a settlement to the east of White Plains, was dismissed, and in December of that year Mr. Ball was selected as his successor. The Suffolk Presbytery met at Bedford on December 31, and ordained him to the pastorate on January 2. He was an ardent and energetic sympathizer with the New-Light movement of that day, and by 1757 some uneasiness on the part of the conservatives in his congregation (which extended over the Connecticut border into Stamford) began to manifest itself. After long-continued trials, he

asked a dismission, which was granted by the Presbytery on December 21, 1768.

In 1769 he made a journey to an unsettled region northeast of Albany, where a town was begun about that time, seven miles to the southwest of the afterwards famous Saratoga Springs. He received a grant of four hundred acres of land, as an inducement to settle with these pioneers (most of whom were from Bedford and Stamford) as their minister, and he removed his family thither in 1770, though a church (of the Presbyterian form) was not gathered until September 22, 1775. In 1775 the region was organized into a town, called Ball's-Town or Ballston in honor of their pastor. His resignation of this pastorate was accepted shortly before the installation of his successor, in April, 1783.

In December, 1783, he was settled as colleague of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge (Yale 1740), in the parish of Amity, in the northwestern part of New Haven, which was chartered as the town of Woodbridge in the following year. The senior pastor of the church died in December, 1785, and Mr. Ball remained in sole charge until 1790.

He then returned to Ballston with a colony from Woodbridge, though he was not again settled as pastor. He died there, April 6, 1797, in his 75th year. His tombstone calls him, not quite accurately, the first settler of the town.

In the time of the Revolution he was a pronounced patriot, and his eldest son served in the army.

His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Van Flamen or Fleming, of New York City, whom he married in 1750, is supposed to have died soon after the first removal to Ballston, and he next married, on July 17, 1783, Ruth Beecher, of Amity, now Woodbridge, who died in Ballston, on November 21, 1804, in her 50th year. By his first marriage he had three sons and one daughter; the youngest son (Flamen Ball) received the honorary degree of M.A. from this College in 1787. By the second marriage there were no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iv, 220–21. *Baird*, Hist. of Bedford Church, 58–65. Conn. Journal, May 3, 1797. *Dodd*, East-Haven Register, 104. N.-Y. Magazine, iii, 62–3. *Stone*, Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston, 399–405. Tuttle Family, 142, 144–45. *Webster*, Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in America, 657–58.

Daniel Bennett was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 6, 1725, the eldest child of Nathan and Deborah Bennett, and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ross) Bennett; his mother was the third daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Ruth (Porter) Curtiss, of Stratford.

He settled as a farmer in Ripton parish, on the banks of the Housatonic River, in the northern part of Stratford, now the town of Huntington, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church there. He represented Stratford in the General Assembly at eight sessions from 1778 to 1786. He also held office as a Justice of the Peace, from 1778, and was widely respected, serving on many important committees of the town, in the period of the Revolution and later. He was an ardent patriot.

He died in Huntington in 1794.

He left a son Daniel, and two married daughters. Who was his first wife is not known; but he married, April 23, 1787, Zipporah, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Yale 1747), who survived him and next married the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745).

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Derby, 734; Hist. of Stratford, i, 374, 379, 386, 405, 424; ii, 1148.

Ebenezer Booge, the seventh son and the youngest of ten children of John Booge, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who settled in what is now the parish of Hadlyme,

in the town of East Haddam, Connecticut, about 1680, was born in East Haddam, May 9, 1716. The family name has been changed by the descendents to *Bogue*. His mother was Rebecca, only daughter of Richard and Rebecca Walkley, of Haddam.

He learned the trade of a carpenter, but becoming converted after he had come of age he resolved to study for the ministry, as soon as he could earn a sufficient amount to pay for his education. Accordingly he entered College at the age of 28.

He was licensed to preach, January 27, 1748–9, by a committee of the New Haven County Association of Ministers, and was married, December 19, 1750, to Damaris, third daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Lewis) Cook, of the parish (now town) of Cheshire, in Wallingford, Connecticut. As early as May, 1751, he had begun to preach to the Society newly constituted in the northern part of Farmington, Connecticut, called Northington Society, and now included in the township of Avon. Under his leadership a Congregational Church (now the West Avon Church) of twenty-five members was organized on November 20, 1751, and on November 27 he was ordained pastor, on a salary of £50 (or £165, Old Tenor). A meeting-house was built in 1754.

He is said to have lived in harmony with his people. Under him the church received forty-three members by profession and fourteen by letter. He was theologically in sympathy with the New Lights.

He died in Northington, of an apoplectic disorder, on February 2, 1767, in his 51st year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £500; it included 16 books and 30 pamphlets. His children, five sons and two daughters, survived him; the eldest and youngest of the family were graduates of Yale, and followed their father's profession. His widow married John Northaway, a former parishioner of her husband, and died in 1790.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Commemoration of the West Avon Church, 16–19, 34–36. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 675. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam & E. Haddam, 47. *Hinman*, Puritan Settlers of Conn., 291. N. Y. Geneal. Record, iv, 62–68.

Ebenezer Cleaveland, fourth son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland, of Canterbury, Connecticut, was born in that town, on December 25, 1725. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733) and was admitted in the summer of 1744. During the ensuing months (before his actual residence had begun) he attended with his parents and his older brother, John Cleaveland, of the Senior Class, meetings of the "Separate" congregation in Canterbury, for which offence against College order he was expelled with his brother in January, 1745, as is narrated above (p. 30), in connection with John Cleaveland's name. The younger brother was not admitted to a degree until 1775, in which year he was also made a Master of Arts by Dartmouth College.

After his expulsion from Yale he identified himself more fully with New Light measures, and became more conspicuous in his native town in 1749 by bringing charges of laxness in doctrine against the First Church, of which he was still a member; for this presumption he was cast out of the church, though afterwards restored.

He studied divinity, and as early as the winter of 1751–52 was preaching to the few fishermen's and farmers' families at Sandy Bay, now Rockport, in the eastern part of Gloucester, Massachusetts, the next town to that in which his brother John was settled. These families, being at an inconvenient distance from the Gloucester meeting-house, were allowed to support public worship by themselves during the winter months; and Mr. Cleaveland thus served them until a separate parish (the Fifth Parish in Gloucester) was incorporated in January, 1754, and a church of ten members was gathered in February, 1755. A

meeting-house had been built in 1753. Mr. Cleaveland received a call, in April, 1755, to preach to a new society just formed (now the Second Church) in Norwich, Connecticut, for a year. His employment there was brief, however, as he was ordained over the church at Sandy Bay in December following, on a salary of £60, which was gradually raised to £80 a year. His service was interrupted by his accompanying as chaplain the Massachusetts troops against the French in 1758 and 1759, and again by a similar absence at Fort Edward in 1765. He was also allowed to spend part of his time, about 1762–64, in preaching to the adjoining (Third) Parish of Gloucester. In 1775 he joined the Continental army as Chaplain (of Colonel Jonathan Ward's regiment), and was absent until 1777. Meantime his poverty-stricken parishioners were sorely disabled by the results of the war, and on his return to them were not only heavily in debt to him for arrears of salary, but were unable to offer any better terms for the future than 90 quintals of hake as an annual stipend. He was obliged to insist on a dismission, and the parish voted on June 15, 1779, to accede to his wishes. He retained his house there, however, although in 1780 he removed to Landaff, New Hampshire, under a contract with President Wheelock of Dartmouth College to superintend the settlement of a number of families who went at that time to the lands to which the College was believed to hold a title. He received land for his own occupation, and was promised a salary for his services as superintendent of the interests of the College in that region, the expenses of his removal being also paid. He also preached more or less regularly in that and neighboring towns. He had been intimate with Dr. Wheelock ever since his troubles at Yale, and had in 1768 assisted him materially by negotiating with the Royal Governor of New Hampshire for a grant to the Indian Charity School which afterwards became Dartmouth College and also by other journeys in his behalf.

In 1785, on the threatened failure of the College title to Landaff, he returned to Gloucester, and preached at intervals to his former flock. About 1794 he removed to Amesbury, where he supplied the First Church for a few years, but in 1797 he settled again in his old home, where he died on July 4, 1805, in his 80th year.

He married, very early after leaving College, Abigail Stevens, of Canterbury, Connecticut, who died on December 25, 1804, at the age of 77. They had three sons and nine daughters; one of the latter married in 1781 the Rev. John Smith, D.D., a graduate of Dartmouth in 1773, and Professor there from 1778 to 1809.

He published:

The Abounding Grace of God towards Notorious Sinners, illustrated in a Sermon [from Matth. x, 3], upon the Conversion and Call of Matthew the Publican. . . Preached to his own Congregation, July 31, 1774. Salem, 1775. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A.*

A subordinate title is, "A surprizing Instance of divine Grace, displayed in the Conversion of a Revenue Officer"; and the sermon bristles with sly hits at current political questions; thus, it speaks of "tools and vassals to the lusts of tyrants, sacrificing all the interest and liberties of a free people to their contracted views," but henceforth "raised to the benevolent temper of heroick Sons of Liberty." Another sentence is:—"It is our *parent state!* which arrogates a supremacy over us, and are taxing us at their pleasure, which they have no more a right to do, than we have to tax and extort a revenue from them."

He is said to have published a second Sermon on Sins of Omission, from Luke xii, 47, which I have never seen.

In all his private relations he was tender and loving; and his public duties were so performed as to gain the respect and affection of his people, though his powers were by no means equal to those of his brother John. He was harassed during all his mature life by extreme poverty and by manifold severe trials, but kept a patient and serene spirit to the end.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 248, 257. *Babson*, Hist. of Gloucester, 340–43. *Caulkins*, Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 460. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 28, 81, 102–07, 602, 606. Columbian Centinel, July 13, 1804. Essex Institute, Hist. Collections, iv, 163-64; xviii, 88–91; xxi, 152–57, 160, 226–30, 239, 270, 274–81; xxii, 235–40. Hist. of Rockport (1888), 45–49, 64–65, 69. *Hurd*, Hist. of Essex County, Mass., ii, 1361–62. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 196–97. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 470–72. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xxii, 11, 12. Paine Family Records, ii, 156. *B. P. Smith*, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 35–38.

John Coleman, the youngest of eight children of Nathaniel Coleman, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon John and Mehitabel (Root) Coleman, of Hatfield, was born in that town, May 14, 1728. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel Ely, of Springfield, Massachusetts; her mother (Mary Day) had previously married Deacon Coleman as his third wife.

He settled in Hartford, Connecticut, immediately on leaving College, and resided there until his death on October 31, 1769, in his 42d year. His estate proved to be insolvent.

As early as 1757 he was employed as the keeper of the Hartford County jail, and in 1760 he was appointed a Captain in the militia. He also served as deputy sheriff of the County.

He married Deborah, daughter of John and Deborah (Youngs) Ledyard, of Groton, Connecticut, whose father removed to Hartford about 1750. She died in Hartford, on May 23, 1757, in her 28th year.

Twin daughters survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Coleman Family, 11. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 464. Magazine of Amer. Hist., vii, 191.

JOHANNES CORNELIS CUYLER, the eldest son of Cornelis Cuyler, of Albany, New York, and grandson of Johannes and Elsie (TenBroeck) Cuyler, was born in Albany, January 24, 1728–29. His mother was Catharine, youngest daughter of Captain Johannes and Elizabeth (Staats) Schuyler. Both his grandfathers were distinguished citizens and mayors of Albany. A younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He died in New York City, after one week's illness, on the 6th of September, 1749, in his 21st year. He was not married.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record, iv, 71–80. *Pearson*, Genealogies of the First Settlers in Albany, 36. *Schuyler*, Colonial N. Y., ii, 242, 251.

NAPHTALI DAGGETT, the second of six sons of Ebenezer and Mary Daggett, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and grandson of Deacon John and Sarah (Norton?) Daggett, was born in Attleborough, September 8, 1727. His father died while he was yet a boy, and he was brought up by his mother, who was a daughter of Pentecost and Mary Blackinton, of Attleborough. His youngest brother was graduated here in 1762. He was encouraged to prepare for College by the Rev. Solomon Reed (Harvard 1739), with whom, at Abington, Massachusetts, and with the Rev. James Cogswell (Yale 1742), in Plainfield, Connecticut, he prosecuted his studies. Some technical objection (due presumably to the offensive "New-Light-ism" of Mr. Reed) being interposed to prevent his examination for admission to Harvard, he was led to apply for admission to Yale. That his circumstances were narrow is shown by his receiving in his Senior year £10 from the Ellery bequest for needy ministerial students.

He studied divinity, probably at the College, as he gained the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation; and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, on the 10th of August, 1749, being sent forthwith to supply the vacant church in Smithtown, a parish under their care, in the township of Brookhaven. He gave such satisfaction that he was invited to settle there, and on September 18, 1751, was ordained the first pastor of that church.

He had been regarded while in College as a man of excellent promise, and in 1755 President Clap proposed him as a candidate for the Professorship of Divinity here, which the Corporation had already voted to establish. The matter was broached to him in a letter from the President on March 20, and his reply, which was affected no doubt by experience of the inadequate support which his congregation was able to furnish, gave such encouragement that it was agreed at the meeting of the Corporation on September 10 to offer him the position. His dismission from the Church at Smithtown was approved by the Presbytery on November 6, and he began on November 30 his work as preacher to the College. At the next meeting of the Corporation, on March 4, 1756, he was examined and regularly installed in office,—the first incumbent of the first Professorship in Yale. In January, before his installation, he had declined a call as colleague pastor of the old New Haven Church (where the College students had worshipped until 1753), but in March an arrangement was sanctioned by which he was to preach for six months at one service each Sabbath in the town church. In June, 1757, a church was gathered in the College, and Professor Daggett served as its pastor until his death. The duties of his chair included also the supervision of the theological studies of resident graduates, and occasional undergraduate lectures on theological topics.

President Clap resigned his office in September, 1766, and as the Corporation were unable to find at once a per-

manent occupant of the presidency, they confided the duties naturally to the sole Professor in the institution, and he continued as Acting President for ten and one-half years, or from October, 1766, to March, 1777. The arrangement was recognized as a temporary one, and partly for this reason the period was not one of marked progress in the College. The College of New Jersey conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on President Daggett in 1774.

For the remainder of his life Dr. Daggett confined himself to the duties of his professorship. When the town was invaded by the British, in July, 1779, he went out on horseback to assist in repelling the invaders, but was captured and so bruised and wounded that, although able to resume for a time his duties, his death was doubtless hastened by the experience. He died in New Haven, after two or three days' illness, from internal hemorrhages, on November 25, 1780, in his 54th year. His estate was valued at about £730.

His funeral was attended two days later, from the First Church,—the College Chapel, where the service was to have been held, having proved too small for the assembly which gathered on the occasion.

He married on December 19, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Anna (Sears) Smith, of Smithtown. She died, in New Haven, after six months' illness, March 25, 1772, in her 44th year. Of their children, the eldest son died in infancy, and the others—four sons and three daughters—survived their parents. One son was graduated at Yale in 1775, and another (who died in the Army of the Revolution) in 1778. The youngest daughter married Jeremiah M. Atwater (Y. C. 1785).

By universal testimony Dr. Daggett possessed good abilities, and was useful and respected in his office. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759), his pupil, and afterwards his near neighbor, says that he "was an instructive and excellent preacher; his sermons were enriched

with ideas and sound divinity; were doctrinal, experimental, and pungent. He was acceptable to the legislature, clergy, and people in general."

President Dwight, who graduated and served as tutor under him, testifies thus:—"Dr. Daggett was respectable as a scholar, a divine, and a preacher. He had very just conceptions of the manner in which a College should be governed; but was not always equally happy in the mode of administering its discipline. . . The College was eminently prosperous under his presidency. . . His sermons were judicious, clear, solemn and impressive."

He published:

1. The faithful serving of God and our Generation, the only Way to a peaceful and happy Death. A Sermon [from Acts xiii, 36] Occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Thomas Clap, who departed this Life, Jan. 7, 1767. . . New-Haven [1767]. 4°, pp. 39 + 7.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The writer's feelings were much enlisted on this occasion, and his sermon is unexpectedly eloquent and earnest, with no appearance of perfunctory effort.

2. The great Importance of Speaking in the most intelligible Manner in the Christian Churches. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. xiv, 19], Preached at the Installation of the Rev. Nathaniel Sherman, over the Church of Christ in Mount-Carmel, New-Haven, May, 18th, 1768. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 44.

[*N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

At this time theologians were especially excited respecting the New-Divinity sentiments advanced by Dr. Hopkins and others, with which sentiments Dr. Daggett sympathized; and in this discourse he was understood, contrary to his usual habit of not mingling in controversy, to be berating the more conservative party and imputing to them a species of jesuitical hypocrisy in their public utterances. Dr. Stiles in a private letter speaks of this Sermon as being aimed at him among others. The language is unusually fresh and vigorous.

3. The Excellency of a good Name. A Sermon [from Eccl. vii, 1], delivered in the Chapel of Yale-College, Dec. 4, 1768, Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Job Lane, one of the Tutors. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 26. [*Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

4. The great and tender Concern of faithful Ministers for the Souls of their People, should powerfully excite them also, to labour after their own Salvation. A Sermon [from Gal. iv, 19], Preached at Danbury, Sept. 19, 1770, at the Ordination of the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 32.

[*Brit. Museum. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The Testimony of Conscience a most solid Foundation of Rejoicing. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. i, 12] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Howe, . . in Boston, May 19, 1773. 8°, pp. 52.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The University Library has also a collection of his manuscript sermons. He contributed occasionally to the newspapers, and in particular may be mentioned two articles (signed *Cato*) on the Stamp Act, in the *Connecticut Gazette* for August and September, 1765.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Biblical Repository, xix, 195–96. Amer. Historical Magazine, i, 118. *Bacon*, Hist. Discourses at New Haven, 233–35. *Barber*, Conn. Historical Collections, 170, 172–75. *Clap*, Annals of Y. C. 67–69. Connecticut Journal, Nov. 30, 1780. Conn. State Records, ii, 548–49. *Daggett*, Hist. of Attleborough, 2d ed., 454–62. Doggett-Daggett Family, 101, 118–21. *Dwight*, Statistical Account of New Haven, 71. Education, June, 1891, 617–20. *Fisher*, Discourse on Hist. of Church in Yale College, 11–13, 20–22. *Holmes*, Life of Stiles, 392, 396. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 107–08, 197. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., i, 544. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 41–46; iii, 509. *Peters*, Hist. of Conn., 208, 412. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 242. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 479–84. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Febr. 3, Nov. 25, Dec. 26, 1780; MS. "Miscellaneous" vol., 382. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 462–63. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 324–26. Tuttle Family, 648–49. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 606–7. Yale Lit. Magazine, xxxvi, 221–26, 305–08.

JOHN DARBE is supposed to have been born about 1725. No facts are known of his early history, but he is perhaps the son of William and Elizabeth (Spalding?) Darbe, who was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1723. The family removed to Norwich about 1734. He was certainly in indigent circumstances, as he shared with his

John Darbe

classmates Daggett, Greenman, and Paine, in the bounty of John Ellery in his Senior year.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, April 18, 1749, and preached for the next two years alternately to the congregations at Lower Aquebogue and Mattituck, in the township of Southold. Complaints were made about his orthodoxy, in 1750, but a committee of the Presbytery pronounced them on investigation groundless. For six years following he supplied occasionally other vacant churches, while practicing as a physician at Oyster Ponds, now Orient, in Southold; and at length, on November 10, 1757, he was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Suffolk, in session at Oyster Ponds; Jonathan Barber (Yale 1730) was ordained at the same time, and the sermon delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Prime (Yale 1718) was printed.

The next year he was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms (now Union), a suburb of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he continued about two years. He then went a few miles to the northwest, to Parsippany, in the present town of Hanover, in Morris County, where he practiced medicine extensively through a long life; he was especially useful in this relation during the Revolutionary War. He also supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church in Parsippany when it was vacant,—that is, probably for most of the time from 1760 to 1767, and from 1770 to 1773, when a recent graduate of Dartmouth College (Joseph Grover) was obtained as supply; this Dartmouth graduate continued his services for the next twenty-five years, and it may have been owing to his good offices that that College conferred on Dr. Darbe the degree of M.D. in 1782.

He died in December, 1805, at the age of 80.

He married Esther, daughter of Captain Matthew Mulford, of East Hampton, Long Island, and widow of Jonathan Huntting (Yale 1735), who had died on September 3,

1750. She died on September 24, 1757, in her 38th year, leaving two daughters, besides two sons by her former marriage. The sermon preached at her funeral by the Rev. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741), of East Hampton, was published.

He soon married again, and left a son, who became a well-known physician in New Jersey; it is probable that his second wife was a White.

From his own pen appeared in print:

The last Enemy Conquered. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. xv, 26] Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elisabeth Gardiner, Late Consort of John Gardiner, Esq; of the Isle of Wight, and Delivered at East-Hampton on the Day of Her Interment, October, 22. 1754. N. London, 1755. 4°, pp. vi, 38. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

Mrs. Gardiner was the sister of Mrs. Darbe; her husband was graduated here in 1736.

AUTHORITIES.

Hatfield, Hist. of Elizabeth, 640–41. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 154. *Rev. E. Whitaker, D.D.*, MS. Letter, Febr. 1, 1888. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 224–25.

Joshua Elderkin, third son and fourth child of John and Susanna (Baker) Elderkin, and grandson of John and Abigail (Fowler) Elderkin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 30, 1720. He was a younger brother of Jedediah Elderkin, who was admitted to the bar in Windham, Connecticut, in 1744; the father had died in 1737, and the family removed after that date to Windham.

He was 28 years old at graduation, and having adopted the profession of the ministry, was licensed to preach within a few months. In the spring of 1749 a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the church in Haddam, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for their vacant pulpit, and soon after, probably in September, he was ordained over that church, on a

salary of £80, besides a settlement of £1600, old tenor. His health however soon failed; and this combined with depression of spirits prevented his fulfilling the duties of his office. By common consent the matter was referred to the South Consociation of Hartford County, which arranged for his dismission from the pastorate, on the 18th of April, 1753. The parish appealed subsequently to the General Assembly for relief, under these circumstances, and secured a repayment of part of his settlement money.

Meantime he returned to Windham, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he had probably studied at an earlier date. He also embarked in trade and experimented in manufactures. He soon became a prominent inhabitant of Windham, though regarded as somewhat eccentric. In the time of the non-importation agreements (after the passage of the Stamp Act) his patriotism was temporarily suspected, but he quickly regained public confidence, and subsequently took an active and honorable part in the measures connected with the Revolution, sacrificing largely of his resources in the public cause. He was one of the State's agents for the purchase and distribution of supplies for troops.

He married, July 31, 1749, Rachel, a sister of his classmate Wetmore. She was born on October 2, 1723, and bore him four daughters and one son who grew to maturity, besides two other children who died in infancy. In their later years he and his wife lived with their youngest daughter in Canterbury, Connecticut, where he died on February 11, 1801, in his 81st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, x, 216–17, 240. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam and East-Haddam, 29, 30. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 258, 373, 378, 380, 395, 431. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham Co., ii, 47, 117, 138, 150, 202, 209. *Lewis*, Hist. Sketch of 1st Church, Haddam, 26.

JONATHAN FITCH, the second son of the Hon. Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721) and Hannah (Hall) Fitch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Norwalk, April 12, 1727.

In May, 1749, he was appointed College Butler, and he married in New Haven, September 1, 1751, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Rosewell Saltonstall, of Branford, whose widow was now the wife of President Clap.

On February 29, 1752, he was appointed Steward to the College, and he retained that office for a quarter of a century, or until May 5, 1778 (with the interruption of one year, 1771–72). He was from 1758 (or possibly a little earlier) until his death Sheriff of New Haven,—thus retaining that office for a longer time than any other person in Connecticut has done. He was also employed in the public service in a variety of important matters of business, and on the approach of the Revolution (in April, 1775) was trusted with specially responsible duties as one of the commissaries for the purchase of supplies for the Connecticut troops. He held this office for some years, and also for a few months the commission of Colonel in the militia. He was one of the representatives of the town in the State Legislature at the sessions held in October and November, 1776.

He was Naval Officer of the Port of New Haven and Collector of the Customs for the County from the close of the war until his death.

He died in New Haven, September 22, 1793, in his 67th year. His estate was inventoried at about £4000. His tombstone commemorates him as "a good neighbor and citizen, a gentleman esteemed for benevolence and hospitality, charity to the poor, and strict integrity in various public offices." A notice in one of the city papers says of him further: "He was of an open, unreserved disposition, and cheerful temper, notwithstanding the severe trials which he experienced from repeated and painful attacks of the gout."

His wife died August 19, 1765, at the age of 35, and he next married, May 15, 1766, Elizabeth Mary, the younger surviving daughter of the late Samuel Mix (Yale 1720), of New Haven. She died January 3, 1810, after a lingering illness, at the age of 63.

Seven sons and two daughters survived him, and five sons and three daughters died before their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Atwater, Hist. of New Haven, 321. Conn. Journal, Sept. 25, 1793. Glover Memorials and Genealogies, 488. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 207. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 197–98. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 517–19.

Nehemiah Greenman is supposed to have been born in Fairfield or Norwalk,* Connecticut, or some neighboring town, about 1724. In the earlier generations the name was written Groman or Gruman.

David Brainerd became interested in him in 1742, when Greenman was residing in Southbury, Connecticut, and henceforth encouraged and aided him to prepare for the work of the ministry. He pursued his studies for admission to College with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, in Bethlem, Connecticut. In his Senior year he received help from the bequest of John Ellery, and was enabled to make such good use of his time that on the 20th of October, about five weeks after taking his Bachelor's degree, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island. He was sent to supply the churches at Moriches (in the town of Brookhaven) and Little Quogue (in Southampton),—the territory under his charge extending over more than twenty-five miles on the south shore of the Island. His health was unable to sustain this burden for

*The records of the Fairfield District Probate Court show that Nehemiah Groman, of Norwalk, probably the father or uncle of the graduate, was appointed guardian of John Olmstead of Norwalk on April 4, 1749.

more than a single year, and he was also not altogether acceptable to the people; accordingly, on the 14th of November, 1749, he was released from this field by the Presbytery. Early in April, 1750, he removed to a new Presbyterian Society just organized in South Hanover, now Madison, Morris County, New Jersey, where he officiated for nearly two years. Thence he went to Pilesgrove, subsequently named Pittsgrove, in Salem County, in the southwestern part of the Province, where he began preaching about May, 1753, as successor to the Rev. David Evans (Yale 1713), and was ordained and installed pastor on the 6th of December following. He remained with this feeble congregation, suffering some hardships by reason of their backwardness in meeting their pecuniary obligations, until the disturbances of the Revolution. In March, 1778, he fled from his parish, to escape the indignities offered by British troops, and took refuge to the eastwards, at Egg Harbor, on the Atlantic coast. After six months he returned, but was welcomed with reproaches for his absence; the result was an appeal to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, by which he was dismissed on April 9, 1779. He died in Pittsgrove, during the last week of the following July, aged about 55 years. His wife, Mary, survived him, with several children.

AUTHORITIES.

Edwards, Life of Brainerd, in Works, ix, 80–81, 389–90. Presbyterian Magazine, i, 381–82. *Tuttle*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., 21–22. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church in America, 654–56.

Moses Gunn was born on the 12th of October, 1728, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, being a son of Nathaniel and Esther Gunn, and grandson of Deacon Samuel Gunn, one of the earliest settlers of that town, which was originally a part of Hadley. His mother was a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Wells) Belden, of Hatfield.

He spent some time after graduation in teaching; and was thus engaged during the year 1751–52 at the Livingston manor on the Hudson.

He settled as a physician in the northern part of Sunderland, which was incorporated in 1753 as the town of Montague. During the Revolution he was an ardent Whig and rendered efficient local service, being a man of decided ability and energy of character. He represented Sunderland and Montague in the three Provincial Congresses which controlled the government of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775. He was also the first Representative from the town of Montague in the General Court under the organization of the State Government in 1775, and served in the same capacity again in 1780 and 1790. He was also a deacon in the Congregational Church in Montague.

He died in Montague on the 3d of June, 1793, in his 65th year.

He married late in life, Eleanor Ingram, sixth daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Smith, Lewis) Ingram, of Amherst, Mass., who was born on January 2, 1754; their children were one son and one daughter, who survived him with their mother.

AUTHORITIES.

Holland, Hist. of Western Mass, ii, 395–98. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 453, 518. *H. W. Taft*, MS. Letter, Apr. 16, 1894.

John Hotchkiss, second son of Caleb Hotchkiss, of New Haven, and grandson of Joshua Hotchkiss, was born in New Haven, November 12, 1731. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Cooper) Munson, of New Haven, and he was thus a first cousin of Austin Munson (Yale 1749).

He taught in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven from 1749 to 1751, and soon after this entered into extensive mercantile business in his native town, being from 1752 to 1764 in company with his brother Hezekiah Hotchkiss. In 1765 he was engaged in the printing business, in company with Benjamin Mecom (Benjamin Franklin's nephew); they published President Clap's Annals of Yale College.

He married, August 28, 1755, Susanna, second daughter of Timothy and Jane (Harris) Jones, of New Haven, who brought with her as part of her dowry the house on the corner of Elm and High streets which was removed when Alumni Hall was erected. In this house John Hotchkiss resided for the most of his married life.

When the British invaded New Haven, in 1779, Mr. Hotchkiss was one of the volunteers who went out on the morning of July 5 to oppose the march of the enemy, and he was among the first of the patriots to fall. He was in his 48th year at the time of his death.

Seven children survived him, of whom one (the Rev. Frederick William Hotchkiss) was graduated here in 1778. His estate proved to be insolvent. His wife died May 6, 1813, in her 82d year, after a long illness.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Herald, May 11, 1813. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 198. Munson Record, 123. N. H. Colony Hist. Society Papers, ii, 60; iii, 534.

DANIEL HUBBARD, third son of the Hon. Col. John and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, was born here, on December 24 (or 25), 1729; two of his brothers were graduated here in 1744, and another in 1759.

He settled in New Haven, and was in business as a druggist. He died suddenly, August 28, 1765, in his 36th year. His estate was insolvent; the inventory includes a library of about fifty volumes.

He married, September 13, 1750, before he was of age, Martha, daughter of John and Desire (Cooper) Woodin, of New Haven, who died May 17, 1760, in her 31st year; three children by this marriage died in infancy.

His second wife, Rachel, married next a Procter, and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, probably in the first few weeks of the year 1773. One son by this marriage survived his father.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Society Papers, iii, 538.

William Johnson, the younger son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714), and brother of William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744), was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 9, 1730–31.

He won the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, but does not appear to have resided long at College, being afterwards engaged in the study of theology under his father's instruction in Stratford. In the autumn of 1754 he was appointed the first tutor in King's (now Columbia) College, of which his father had recently assumed the Presidency. After the expiration of one year, his theological duties being now completed, he resigned his tutorship, and on the 8th of November, 1755, embarked for England to obtain ordination, with the view of assisting and succeeding the superannuated missionary of the Propagation Society then stationed at Westchester, New York.

He landed at Deal, in England, after a perilous voyage, the week before Christmas. On the 14th of March, 1756, he was admitted to Deacon's orders by Bishop Pearce, of Bangor, in the chapel at Fulham, and to Priest's orders at the same place, on March 25, by Bishop Osbaldiston, of Carlisle. In April he visited Oxford, to receive the

honorary degree of Master of Arts, and about the 1st of June visited Cambridge on a like errand. While there he was taken ill, but was able to return to London on June 12. He died, of the small pox, on June 20, in the 26th year of his age, and was buried on June 25 in St. Mildred's Church, in the Poultry, where a monument was afterwards set up to his memory; this church was demolished in 1872, and its monuments removed to St. Olave's, Old Jewry.

Extracts from several of his letters are printed in the Rev. Dr. Beardsley's Life of his father. Dr. Chandler describes him as "a young gentleman of fine genius and amiable disposition, and an excellent classical scholar."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 183–85; Life of S. Johnson, 143–44, 210–30. *Chandler*, Life of S. Johnson, 95–96. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1226. *Perry*, Hist. of Amer. Episc. Church, i, 439–41.

Jamison Johnston, fourth and youngest son of John Johnston, Junior, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and grandson of Dr. John and Euphemia (Scott) Johnstone, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was born on April 10, 1729; his father died while he was an infant. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of David Jamison, Chief Justice of New Jersey from 1711 to 1723, and afterwards a resident of New York City. Both his grandfathers emigrated from Scotland in 1685.

He probably lived after graduation at his father's farm, called Scottchester, in Monmouth County.

He died on the 18th of September, 1749, in his 21st year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. Record, v, 173. *Whitehead*, Contributions to E. Jersey Hist., 72.

Elijah Lyman, fifth and youngest son of Lieutenant Jonathan Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Coles) Lyman, of Northampton and Lebanon, was born July 21, 1727. His mother was Lydia, fourth daughter of Deacon Joseph and Hannah Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut.

He became a physician, and settled in (North) Coventry, Connecticut.

He married, December 14, 1749, Esther, daughter of Gershom and Esther (Strong) Clark, of Lebanon, who survived him, with their one son (the Rev. Gershom Clark Lyman, Yale 1773) and two daughters. She was born September 3, 1731.

He died in 1786; the agreement of his heirs for the division of his estate, on record in the Probate Office, is dated on September 18, 1786.

AUTHORITIES.

Coleman, Lyman Family, 166, 194. Female Genealogy, i, 333, 335.
Hine, Early Lebanon, 164. Loomis

Reynold Marvin, the eldest child of Deacon Reynold and Sarah Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Reynold and Phebe Marvin, of Lyme, was born there, October 23, 1726. His father and mother were first cousins, she being the daughter of John and Sarah (Graham) Marvin, of Lyme, and the widow of John Lay, Jr.

About 1752 he removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there practiced law. In 1762 and 1763 he served as selectman of the town. At a later date (from about 1765 to 1772) he held the office of King's Attorney for the County. He was overtaken by business misfortunes as early as 1772, and was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly for protection from arrest while arranging for sales of his

extensive real estate in the interest of his creditors. He is said in later years to have assisted Judge Tapping Reeve in the instruction in the Law School which he conducted in Litchfield.

He died in Litchfield, July 30, 1802, in his 76th year.

He married, in New Milford, Connecticut, February 23, 1763, Ruth, the youngest daughter of Paul Welch, Esquire, an influential citizen of that town, and Jerusha (Brownson) Welch. She was born December 20, 1739, and died May 12, 1793, in her 54th year. A daughter married the Hon. Ephraim Kirby (M.A., Honorary, Yale 1787), of Litchfield, the first reporter of legal decisions in Connecticut, and had a son, Major Reynold Marvin Kirby, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. Jacob Brown Kirby (Y. C. 1849) was a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Kilbourne, Hist. of Litchfield, 246, 262. Marvin Genealogy, 13–14. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xvi, 240, 243. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 303, 785. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, iii, 135, 150.

Hobart Mason, the eldest child of Nehemiah and Zerviah Mason, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Hobart) Mason, of Stonington, was born there, October 6, 1722. His mother was the third daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Chesbrough) Stanton, of Stonington.

He married, November 10, 1748, Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Copp, of Stonington, and sister of the Rev. Jonathan Copp (Y. C. 1744), and settled at first in his native town, but removed about 1751 across the river to Groton.

In 1760 the township of New Dublin, in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, about fifty miles southwest of Halifax, was granted to a colony from Connecticut, among whom was Hobart Mason. The settlers under this grant

were soon discouraged and left for other places, but Mr. Mason appears by his mother's will to have been still there in 1770.

His wife died about this date, having borne him six sons and three daughters. He married a second time, and had a son and daughter, born in 1775 and 1778.

His name was not starred on the Triennial Catalogue until 1814.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 218, 319. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 216, 219.

Solomon Mead, fifth son of Ebenezer and Hannah Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and brother of the Rev. Abraham Mead (Yale 1739), was born in Greenwich on Jannary 2, 1726.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association of Congregational Ministers, July 31, 1750. Some three months later he began to supply the pulpit of the church in Redding, Connecticut (vacant by the death of the Rev. Nathaniel Hunn, Yale 1731). After preaching to this congregation for five months, they gave him (in March, 1751) a call to settle, which he declined; and on the 20th of May 1752, he was ordained as the first pastor of the church in South Salem, in the present township of Lewisborough, Westchester County, New York. This church, like others near the Connecticut border, though Presbyterian in government, was in close relations with the neighboring Congregational pastors, and in the present case the Fairfield West Association was invited to perform the act of ordination. He became a member of that Association on May 26, 1752. Ten years later he joined with others in forming the Duchess County Presbytery.

He remained in office until his death, which occurred in South Salem, on September 4, 1812, at the age of 86; he

had, however, given up the active duties of the pastorate, on account of the infirmities of age, in May, 1800.

He was twice married,—first to Hannah Strong, and next to Hannah Clark. He left three sons and one daughter.

The local traditions respecting him represent him as a man of strong character, with marked eccentricities.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 268–70; ii, 532. *Cumming*, Hist. of Westchester Presbytery, 19, 31–34, 56–57. *Mead*, Hist. of Greenwich, 283–84. 150th Anniversary of 1st Church, Redding, 20. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester County, ii, 547.

Richard Morris, third son of Judge Lewis Morris, and brother of Lewis Morris, of the Class of 1746, was born in Morrisania, New York, August 15, 1730. In June, 1744, his grandfather (Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey) writes of his son's family: "He has two sons at the Colledge at New Haven, Lewis and Staats; Richard I educate, and he is also there at the grammar schoole, and I am told is a promising youth." He entered College in due time, but remained for only a brief period, and did not receive a degree until 1787.

While studying law in New York City he was appointed by the General Assembly in 1750 Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Colony. His commission as an attorney-at-law was dated on April 29, 1752, and he at once opened an office in New York City, where he acquired a large practice. On November 11, 1761, he was appointed sole Clerk of the Circuits or courts for the trial of causes brought to issue in the Supreme Court of the Province.

On the 2d of August, 1762, he was commissioned by the Crown, in succession to his father, as Judge of the Court of Admiralty for New York, New Jersey, and Con-

necticut,—an office which he retained until the beginning of the year 1775, when he chose the American side and declined to continue under royal appointment. On July 31, 1776, the Provincial Convention by unanimous resolution offered him the corresponding position under the new state government, but he felt obliged to decline the offer, as the situation of his family and his estate necessarily absorbed his attention. On March 4, 1778, the Assembly appointed him a member of the Senate, to fill a vacancy; and he served in that office until the 23d of October, 1779, when the Council selected him to fill the place of John Jay (who had become Chief Justice of the United States), as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. He held the position until September, 1790, when he resigned it on reaching the age (60 years) fixed by the Constitution for retirement. In 1788 he was a delegate from the City and County of New York to the State Convention which was called to ratify the Federal Constitution, and threw his influence in that body for speedy and complete ratification.

After his retirement from the bench he took no further part in public affairs. He died on April 11, 1810, in his 80th year, at his country residence, in Scarsdale, Westchester County.

Mr. Alfred B. Street, writing in 1859, describes him as "commanding in appearance, bland and dignified in his manners, a gentleman of the old school, possessing literary tastes, firm and decided in character and of inflexible integrity."

He married in 1759 Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Corbett) Ludlow, of New York City; his children, who survived him, were two sons and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of Westchester Co., ii, 123, 284. Dwight Genealogy, i, 224. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, 139–40. *Lamb*, Hist. of N. Y. City, ii, 281, 299, 320. *Gov. L. Morris*, Papers, 190. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, vii, 17. *Street*, N.-Y. Council of Revision, 165–68.

JUDAH NASH, fourth child and second son of Timothy and Prudence Nash, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Elizabeth (Kellogg) Nash, of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, December 31, 1728. His mother was the fifth daughter of Deacon John and Joanna (Kellogg) Smith, of Hadley,—her own mother and her husband's mother being half-sisters. During the son's College course his parents removed from Longmeadow to the parish (now the town) of Ellington, in Windsor, Connecticut, where his father became a deacon in the Congregational Church.

An uncle and an aunt of Judah Nash were settled in West Hartford, Connecticut, and as he was admitted to the church there in the January after graduation it seems probable that he there pursued his theological studies with the pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Yale 1710).

It is likely that it was through the recommendation of his classmate Gunn that he was introduced to the people of the north district of Sunderland, Massachusetts, where he was ordained the first pastor of the church, on November 22, 1752. About a year later the district was incorporated as a town with the name of Montague, and here he labored until his death, February 19, 1805, in the 77th year of his life, and the 53d of his ministry. His last illness was distressing, and prevented his officiating in his pulpit for some three months before his death. He was held in high respect by all the community.

A sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Joseph Kilbourn (Harvard 1777), of the adjoining town of Wendell, was published; it emphasizes "his affability and mildness of temper," "his knowledge of the Scriptures, and of the history of the Church, joined with a tenacious memory," and "his moderation and temperance," which "no doubt contributed to the length of his days and protracted the preservation of an enfeebled constitution."

He married, January 1, 1753, Mary, second daughter of

Dr. Ebenezer and Mary (Helms) Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut. She was born April 16, 1728, and died September 9, 1824, in her 97th year. Of their six children, two daughters and one son lived to maturity.

He communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1788 "A bill of mortality, &c. for Montague," but it was not published.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 263. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 394. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 75. Nash Family, 48, 75–78. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches in Franklin Co., Mass., 262–64. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 515. *Terry*, Notes of Terry Families in the U. S., 15, 28–29.

John Ogilvie was born in 1724, probably in Scotland. or possibly in New York City, his earliest known residence. He possessed some independent means, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1748, before his graduation, he united with his classmates Johnson and Johnston in presenting two pair of brass sconces, valued at £1, to the College Hall.

In the spring after his graduation he was acting as lay-reader to the Episcopal families in Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut, and when he went abroad in the same year for orders, it was with the expectation of being appointed by the Propagation Society to this mission. His descendants believe that his ordination was at the hands of the Scottish bishops. He returned to Norwalk, but only for a brief stay, being appointed instead as chaplain of the fort in Albany and missionary to the Mohawk Indians of the vicinity, with a salary of fifty pounds. His appointment was due to the recommendation of the Rev. Henry Barclay (Yale 1734), the previous incumbent of the mission. and quite likely a relative. He arrived at Albany on this mission, March 1, 1749–50, and gave very general satisfaction there. He was able to preach in

Dutch, and soon acquired a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue, though his time was mainly spent in Albany.

The French war interrupted his labors, and in July, 1759, he was appointed Chaplain to the Royal American Regiment, and continued in this employment, at Fort Niagara, in Wolfe's campaign against Quebec, and elsewhere, until the close of hostilities. In these years, as in his earlier ministry, he was especially devoted to the spiritual care of the Indians within his reach.

In August, 1764, his former patron, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, then Rector of Trinity Church in New York City, died, and Mr. Ogilvie was elected the next month one of the Assistant Ministers of the Church, on a salary of £200, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty to the rectorship. He entered at once upon his duties, and in this office maintained his previous reputation for devotedness and piety, and proved to be greatly admired as a popular and captivating lecturer. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him in 1770 by King's, now Columbia College. Besides his parochial duties, he undertook in 1766 a labor left unfinished by Dr. Barclay, that of superintending the publication of a revised edition of the Book of Common Prayer in the Mohawk language, which appeared in 1769.

Dr. Ogilvie continued uninterruptedly in the discharge of his office until his death. On the 18th of November, 1774, he went to St. George's Chapel, in seemingly good health, to lecture in the afternoon, as was his practice on Fridays; but in the beginning of his lecture he was seized with apoplexy, under the effects of which he lingered until the 26th of the same month, when he died, in the 51st year of his age.

By his last will he bequeathed £400 to charitable objects in the church, and £100 to King's College.

The sermon preached at his funeral by his colleague, the Rev. Charles Inglis, afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia, was published; it thus describes him:

"His person was tall and graceful, his aspect sweet and commanding, his voice excellent, his elocution easy and pleasing, his imagination lively, his memory retentive, and his judgment solid. His temper was even, unclouded, and such as scarcely any accident could ruffle. His heart was humane, tender, and benevolent, burning with zeal for the good of others."

A poetical elegy on his death was published in Rivington's New York Gazette for January 5, 1775.

Mrs. Grant, the author of "Memoirs of an American Lady," referring to his career in Albany, says of him:

"His appearance was singularly prepossessing; his address and manners entirely those of a gentleman. His abilities were respectable, his doctrine was pure and scriptural, and his life exemplary, both as a clergyman and in his domestic circle, where he was peculiarly amiable; add to all this a talent for conversation, extensive reading, and a thorough knowledge of life."

The Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles (Yale 1746) bears testimony incidentally in his Diary (July 30, 1771) to Dr. Ogilvie's reputation for liberality of religious sentiment, in quoting a statement apropos of the Presbyterian Churches in New York City, "that Dr. Ogilvie was the only Episcopal Clergyman in New York who vouchsafed to attend a Presbyterian Lecture."

A fine portrait of him by Copley, painted in 1773, is preserved in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel, New York City, and has been repeatedly engraved.

He published nothing of his own composition. One of his letters to Sir William Johnson, in 1756, is printed in the Documentary History of New York; and others are contained in the Proceedings of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

He married, first, about 1755, Susanna Catharine, elder daughter of Lancaster Symes, Junior, of New York City, whose acquaintance he had probably made through her sister's marriage with the Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, of Albany. He had one son, George, who was graduated at King's College in the year of his father's death, and

became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church; his only daughter also survived him, as well as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Marston, Junior, a merchant of New York City. At the time of her marriage to Dr. Ogilvie (April 17, 1769), she was the widow of Philip Philipse, Esquire, of New York City, who died in May, 1768. She died February 4, 1807, aged 79 years and 10 months.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 155–56. *Berrian*, Hist. of Trinity Church, N. Y., 122, 127–34. *Bolton*, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 322. Churchman's Magazine, v, 41–45. *Disosway*, Earliest Churches of N. Y., 75–76. Documentary History of Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 239, 245, 250. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., ii, 714; iii, 1036, 1152; iv, 301–02, 364, 384. Evergreen, v, 258–59; x, 193–95. [*Grant*,] Memoirs of an American Lady, ii, ch. 11. *Hawkins*, Missions of the Church of England, 286–91. Hist. Magazine, i, 15. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, iv, 54. N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record, v, 3; ix, 121. N. Y. Hist. Society, Collections for 1870, 201, 258–59, 262–65. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, i, 328–32. *Riker*, Hist. of Harlem, 597. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 127–28. *Selleck*, Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 10–11, 117. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 134–37.

THOMAS PAINE was born in the year 1724, in Canterbury, Connecticut, the second son of Abraham and Ruth (Adams) Paine, and grandson of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, from Eastham, Massachusetts. His uncles, Elisha, Solomon, and John Paine, were notable leaders of the Separatist movement in Eastern Connecticut, and he was first cousin of his classmate Cleaveland.

In his Senior year he received help from the bequest of John Ellery for needy theological students, and like several others of this class, he found speedy admission to the ranks of the ministry, by means of the Presbytery of Suffolk, Long Island, which licensed him to preach on December 20, 1748, and at the same time recommended him to Cutchogue parish, in the town of Southold, where he appears to have begun to supply the pulpit at once. He

was ordained pastor at Cutchogue by an ecclesiastical council, October 24, 1750,—the church being managed after the Congregational form until 1763, when it was taken under the care of the Presbytery.

Mr. Paine remained in office until his death there, October 15, 1766, in his 43d year.

The inscription on his tomb is as follows:

"In Memory of Rev. Mr. Thomas Paine, late Pastor in this Place, who lived desired by many; a Distinguished Preacher of Righteousness, and a Successful Healer of the Sick, and Died lamented by most on y^e^ 15th day of Oct., 1766, in y^e^ 43d year of his age.

"So quick Ah cruel Death why didst thou strike
That Guide of Souls and Healer of the sick?
Not Death but God the Author of the Breach
Thereby to prize such useful Men doth teach."

We learn from this that, like many other pastors of his generation, he was also the physician of his flock.

He was married, the day after his ordination, by the Rev. James Sproat (Yale 1741), of Guilford, Connecticut, to Abigail Hull, of Southold, widow of Dr. Daniel Hull, and daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Parker) Wickham.

She died March 12, 1791. Of their children, one daughter died in infancy, and the rest—four sons and two daughters—survived their father; one daughter married Daniel Osborn (Y. C. 1763).

AUTHORITIES.

Paine Family Records, ii, 157, 260. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 140.

Eleazar Porter, fourth child and eldest surviving son of the Hon. Eleazar and Sarah Porter, and grandson of Judge Samuel and Joanna (Cook) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born in Hadley, June 27, 1728. His mother was Sarah, fifth daughter of the Hon. William Pitkin, Junior, and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

He settled in his native town as a lawyer, and received a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as 1758. His position was a leading one, and his estate one of the largest in the town.

In December, 1777, he was commissioned as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1779 as Judge of Probate; both these offices he retained until his death. He died in Hadley, May 27, 1797, at the age of 69.

He married, August 6, 1754, his first cousin, Anna, only daughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Olcott) Pitkin, of East Hartford. She died November 7, 1758, in her 24th year, leaving two daughters.

He next married, September 17, 1760, Susanna, sixth daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Yale 1720), who died May 2, 1803, in her 63d year. By this marriage he had six sons, of whom one was graduated at Harvard in 1786 (though all but the last few months of his course were spent at Yale), and became the father of Dr. Timothy Dwight Porter (Yale 1816), a distinguished benefactor of Yale College.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 70, 192–94. Dwight Family, ii, 1041–42. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 65, 171–72. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 226. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 431, 555–56. Pitkin Genealogy, 15, 16, 33.

Samuel Seabury, second son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Harvard 1724), and grandson of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Alden) Seabury, of Groton, Connecticut, was born in Groton, November 30, 1729. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Thomas Mumford, of New London, a zealous adherent of the Church of England. Shortly before this son's birth, the father had been preaching to the farmers in the district afterwards forming the parish of North Groton, now Ledyard; but by this date he had declared for Episcopacy, and on obtaining orders in

1730 was stationed at New London, where he remained until he was transferred to Hempstead, on Long Island, a year or two before this son entered College.

After graduation he took up the study of medicine; but the same fall began to be employed as lay-reader and catechist by the churchmen at Huntington, about fifteen miles east of his father's parish. He closed this engagement in July, 1752, and then proceeded to Edinburgh for a year's further study of medicine, being still too young to receive priest's orders. Finally, on December 21, 1753, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Thomas, of Lincoln, and was advanced to the priesthood two days later by Bishop Osbaldiston, of Carlisle. He received appointment forthwith as Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he arrived in May, 1754. From this charge he was transferred in 1756 to Jamaica, Long Island, in the adjoining parish to his father, to which he was inducted by Governor Hardy on the 12th of January, 1757. His new field covered Newtown and Flushing as well as Jamaica, and for the first year he had also the oversight and occasional supply of his old parish at New Brunswick. Just before taking this charge he was married, on October 12, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Edward Hicks, of New York City.

The death of his father in 1764 and the increase of his family induced him to accept a proposition of removal to St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York, where he was inducted as rector, December 3, 1766; here he had also the care of a second congregation, at Eastchester, four miles distant, and in 1774 his straitened circumstances obliged him to open a grammar school for the sake of the addition to his income; he also to some extent practiced medicine.

On the approach of the Revolution he was outspoken in his disapprobation of the Continental Congress and its measures, and was credited with a leading share in the

composition of some obnoxious pamphlets arguing in support of these views. In consequence of this reputation he was seized at his own house, on November 22, 1775, by a party of armed men, and was carried into Connecticut, where he was kept in custody for a month. After this experience it is not surprising that he took refuge within the British lines, on their establishment in his neighborhood in September, 1776, and that he was thenceforth identified with the Royal cause. His residence was in New York City, and he found some employment in officiating to a congregation on Staten Island, and also in the practice of the medical profession. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Oxford University on December 15, 1777, and two months later he was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton chaplain to the King's American Regiment, raised on Long Island from refugees, and commanded by Colonel Edmund Fanning (Yale 1757).

The close of the war found him still in New York City, in intimate association with the other refugee clergymen, especially those from Connecticut. As one result of the Revolution, the inexpediency of depending any longer on English Bishops for ordination began to be recognized, and this led the Connecticut clergy, first of any, to organize as a distinct body, and to select a suitable candidate for consecration as an American Bishop. Accordingly ten Connecticut clergymen met in Woodbury, in the last week of March, 1783, and agreed upon the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming (Yale 1745) and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, as suitable, either of them, for the office. Dr. Leaming declined the suggestion, while Dr. Seabury acceded to it, and accordingly embarked for England early in June, at his own expense. His nomination shows that he was considered to be one of the ablest of the clergy in Connecticut or its neighborhood and one who would be acceptable in the quarter where he sought for consecration as a Bishop.

He arrived in London on June 7, and entered earnestly upon the business of his mission, being the earliest applicant from the new American Union for this purpose. Political influences, however, prevented the English Bishops from proceeding to consecration, and after a disheartening delay of over a year Dr. Seabury made application to the nonjuring Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and being favorably answered proceeded to Aberdeen in November, 1784, where he was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut, on the 14th of that month.

He sailed from London for Halifax in March, 1785, and after tarrying to visit friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick landed in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 20th of June, and arrived in New London, his future residence, seven days later. On the 2d of August he met the clergy of the diocese in convention at Middletown, and on the following day admitted four persons to deacon's orders. For the rest of his life he held the rectorship of St. James's Church, New London, an assistant sharing the duty with him, and the salary thus provided being essential to his support. He also received some small annual contributions from the other churches of the diocese and from friends in England, besides regular half-pay (£50) from the British government as a former chaplain; but his successor in office states (in 1812, in his Address to the Convention) that all that Bishop Seabury ever received from the diocese did not amount to the interest of the money which he had expended from his own property in seeking consecration.

In November, 1790, his jurisdiction as Bishop was extended over the Episcopal Churches in Rhode Island, at their request. During his Episcopate he assisted in but one consecration,—that of Bishop Claggett, of Maryland, in 1792.

He died, very suddenly, of apoplexy, while visiting at a neighbor's house in New London, February 25, 1796, in his 67th year.

His wife died October 12, 1780, in her 44th year. Of their children three daughters and three sons lived to maturity; but the youngest child, who was a clergyman, was the only son through whom the name was perpetuated.

Of the events of Bishop Seabury's life, and of his character, it is the less necessary to speak at length since a full biography by the Rev. Dr. Beardsley has appeared in recent years.

His abilities were unquestionably good, his bearing dignified and courteous, and his administration of his office wise and benignant. A memorial Discourse delivered by the Rev. Abraham Jarvis emphasizes, in describing his intellectual gifts, "his uncommonly clear and easy method of communicating" his thoughts, and attributes to this his great acceptance as a preacher. By the same testimony, "As a Bishop he conducted with great prudence, filled his office with dignity, and lived in perfect harmony with the clergy."

Though himself of a very different type of churchmanship from that of Bishop White and others of his contemporaries, it was in large part due to his good sense and conciliatory attitude that the Episcopal Church in the United States was formed.

Two portraits (one by Earle) are preserved in the family; a third, by Thomas S. Duché, which has been repeatedly engraved, is in the Library of Trinity College, Hartford, which has also the mitre which he was accustomed to wear when exercising episcopal functions. (See a curious description of this, in the New York Packet of April 17, 1786.)

In presenting a list of his publications it is necessary to say that statements over his own signature exist, denying that he was the author (either alone or in part) of the first four pamphlets enumerated; but his descendants consider as genuine other manuscripts of his also in existence which claim the authorship. This claim is brought out most fully in an article in the eighth volume of the Magazine of

American History (1882). There is no doubt that the pamphlets in question were among the ablest of the arguments published on that side in America.

1. Free Thoughts, on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia Sept 5, 1774. . . By a Farmer. [N. Y.] 1774. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. N. Y., 1775. 8°. [*Brit. Mus.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 50.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

This was answered, among others, by Alexander Hamilton (then in his 18th year).

2. The Congress Canvassed: or, an Examination into the Conduct of the Delegates, at their Grand Convention, Held in Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1774. Addressed to the Merchants of New-York. By A. W. Farmer, Author of Free Thoughts, &c. [N. Y.] 1774. 8°, pp. 28. [*Brit. Mus. Harv. N. Y. H. S. Watkinson. Y. C.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. 59.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. N. Y. State Libr.*

The phrase "A. W. Farmer" signifies A Westchester Farmer.

3. A View of the Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies: including a Mode of Determining their present Disputes, finally and effecually [*sic*], and of Preventing All Future Contentions. In a Letter, to the Author [Alexander Hamilton] of A Full Vindication of the Measures of the Congress. By A. W. Farmer, Author of Free Thoughts, &c. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. 37.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S.*

The same. London, 1775. 8°, pp. iv, 90.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. L. I. Hist. Soc. N. Y. State Libr.*

This pamphlet was also answered by Hamilton.

4. An Alarm to the Legislature of the Province of New-York, occasioned by the present Political Disturbances in North America; Addressed to the Honourable Representatives in General Assembly convened. N.-Y., 1775. 8°, pp. 13.

[*B. Ath. John Carter Brown. N. Y. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

5. A Discourse on II Tim. iii, 16. Delivered in St. Paul's and St. George's Chapels, in New York, on Sunday the 11th of May 1777. N. Y., 1777. 8°.

6. A Discourse [from Psalms cxxxiii, 1] on Brotherly Love, Preached before the Hon. Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of Zion Lodge, at St. Paul's Chapel, in New-York, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1777. N.-Y., 1777. 16°, pp. 20.
[*N. Y. H. S.*

7. St. Peter's Exhortation to fear God and honor the King, explained and inculcated; in a Discourse [from I Peter, ii, 17] addressed to His Majesty's Provincial Troops, in Camp at King's-Bridge, on Sunday the 28th Sept. 1777. Published at the Desire of His Excellency Major General Tryon. N.-Y. 8°, pp. 23.
[*B. Ath.*

8. A Sermon [from Hebrews xiii, 1], preached before the Grand Lodge, and the other Lodges of Ancient Free-masons, in New-York, at St. Paul's Chapel, on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, 1782. N.-Y., 1783. 8°, pp. 23. [*N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

9. The Address of the Episcopal Clergy of Connecticut, to the Right Reverend Bishop Seabury, with the Bishop's Answer. . . . Also, Bishop Seabury's first Charge, to the Clergy of his Diocess, Delivered at Middletown, August 4th, 1785. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 8 + 15.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The Address to the Bishop, with his Answer, and Dr. Leaming's Sermon on the occasion, were reprinted at Edinburgh in 1786 (8°, pp. 40).

10. Bishop Seabury's Second Charge, to the Clergy of his Diocess, Delivered at Derby, on the 22d of September, 1786. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from I Tim. vi, 17–19] delivered before the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, in Trinity Church; at their Anniversary Meeting on Easter Tuesday March 25, 1788. Boston, 1788. 8°, pp. 24.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

12. The duty of considering our ways.—A Sermon [from Haggai i, 7] preached in St. James' Church, New-London, on Ashwednesday, 1789. N.-H. 8°, pp. 18. [*A. C. A. C. H. S. Y. C.*

The sermon consists of an urgent exhortation to repentance, enforced mainly by the warning derived from the devastation caused recently by the ravages of an insect destroying the wheat crop.

13. An Earnest Persuasive to Frequent Communion ; Addressed to those Professors of the Church of England, in Connecticut, who neglect that Holy Ordinance. New-Haven, 1789. 8°, pp. 23.
[*C. H. S. Y. C.*

Reprinted at Middletown, in 1816, 12°, pp. 23 ; also in The Gospel Advocate, vol. 2, for April, 1822 (pp. 106–17). Boston.

14. An Address to the Ministers and Congregations of the Presbyterian and Independent persuasions in the United States of America. By a Member of the Episcopal Church. 1790. 12°, pp. 57. [*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S.*

An ingenious and skilful arrangement of the arguments for Episcopacy.

15. A Discourse [from Matth. xxviii, 18–20], delivered in St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, Newhampshire, at the conferring the Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Robert Fowle, on the Festival of St. Peter, 1791. Boston, 1791. 8°, pp. 22.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

16. A Discourse [from Colossians iii, 14] delivered before the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in Trinity-Church, New-York, on the Twelfth day of September, 1792. N.-Y., 1792. 8°, pp. 27.
[*N. Y. H. S.*

17. Discourses on Several Subjects. N.-Y., 1793. 2 vols. 8°, pp. x, 344 ; viii, 301. [*B. Ath.*

These were republished in 1815, under the supervision of the Rev. Philander Chase. Hudson. 2 v. 8°, pp. 298 ; 300.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

This reprint contains also three of the sermons included in the collection mentioned below (No. 20).

18. A Discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 1] delivered in St. James' Church, in New-London, on Tuesday the 23d of December, 1794 ; before an Assembly of Free and Accepted Masons, convened for the purpose of installing a Lodge in that City. New-London, 1795. 8°, pp. 23. [*A. A. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

19. A Discourse [from Hebr. iii, 4] Delivered before an Assembly of Free and Accepted Masons, Convened for the purpose of Installing a Lodge in the City of Norwich, in Connecticut, on the Festival of St. John the Baptist, 1795. Norwich, 1715 [*sic*]. 8°, pp. 17. [*C. H. S.*

This is "respectfully inscribed" to President Washington "by his affectionate Brother and most devoted Servant, Samuel Seabury."

20. After his death was issued:

Discourses on Several Important Subjects. Published from Manuscripts prepared by the Author for the Press. N.-Y., 1798. 8°, pp. 279. [*B. Ath. B. Publ. Y. C.*

The first discourse, in six parts, entitled Observations on the History of Pharaoh, occupies nearly half the volume. Proposals for printing this volume by subscription were issued in December, 1794.

Besides these separate original compositions, Bishop Seabury issued two volumes for the use of the congregations in his diocese, as follows:

21. The Communion-Office, or Order for the Administration of the Holy Eucharist, or Supper of the Lord. With Private Devotions. Recommended to the Episcopal Congregations in Connecticut, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Seabury. New-London, 1786. 12°, pp. 23. [*Harv. N. Y. H. S.*

This is reprinted in the Appendix to the Life of the Bishop by Dr. Beardsley; and, in two editions, in Fac-simile, with an Historical Sketch and Notes, by the Rev. Professor Samuel Hart (1874 and 1883).

22. The Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. With the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer Daily throughout the year. New London, 1795. 12°.

23. "A Sermon [from Ps. xli, 1] preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, before the Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at their Anniversary Meeting, October 7, 1789," was printed at Philadelphia in 1880 (11 pp., 8°), from the author's MS., in the possession of his great-grandson; it is contained in a collection of Five similar Sermons (1769–89), published by the Corporation described in the title.

A large amount of Bishop Seabury's correspondence, both private and official, has been printed, in the Life by Dr. Beardsley, and in other documentary accounts of the American Episcopal Church.

A specimen of his (probably rare) contributions to the periodical press is reprinted by the Rev. Dr. Love in his recent volume

on the Fast & Thanksgiving Days of New England, in an account of the History of the adoption of Good Friday (in 1795) as the day of the annual State Fast in Connecticut; a portion of an anonymous article by Bishop Seabury, published in The Connecticut Gazette for March 19, 1795, in defence of a refusal to celebrate a public Thanksgiving Day in Lent, is there quoted (pp. 351–53).

In the American Church Monthly for 1858 (vol. iii, pp. 321–33, 401–14) was printed for the first time from the original manuscript an incomplete theological treatise by Bishop Seabury, written probably before the Revolution; it is a polemical arraignment of Calvinism.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Church Review, xv, 30–75; xxxiii, 161–98; xlvi, 44–61. *Batterson*, The American Episcopate, 17–50. *Beardsley*, Life & Correspondence of Samuel Seabury. *Bolton*, Church in Westchester County, 79–104. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 419, 443, 593–95. Connecticut Church Documents, i, 245, 248, 321–28; ii, *passim*. Conn. Journal, March 10, 1796. *Hallam*, Annals of St. James's, New London, 22, 31–32, 70–81, 105–6. *Hawkins*, Missions of the Church of England, 294–308. Jarvis Family, 284–85. Magazine of Amer. History, viii, 117–22. N. London Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. i, pt. 4, p. 86. N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, xx, 49–62. *Onderdonk*, Hist. of Grace Church, Jamaica, 57–66. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episcopal Church, ii, 437–55. *Riker*, Annals of Newtown, 248–51. *Sabin*, Dict. of Books relating to America, xix, 177–83. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester County, i, 303-16. *Shea*, Life and Epoch of Hamilton, 292–309. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 149–58. *Stubbs*, Record of Christ Church, New Brunswick (1865), 9–12. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., ii, 32–33. *Wells*, Life of Samuel Adams, i, 249–50.

John Shepard, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Mary Shepard, and grandson of Isaac and Hannah Shepard, of Plainfield, Connecticut, was born in Plainfield, April 25, 1728.

He died, unmarried, at his home in Plainfield, on December 9, 1749, in his 22d year.

Elijah Sill, tenth child and sixth son of Joseph and Phebe Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Joseph and Jemima (Belcher) Sill, was born in the neighborhood known as Silltown, in Lyme, November 8, 1724. About 1733 his parents removed to the North

Parish, now called Hamburg Society, in Lyme. His mother was the daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord, of Lyme. A younger brother was graduated here in 1754.

He studied theology with his pastor, the Rev. George Beckwith (Yale 1728), and as early as June, 1751, received a call to settle as pastor of the North Society in the town of New Fairfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, since 1803 the town of Sherman. Here he was ordained October 16, 1751, the sermon delivered on the occasion by Mr. Beckwith being subsequently printed.

The parish was thinly populated and poor; and after many years of hardship, Mr. Sill was dismissed with the concurrence of the Consociation, on account of difficulties respecting salary, October 5, 1779. A year or two later he removed to Dorset, in Bennington County, Vermont, and by his labors there he succeeded in organizing a Congregational Church, over which he was installed, on the day on which the Church was gathered, September 22, 1784. He was dismissed from this charge after about five years, when he removed to New York State, where he preached for a brief period to the settlers in what afterwards became the townships of Greenfield and Mill Town, now Milton, near Saratoga Springs. He soon removed again, however (about 1790), to Chenango, in what is now Broome County. Later he preached in Otsego County, in what was soon organized as the township of Burlington, where he died in 1792, at the age of 68.

He married Dorcas Bennett, of Newtown, Connecticut, by whom he had several children; at least three sons and one daughter lived to maturity.

He preached the Vermont Election Sermon in 1788, but it does not appear to have been published.

AUTHORITIES.

Hemmenway, Vermont Hist. Gazetteer, i, 190–91. Sill Genealogy, 10, 70–71. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 1st edition, 771–72. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 47, 167.

William Smith is little more than a name to us. From his rank in the class his father appears to have been a civilian of good standing.

He took his second degree in 1753, and his name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1784.

It is conjectured that he should be identified with the William Smith, son of Nathaniel Smith, Esq., of Moriches, Long Island, who received instruction in 1742 from the Rev. Silvanus White (Harv. 1722), of Southampton.

AUTHORITIES.

250th Anniversary of Southampton, 85, 93.

Daniel Stocking, the only child of Captain Joseph and Abigail Stocking, of Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Jane (Mould) Stocking, was born on the 18th of January, 1727–28, in that part of Middletown (Upper Houses) which is now the town of Cromwell. His mother was the third daughter of Joseph and Mary (Starr) Ranney, of Middletown.

Soon after leaving College he was disposed to take orders in the Church of England, but for lack of encouragement never took that step.

His life was spent in his native town, largely in the business of school teaching.

He died in Middletown, December 23, 1800, aged nearly 73 years.

He married, first, Sarah, fourth daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Harv. 1719), of Stratford, Connecticut, and sister of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Yale 1751); she died on August 9, 1756, in her 28th year, having borne him four children, two of whom died in infancy. He next married, on September 21, 1757, Bethiah Kirby, by whom he had eight children.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut Church Documents, i, 251. *Dudley*, Hist. of Cromwell, 24. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middletown, 249. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1207. *F. F. Starr*, MS. Letter, Oct. 17, 1895.

MICHAEL TODD, eldest son of Michael and Mary Todd, of New Haven, and grandson of Michael and Elizabeth Todd, was born in New Haven on August 10, 1729. A younger brother was graduated in 1751. His mother was a daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Glover) Dickerman, of New Haven.

His father died about the time he entered College, and his mother subsequently married Colonel John Hubbard, thus making him a step-brother of his classmate Hubbard.

He became an extensive merchant in his native town, and died here, May 6, 1776, in his 47th year. His estate was inventoried at over £2000.

He married, August 10, 1749, Eunice, eldest daughter of Captain James and Mary (Hitchcock) Peck, of New Haven. She was born February 14, 1731–32, and died in November, 1765, in her 34th year.

He next married, September 15, 1766, Mary, eldest daughter of John and Hannah (Smith) Rowe, of East Haven, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; the younger son, Dr. Eli Todd, was graduated here in 1787, and became a distinguished physician. One daughter married the Hon. Samuel Chandler Crafts (Harvard 1790), son of Ebenezer Crafts (Yale 1759).

His second wife survived him, married a Holt, and died about 1789, aged 45 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Dodd, E. Haven Register, 145. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 595. Tuttle Family, 34–35.

James Wadsworth, son of James and Abigail Wadsworth, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of the Honorable Colonel James and Ruth (Noyes) Wadsworth, of Durham, was born in that town, according to the record on his tombstone, on July 8, 1730. His mother was a Penfield, of Guilford origin.

His father and grandfather were much employed in public service, and he followed in their steps. As early as 1753 he was a lieutenant in the militia, and in the Ticonderoga campaigns of 1758 and 1759 he held a Captain's commission. In 1756 he succeeded his grandfather as town-clerk, and in 1759 he began his long service as a Representative in the General Assembly from Durham, serving for two sessions as a colleague with his father, and at over fifty sessions in all from this date to 1785,—in the last two of the series being the Speaker of the House.

In 1762 he was first commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and in 1773 received the appointment of Assistant Judge of the New Haven County Court, and was promoted to the presiding Judgeship five years later.

He held the rank of Colonel in the Tenth Regiment of the Militia in 1775, and on the news from Lexington went to the aid of Massachusetts with a selection of troops from his brigade. He led another instalment of troops to the siege of Boston in January, 1776, and in June was commissioned Brigadier-General over the Connecticut regiments raised to reinforce Washington at New York.

In May, 1777, after the death of David Wooster (Yale 1738), he was promoted to the position of Major-General of the State forces, and as such looked after the militia until his resignation in May, 1779.

He also served during the war most usefully as a member of the Council of Safety.

After the return of peace he was for three years (1783–86) one of the Delegates to Congress under the Articles of Confederation, and in 1785 he was promoted from the

Lower House of the Connecticut Assembly to the rank of Assistant, or member of the Governor's Council,—an office for which he had been put in nomination as early as 1776. In this office he served for two years (1786–88), being also Comptroller of the State for the same period.

He was a member of the State Convention which ratified, in January, 1788, the Constitution of the United States. He led the opposition, however, on this occasion, and not being able conscientiously to take the oath of fidelity to the new constitution, he retired thenceforth from public life.

All the accounts of him which have come down to us emphasize a peculiar dignity of manner which was characteristic of him, joined with an antique strictness of morals.

He died in Durham, September 22, 1817, in his 88th year.

He married, January 13, 1757, Katharine, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, of Durham, who died December 13, 1813, at the age of 81. Their children were two daughters, both of whom died in infancy; and his property descended to the children of his brothers and sisters.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 119–20. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 184–86, 351. *Hinman*, Conn. in the War of the Revolution, 145, *etc.* *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 198–99.

Noadiah Warner, youngest son of Jacob Warner, Junior, and Mary Warner, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, November 3, 1726. His father died about the beginning of his Senior year, and he himself died before the close of 1748.

AUTHORITIES.

Judd, Hist. of Hadley, 589.

Izrahiah Wetmore, third son of Izrahiah Wetmore, and nephew of the Rev. James Wetmore (Yale 1714), was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on August 30, 1728. His father, after studying for the ministry, married in Stratford, Sarah, daughter of Sergeant John and Dorothy (Hawley) Booth, the result of which was that he remained in Stratford, though never settled in the ministry. He died early, a few days after the birth of this son.

After the father's death the family seem to have removed to the Eastern part of the Colony, and the graduate was resident in Windham when, in the spring of 1750, he was licensed to preach by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers. From October, 1751, to February, 1752, he was preaching in Reading, Connecticut, and declined an invitation to settle. In the following May he was supplying Abington Parish, in Pomfret, and in July, 1752, the Fairfield East Association advised the church in Stratford to apply to him to supply their vacant pulpit. The result was that he was called to settle as their pastor,—action being taken by the Society on January 4, 1753, and the ordination by the Fairfield East Consociation being held on May 16.

The following account of his ministry in Stratford is extracted from a manuscript letter of a former parishioner, the Rev. Nathan Birdseye (Yale 1736), addressed to the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759):—

"He was a gentleman of good gifts and qualifications, and could compose with great ease and perspicuity. When Mr. Glass's and Sandeman's writings appeared in the country [about 1764], he unhappily too much imbibed some of their peculiar sentiments, and seemed in his way of preaching, for a while, to exclude the use of means and human endeavors in respect to the unregenerate; but by degrees, in time, he appeared to get off from those peculiarities and returned pretty near to his former method of preaching. He fell under discouragements in his ministry, thought he did no good, and could exercise no discipline in the church, and we could not expect Christ's presence without it; and complained

he could not live with the small pittance they allowed him ; though after his dismission his family severely felt the want of it. He informed his people he must resign his ministry. They sent a large committee to divert him from his purpose, but without effect. They proposed to him to call an ecclesiastical council, and take their advice ; but he replied, there was no need of it, the votes of the church and society would be sufficient. Accordingly upon his importunity, though with great reluctance, they voted him a dismission in April, 1780."

President Stiles expresses the same result more tersely, in his Diary, in stating that Mr. Wetmore resigned his charge on April 1, 1780, "through tenderness of conscience, because he could not keep his church so pure as he wished."

He was an ardent patriot, and anecdotes are still told of his enthusiasm at the victories of the American forces.

In August, 1782, he began to supply the vacant pulpit in the North Stratford Society, in what is now the town of Trumbull, and he was installed over this church, October 13, 1785, remaining with them until his death there, on August 3, 1798, at the age of 70. He had been for some years afflicted with a cancer near one of his eyes, and the progress of this disease caused his death, after a few hours' illness.

He married, December 30, 1756, Phebe, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Walker (Yale 1730), of Stratford. She died September 12, 1784, in her 45th year, and he next married, March 18, 1788, Anna, daughter of James and Abigail (Ward) Ward, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was born November 27, 1741, and died July 5, 1812.

By his first marriage he had nine sons and three daughters; one son (Charles Henry) was graduated here in 1804. By the second marriage there were no children.

He published :

1. A Sermon [from Eph. i, 21, 22], Preached before the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 13th, 1773. [New-London, 1773.] 4°, pp. 40. [*A. C. A. M. H. S. Y. C.*

This Sermon is chiefly remarkable for a passage defending the separation of church and state, and an appendix on the same subject.

A second edition was called for. (Norwich, 1775. 8°, pp. 31.) [*Y. C.*

2. The Important Duties and Qualifications of Gospel Ministers, considered in a Sermon [from I Peter, v, 2, 3] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. David Lewis Beebee to the Pastoral Office over the First Church of Christ, in Woodbridge,—February 23, 1791. New-Haven, 1791. 8°, pp. 22. [*C. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Aug. 22, 1798. 150th Anniversary of Church in Redding, 20. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, i, 235, 308, 371, 412–13, 462; ii, 1016, 1331. Pres. Stiles, MS. Diary, Apr. 8, 1780. *Todd*, Hist, of Redding, 81. Wetmore Memorial, 117–19.

Thomas Williams was born in that part of Pomfret, Connecticut, which was then called Mortlake, and is now the town of Brooklyn, May 6, 1725, the third child of William Williams (a son of Samuel and Sarah (May) Williams), of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who in 1720 removed to land which his father had acquired in Mortlake, and settled there, becoming a deacon in the church which was organized there in 1734. His wife was Sarah Stephens, of Roxbury; and he was a brother of the Rev. Ebenezer Williams (Harvard 1709), one of the Fellows of the College, and pastor of the First Church in Pomfret.

He studied theology after graduation, perhaps in New Haven, where he taught the Hopkins Grammar School from 1751 to 1753. In October, 1753, he was invited to supply the vacant pulpit in East (now South) Windsor, Connecticut, where he gave such satisfaction that in 1764 he received a call to settle, which he declined. On account of the failure of his health he returned to his native village, and passed a useful life there as a civilian, on his paternal farm. From 1757 he held a commission

as Justice of the Peace, and between 1769 and 1777 he served as Representative at a dozen sessions of the General Assembly, He died in Pomfret, on April 3, 1778, at the age of 53 years.

He married, December 1, 1758, Mariann, youngest child of Governor Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, of East Windsor, Connecticut.

By this marriage he had two daughters and one son, who survived him. The Rev. Thomas Williams (Yale 1800) was a nephew.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 247, 831. ily, 118–20. Wolcott Memorial, 30. *Williams*, Hist. of the Williams Fam-

Annals, 1748–49

During this year more stone was drawn for the cellar of the proposed new building, and bricks and planks began to be purchased and stored.

In May, 1749, Ezra Stiles took the place of Alexander Phelps as Tutor, and at the ensuing Commencement the Rev. Solomon Williams (Harvard 1719), of Lebanon, was elected to a seat in the Corporation, in the place of the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, his father's cousin, of Pomfret, who resigned on account of his health; the new appointee was a minister of exceptionally wide influence, and was destined to have a corresponding weight in the important changes in the College for the next twenty years.

In view of some excess among the students, the Corporation voted, at the Commencement in 1749, "that the Butler shall have Liberty to sell 20 Barrels of Strong Beer in a year, and no more. And that if any Undergraduate shall buy any *Quantity* of Strong Beer of any person in the Town of New-Haven, besides the Butler, without Liberty from the President or a Tutor, he shall be fined not exceeding one Shilling Sterling."

At the same time the charge for tuition was raised from four shillings and sixpence to five shillings per quarter.

The entering class this year was unusually small, and the whole number of students significantly less than for some ten years previously.

Sketches, Class of 1749

*Thomas Russell, A.M.	*1803
*Samuel Dickinson, A.M.	*1769
**Samuel Hopkins*, A.M. et Harv. 1754, S.T.D. 1802, Tutor	*1811
*Jacobus Abrahamus Hillhouse, A.M., Tutor	*1775
*Petrus Buell	*1752
**Samuel Sherwood*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs. 1755	*1783
**Aaron Brown*, A.M.	*1775
**Josephus Strong*, A.M.	*1803
*Samuel Brown, A.M. et Columb. 1758	
**David Ripley*, A.M. et Harv. 1754	*1785
**Benjamin Griswold*	*1751
**Elija Lathrop*, A.M.	*1797
*Johannes Clark, A.M. 1753	*1822
**Gideon Hawley*, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1807
*Daniel Osborn, A.M.	*1804
*Nathaniel Porter, A.M.	*1775
*Augustinus Munson, A.M.	
**Daniel Welch*, A.M.	*1782
*Josias Topping	
*Nymphas Marston, A.M.	*1788
*Johannes VanHorne, A.M.	*1805
**Deliverance Smith*, A.M.	*1785
**Nathanael Bartlett*, A.M.	*1810

NATHANIEL BARTLETT, second son and third child of Daniel Bartlett, of the North parish in Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Meigs) Bartlett, was born in Guilford, on April 22, 1727. His mother was Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Leete) Collins, of Guilford, and sister of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Yale 1718).

He studied theology, and soon after he had been licensed to preach the Hartford South Association advised the Congregational Church in Kensington Society, in Farmington, to hear him as a candidate.

In January, 1753, he began to preach in the parish (now town) of Redding, then in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he received a call to settle in April. He was ordained there, May 23, 1753, and continued in office for nearly fifty-seven years, or until his death in Redding, on the 11th of January, 1810, in his 83d year. His youngest son, the Rev. Jonathan Bartlett (honorary M.A. Yale 1801), was settled as colleague pastor in February, 1796, and was dismissed on account of the failure of his health in June, 1809; another colleague pastor was settled in the following October.

Mr. Bartlett was fully in sympathy with the principles of the Revolution, and peculiarly obnoxious to the Tories of his neighborhood. He officiated frequently as chaplain to General Putnam's division of the Continental army during its encampment in the western part of the town in the winter of 1778–79. His two elder sons served in the army, and his house was reported to contain a store of arms and ammunition for use in any emergency.

Mr. Bartlett is described, by the historian of the town, as "a gentleman of the old school, of an equable temper, a just man, a fine scholar, and an eloquent preacher." He directed the preparation for College of several of the youth of his parish, and among them the distinguished Joel Barlow (Yale 1778). The inventory of his estate amounted to about $5000, and included a scanty library of 24 volumes and 85 pamphlets.

He married, June 13, 1753, Eunice, youngest child of Jonathan and Eunice (Barker) Russell, of Branford, Connecticut, and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Russell (Y. C. 1712). She survived him, but only for a few months, with their children, three daughters and three sons.

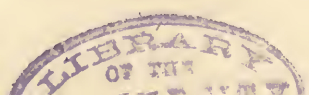
AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Papers of the General Conference of Conn., 47. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield County, 578–602. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 375. 150th Anniversary of 1st Church, Redding, 20–27. *Todd*, Hist. of Redding, 84–85, 177–78.

Aaron Brown, the youngest son of Deacon Cornelius and Abigail Brown, of Poquonnock Society, in the northwestern part of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Peter and Mary (Gillet) Brown, was born in Windsor, May 3, or 31, 1725. His mother was the elder daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Loomis) Barber, of Windsor.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, on June 5, 1750, by the Hartford North Association of Congregational Ministers. In October, 1750, he began preaching to the society in the northwestern part of Simsbury, Connecticut, now the town of Granby, where he continued until December, 1751. In December, 1752, he was invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in Kensington Society, now in Berlin, but at that time a part of Farmington, Connecticut; and in the following March he declined a formal call to that place.

On the 10th of September, 1753, he received a substantially unanimous call to the First Church in the northern part of Killingly, Connecticut, now the town of East Putnam, on a yearly salary of forty, to be raised by degrees to fifty pounds. He was ordained over this church, on the 9th of January, 1754 (the sermon by the Rev. Marston Cabot, of Thompson, being afterwards published), and married on the 21st of November next, Mrs. Damaris Howe, daughter of Captain Joseph Cady, of Killingly, and widow of the Rev. Perley Howe (Harvard 1731), who had been settled over this society from April, 1746, till his death in March, 1753. She had by her first husband four sons who grew to maturity, one of whom—Joseph—was prepared for College by his step-father, and was graduated at Yale with distinguished honor in 1765.



In the same class was another pupil of Mr. Brown's, Manasseh Cutler, who also achieved distinction.

Mr. Brown's pastorate was quiet and successful. His sudden death occurred at the house of the Rev. Mr. Messenger, in Ashford, about ten miles from his own home, on the 12th of September, 1775, in his 51st year, on his return from the funeral of his brilliant step-son, Joseph Howe, pastor of the New South Church, Boston, who had died in Hartford on the 25th of August.

The bereaved wife and mother died on the 4th of the following February, at the age of 58.

Mr. Brown by his last will bequeathed a legacy of £100 to the church of which he was pastor. The inventory of his estate amounted to £718, of which £9½ were in books. He left no children, two daughters having died young.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain Memorial, 50–51. Congregational Quarterly, iii, 16. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 530; ii, 159. *Loomis*, Genealogy of the Loomis Family, Female Branches, i, 265. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 118.

Samuel Brown's origin is unknown. He was not of New Haven birth, though he was at one time a protégé of the Rev. Isaac Browne (Yale 1729), a native of West Haven.

About the month of April, 1755, he began to keep a school in the village of Second River, now Belleville, about three miles north of Newark, New Jersey, and containing about 300 inhabitants,—at the same time acting as lay-reader to the Episcopal mission there. The Rev. Isaac Browne was then the missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Newark, and through his agency Samuel Brown was appointed in 1756 one of the Society's schoolmasters, to be stationed at Second River, with an annual salary of £10. He was admitted to the

ad eundem degree of Master of Arts at King's (now Columbia) College in 1758.

He was still at the same post in 1759, by which time his salary was £50.

Nothing later is known. His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates published in 1778.

AUTHORITIES.

Abstracts of Proceedings of Soc. for Propagating the Gospel, 1757, 51. *Henderson*, Days of Old, 20. N. J. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d Series, ix, 218.

PETER BUELL, Junior, the eldest child of Captain Peter Buell, of Coventry, Connecticut, by his second wife, Martha, youngest daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, of Norwich, and widow of Noah Grant, of Tolland, Connecticut, was born in Coventry, October 22, 1729. A half-brother, the Rev. Samuel Buell, was graduated here in 1741. Another half-brother, Noah Grant, was the great-grandfather of General U. S. Grant.

He died in Coventry, unmarried, June 2, 1752, in his 23d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Welles, Hist. of the Buell Family, 38, 62.

JOHN CLARK, fifth child and second son of Moses and Elizabeth Clark, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Pratt) Clark, of Hartford, was born in Lebanon, January 7, 1727–28. His mother was the eldest child of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Clark) Huntington, of Lebanon.

He became a physician in his native town, and after 1773 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also represented Lebanon in the General Assembly in 1776 and 1777.

On the 7th of November, 1751, he married his third cousin, Jerusha, fourth daughter of Colonel Jabez and Elizabeth (Edwards) Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and niece of Jonathan Edwards. Of this marriage were born eight sons and four daughters, of whom all but one son lived to maturity. Four sons were physicians, and one, Erastus, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, became a lawyer of local distinction. A daughter of the youngest son has been widely known as a popular writer under the name of "Grace Greenwood." One daughter married the Hon. George Bliss (Yale 1784), and another married the Rev. Ludovicus Weld (Harvard 1789).

Dr. Clark and his wife removed in advanced life to the house of their son Erastus, in Utica, New York, where they died,—he at the age of 95 on December 23, 1822, and she at the age of 92 on December 14, 1823. Since the death of the Rev. Richard Mansfield, of the Class of 1741, in April, 1820, he had been the oldest living graduate of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Genealogical Notes, 26–27. Huntington Family Memoir, 86, 97–98. *Jones*, Annals of Oneida County, 509–10.

Samuel Dickinson, third son and fourth child of the Rev. Moses Dickinson (Yale 1717), was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 23, 1728.

He studied medicine, and settled in practice in Danbury, in his native county. He was also in public life, as a Representative in the General Assembly in five sessions from 1763 to 1766; and in May, 1767, he was appointed by the Assembly County Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County.

He died in the early part of the year 1769,—administration on his slender estate (valued at only $550) being

granted on July 6 to his widow Rebecca. His only surviving child was a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 225.

BENJAMIN GRISWOLD, Junior, the eldest child of Captain Benjamin and Esther Griswold, of Poquonnock Society, in the northwestern part of the town of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cook) Griswold, of Windsor, was born in that town, December 15, 1727. His mother was a daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bissell) Gaylord, of Windsor.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on the 2d of October, 1750, by the Hartford North Association of Congregational Ministers. His health, however, failed, and he died at his father's house, unmarried, September 1, 1751, in his 24th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 354.

GIDEON HAWLEY, son of Gideon and Hannah (or Anna) Hawley, of Stratfield Parish (now Bridgeport), in Stratford, and grandson of Ephraim and Sarah (Welles) Hawley, of New Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, was born in Stratfield, November 5, 1727. His mother, a daughter of Lieutenant James Bennett, of Stratfield, died at his birth, and his father about three years after.

At an early period he resolved to fit himself for the office of a missionary among the Indians. He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 1, 1750, and began his missionary career in February, 1752, by taking charge of

a few families of Iroquois in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, under the direction of Jonathan Edwards, who had recently been settled there as preacher to the whites and to the resident Housatonic Indians. The support of both missionaries was furnished by the (London) Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of North America.

His labors here, as preacher and teacher, were hindered by the effects of local quarrels, and early in 1754 he accepted an appointment, from the same Society, to establish a mission among the Six Nations, on the Susquehanna, in the neighborhood where the Rev. Elihu Spencer (Yale 1746) had made a similar attempt unsuccessfully five or six years before. Mr. Hawley was ordained to this work, in the Old South Church, Boston, on July 31, 1754, and for two years he remained at his post, in the present township of Windsor, in Broome County. In later years he wrote an interesting account of the preliminaries of this mission, and Sir William Johnson's minutes of the conferences held by him at this period with the Iroquois give evidence of Mr. Hawley's usefulness. Through a long life of devotion to the same class of objects he looked back to this experience as the most attractive and most fruitful portion of his missionary labors.

The war with the French which broke out in 1755 did not affect his mission until 1756; but in May of that year he was obliged to leave, and soon after his arrival at Boston received a commission as Chaplain to Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, and on July 12 joined the army going against Crown Point. He returned to New England on account of sickness in October, and after the campaign was over, endeavored to return to his mission, but found it unsafe to do so, and spent the winter in West Springfield. In the spring of 1757, he received urgent messages from his former flock, and renewed the attempt to rejoin them; but was restrained by the prevalence of the small-pox. He then went on to Boston, and while there was deputed by the Commissioners who represented his former employ-

ers to visit the plantations of Indians in the old Plymouth Colony, and particularly the large one (of about 300) at Marshpee, which had been for fifteen years without an English minister, and had not seconded the efforts of the Commissioners to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hawley succeeded in conciliating the Indians, and on his return to Boston a petition was forwarded from them, requesting his appointment to the mission.

He was accordingly appointed missionary at Marshpee, and served in that place for half a century. He was formally installed on April 8, 1758, and died in office, October 3, 1807, in his 80th year. President Dwight, who visited him in 1800, has left a striking testimony to his excellence. He says:

"From his youth he had sustained as amiable and unexceptionable a character as can perhaps be found among uninspired men. He was pious and benevolent, zealous and candid, firm and gentle, sedate and cheerful, with a harmony of character equally uncommon and delightful. Naturally, I believe, his disposition was ardent, his conceptions strong, and his susceptibilities exquisite. The points, however, were worn down and smoothed by an excellent understanding, and a peculiar self-government."

He is said by another witness to have "possessed great dignity of manner and authority of voice, which had much influence with the Indians."

He married, June 14, 1759, Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Fessenden (Harvard 1718) and Rebecca (Smith) Fessenden, of Sandwich, the mother-town adjoining Marshpee. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son died in infancy, and the others all lived to maturity. The youngest son was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and died in 1800, in the opening years of his ministerial life.

Mrs. Hawley died on December 25, 1777, at the age of 50, and he next married, October 7, 1778, Mrs. Elizabeth Burchard, widow of Captain David Burchard, of Nantucket, and previously widow of a Mr. Hussey; she was

born in Mendon, Massachusetts, October 12, 1726, and died August 7, 1797.

The only writings of Mr. Hawley's which he is known to have furnished for publication are:

1. Biographical and Topographical Anecdotes respecting Sandwich and Marshpee, Jan. 1794.

In Vol. 3 of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 188–93.

2. A Letter containing an Account of his services among the Indians of Massachusetts and New-York, and a Narrative of his Journey to Onohoghgwage.

In Vol. 4 of the same series, pp. 50–67. Boston, 1794; also, reprinted in Documentary History of New York (octavo series), iii, 1031–46.

The style of this letter is particularly fresh and entertaining.

Two other autobiographical letters, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Belknap, are printed in Vol. 4 of the 6th Series of the Collections of the Historical Society (pp. 617–19, 627–30); and one to Sir William Johnson, written at the desire of the Delaware Indians, is included in an Account of Conferences held and Treaties made between Johnson and the Indian Nations in 1755 and 1756 (London, 1756, pp. 10–14).

His manuscript Journals and letters, extending from 1753 to 1805, and bound in four volumes, are preserved in the Library of the American Congregational Association, in Boston. They reveal a character of marked simplicity and humility, sound and acute mental powers, and good executive abilities in a somewhat limited sphere.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 233–35. *P. Coffin*, in Memoirs of Maine Hist. Soc., iv, 271. Documents relating to Col. Hist. of N. Y., vii, 47–49. *Dwight*, Travels in N. E. & N. Y., iii, 103–07. *J. Edwards*, Works, ed. Dwight, i, 487–94. *Freeman*, Hist. of Cape Cod, i, 652, 683–85, 688–97; ii, 139–40. Hawley Record, 310–11, 328–30, 525–26. *E. A. Kendall*, Travels in U. S., ii, 178. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 871, 1215. Panoplist, iii, 431. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 497–500.

James Abraham Hillhouse, the third and youngest son of the Rev. James Hillhouse (M.A. University of Glasgow), first minister of the North Parish in New London,

Connecticut, and grandson of John and Rachel Hillhouse, of Freehall, near Newtown Limavaddy, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, was born on May 12, 1730, in his father's parish, which is now a separate township, called Montville with a covert reference to the family name. His mother was Mary, daughter of Daniel Fitch, of the same parish. The middle name of James A. Hillhouse was derived from his great-grandfather, Abraham Hillhouse.

When he was in his 11th year his father died, and his mother married four years later the Rev. John Owen (Harvard 1723), minister of the Congregational Church in the adjoining town of Groton.

After graduation he remained in New Haven for a year on a Berkeley Scholarship, and then entered on a tutorship in the College, which office he retained with distinguished credit until September, 1756; a watch which was presented to him by the Class of 1756 is still preserved in the family.

Meantime he had pursued legal studies, and had been admitted to the bar in November, 1753; and on leaving the tutorship he began the practice of his profession in New Haven. The Rev. Dr. Bacon, who wrote from full knowledge, says: "He was soon distinguished at the bar by his forensic abilities as well as by his learning. He was eminent among his fellow-citizens, and was honored by their confidence." He was elected as a Representative from the town of New Haven to five sessions of the General Assembly, in 1771–73, and in the latter year was promoted to membership in the Upper House or Governor's Council, which he retained until his death. He was appointed in June, 1773, Chief Judge of the County Court, but resigned the place at the next session of the Assembly, in October. From 1767 he was King's Attorney for New Haven County; but he welcomed the spirit of resistance to Great Britain developed in 1774 and 1775.

He died, of a slow fever, on October 3, 1775, in his

46th year, in the house which he had lately built, at the head of Church street, and which is still well known by its later name of "Grove Hall." His estate was inventoried at about £2800.

His monument bears the inscription: "He was a real Christian; in his manners he was modest and unassuming; much beloved by his friends and by the Poor; and highly distinguished at the Bar and Council Board for his Talents, and inflexible integrity."

He married Mary, daughter of Augustus Lucas, Junior (the son of a French Protestant refugee), and Mary (Caner) Lucas, a sister of the Rev. Henry Caner (Yale 1724), of New Haven, who died June 29, 1822, in her 87th year. He had no children, but adopted his brother's son, James Hillhouse, who was graduated here in 1773, and became a distinguished citizen of New Haven and officer of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

L. Bacon, in Barnard's Amer. Journal of Education, vi, 325–28. *Dwight*, Statistical Account of New Haven, 75. Eliot Genealogy, 62. *Holmes*, Life of Pres. Stiles, 66. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 118. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 529–30. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narraganset Church, 504–07.

Samuel Hopkins, the younger son of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1718) and Esther (Edwards) Hopkins, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on October 20, 1729.

He entered on a tutorship in this College, in December, 1751, and left the office at Commencement in 1754. Meantime he had been licensed to preach, and on the 22d of September, 1754, he began an engagement of six Sabbaths in the First Church in Hadley, Massachusetts. In December he preached again to the same people, and received a call to settle. On the last day of the year he

accepted this call, with a salary of £66, and on February 26 he was ordained. A year later, February 17, 1756, he married Mrs. Sarah (Porter) Williams, the widow of his predecessor, the Rev. Chester Williams (Yale 1735), who brought five children by her former husband into his family. His own children were nine, all by this marriage,—three sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Samuel, was graduated at this College in 1777. Four of the daughters married clergymen,—the Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring (Coll. of New Jersey 1771), of Newburyport, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Austin (Yale 1783), of Worcester, the Rev. William Riddel (Dartmouth 1793), of Bristol, Maine, and the Rev. Leonard Worcester, of Peacham, Vermont.

Mrs. Hopkins died February 5, 1774, in her 48th year, and he married in October, 1776, Margaret, daughter of Samson Stoddard, Junior (Harvard 1730), of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, who died October 3, 1796, in her 66th year.

Mr. Hopkins continued in the active duties of his office, until February, 1809, when he had a stroke of paralysis, which impaired his mental powers, and prevented further service. A colleague was installed in 1810, and the old pastor died on the 8th of March, 1811, in his 82d year. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by this College in 1802.

The inscription on his gravestone commends him as "in christian duty exemplary, in friendship frank and sincere, for prudence and meekness eminent; able in counsel, a pattern of piety and purity, ever upright and honourable in conduct, the epitome of the heart; as a peacemaker blessed, as a minister of Christ skillful and valiant in the truth."

In his theology he represented old-fashioned Calvinism, and was in opposition to some of the distinctive points in the system of his uncle, Jonathan Edwards, and still more to the "Hopkinsianism" of his first cousin, Dr. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1741), of Newport. His manner in the pulpit was dull and languid, and his style in composition

careless; but he maintained the reputation of a sound and able reasoner. In social life he was a peculiarly attractive and brilliant companion.

The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman (Yale 1767), of Hatfield, was published; it contains a discriminating tribute to his character.

He published:

Christ King in Zion: an Half Century Discourse [from Ps. ii, 6], delivered in Hadley, March 3, 1805. Northampton, 1805. 8°, pp. 32. [*Brit. Mus. U. T. S. Y. C.*

He also contributed to a volume entitled "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire," published at Northampton in 1799:

Two Sermons, from Gen. xvii, 7, on Infants of Believers Members of the Church of Christ (pp. 287–323).

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 85–90. Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262, 271–72. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 110, 112–13. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 332–39, 513. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 520–25; Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 73. Tuttle Family, 350–51.

Elijah Lathrop, eldest surviving son of Benjamin and Mercy Lathrop, and grandson of Hope and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Lathrop, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, on November 18, 1724. His mother was a daughter of Deacon John and Anna (Annable) Baker, of Barnstable, and later of Windham, Connecticut, to which place the parents of Elijah Lathrop also removed, when he was in his 7th year.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach in February or March, 1752, by a standing committee of the Hartford South Association of Congregational Ministers. He began to preach at once in Gilead Society, in the northern part of the town of Hebron, Connecticut, where

he was ordained pastor on April 1, 1752,—a church of about fifty male members having been gathered the previous month.

He remained in office until his death there, August 3, 1797, in his 73d year.

In the earlier part of his ministry he followed a common custom of the day and prepared some of the neighboring youth for College,—among others, Samuel Gilbert, John Peters, and Benjamin Trumbull, all of the Class of 1759.

He married, November 15, 1753, Silence, third daughter of Judge Zephaniah and Hannah (King) Leonard, of Raynham, Massachusetts. She was born April 27, 1731, and died October 15, 1799, in her 69th year; three of her brothers were graduated here,—in 1758, 1765, and 1773, respectively. Their children were ten daughters and one son.

Among the MSS. of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull in the Yale Library are preserved some of his abstracts of Mr. Lathrop's sermons in the year 1754; at that date, and for some years after, he spelt his name Lothrop.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington, Lathrop Family Memoir, vii, 74. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 90. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, 524–25.

Nymphas Marston, third son and fourth child of Benjamin and Lydia Marston, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was born in that town, February 12, 1727–28. His father, only son of John and Susanna (Stacy) Marston, was from Salem, Massachusetts, and probably chose Yale College for his son's education through the influence of the Rev. Jonathan Russell, pastor of the West Society in Barnstable, a graduate here in 1708. The part of Barnstable in which his father was granted extensive mill privileges in 1738 is still called "Marston's Mills." The graduate's mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Crowell) Goodspeed, of Barnstable.

He settled in his native town, and became one of its most prominent citizens. In May, 1760, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and in July, 1772, was promoted to the position of Justice of the Quorum. He served as one of the Selectmen of the town for eleven years from 1762, and as a Representative in the General Court of the Province from 1765 to 1771. In the struggles of the Revolution he took a responsible part, using his large means for liberal assistance to the public necessities and serving assiduously on the most important local committees. Later, he was one of the delegates to the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He was present at the opening of this Convention on January 9, 1788, but on account of illness did not remain in attendance until the ratification and final adjournment on February 7; and he died in Boston, on February 11, at the age of 60. He was buried in Barnstable on February 15.

His tombstone describes him as "a serious, but not a bigoted, Christian, affable, generous, and just." A painting by Copley is preserved in his family, a lithograph from which is given in Freeman's History of Cape Cod.

He married on December 17, 1751, Mary, seventh daughter of James and Susannah (Lewis) Allyn, of Barnstable. Of their seven children none grew to maturity; but his unusual name was perpetuated in the line of one of his brothers.

AUTHORITIES.

Freeman, Hist. of Cape Cod, i, 373–75, 441; ii, 275, 304, 309, 314–15, 318, 320–22, 324–25, 343. *Holton*, Winslow Memorial, i, 289. Marston Genealogy, 474. *Perkins*, Copley's Paintings, 84.

Austin Munson, the eldest child of Joel and Mary Munson, and grandson of Captain John and Sarah (Cooper) Munson, of New Haven, was born March 20, 1727–28, and baptized four days later at the First Church,

New Haven. His mother was the youngest daughter of Joseph and Esther (Winston) Morris, of East Haven. His father's farm was in what is now the town of Hamden.

He became a physician, and settled in Claverack, Columbia County, New York.

His name is first starred, to indicate decease, in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates issued in 1778.

He married Annetje Osterhout, and the baptisms of one son and three daughters (1757–65) are recorded in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack.

President Stiles visited Claverack in 1792, and found a married daughter of Dr. Munson living there; the only other surviving child was then the wife of a farmer in Kinderhook. He notes that two other daughters had died, "before Dr. M. went off from Claverack." One of Dr. Munson's brothers married a half-sister of President Stiles.

AUTHORITIES.

Munson Record, 627–29. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, vi, 49.

Daniel Osborn, the eldest child of Samuel and Hannah Osborn, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born there on October 10, 1725. His mother was a daughter of Captain Samuel and Edra Couch, of Fairfield.

He spent his life in Fairfield, where he was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church in 1790.

He died in Fairfield on April 27, 1804, in his 79th year.

He married on January 19, 1758, Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Andrew and Sarah (Sturgis) Burr, of Fairfield, who was born on June 22, 1726, and died on October 5, 1815, in her 90th year. Their children were two sons, of whom the elder died before his parents.

AUTHORITIES.

Perry, Fairfield Burying Ground, 15, 22. *Todd*, Burr Geneal., 2d ed., 140.

Nathaniel Porter, the elder son and second child of Nathaniel and Eunice Porter, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Buell) Porter, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town on August 15, 1727. His younger brother was graduated here in 1754. His father, a merchant and farmer of Lebanon, died when the son Nathaniel was in his 13th year. His mother was a daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Youngs) Horton, of Southold, Long Island, and in 1744 or 1745 she contracted a second marriage.

He purchased a lot of land in the center of New Haven immediately after graduation, and continued here as a trader until about the end of 1751, when he probably returned to his native town. He is said to have practiced medicine there subsequently, but is not traced upon the records later than 1764.

He married about 1753 Zerviah, only daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rickman) Wadsworth, of Lebanon, who bore him four sons and two daughters. The second son was graduated here in 1776. The youngest child was the second wife of the Rev. Walter King (Yale 1782).

On the records of Lebanon he is usually spoken of with the title of Captain, which may imply that he had been in command of a vessel.

He is said to have died in Florida, in or before 1775; his widow was appointed administratrix on his (insolvent) estate on April 13, 1775.

One specimen of his poetical composition remains. A broadside published on the occasion of the death of a classmate, William Sumner, Junior, of Hebron, Connecticut, at the end of the Junior year, contains An Epistle to Dr. William Sumner, consisting of 99 lines of verse, and signed Nathanael Porter. [*Y. C.*

The opening lines,

> Since you, dear Sir, require my Infant Muse,
> Obedience bids her try, but Impotence refuse,—

seem to show that he was not a practiced poet.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 86, 242–44. Descendants of Col. Joshua Porter, of Salisbury, 4–6, 101. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 172. *Welles*, Buell Family, 59, 107–08.

David Ripley was born in Scotland Parish (now the town of Scotland) in Windham, Connecticut, February 7, 1730–31, the eldest son of David and Lydia Ripley, and grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Bradford) Ripley. Two of his brothers were graduated here in 1763. His mother was a daughter of Deacon Eleazar and Lydia Cary, of Windham Village. His father kept a tavern in Scotland.

He studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association, May 19, 1752. He soon began to supply the pulpit in a new parish, called Abington Society, which had lately been formed in the northwestern part of Pomfret, in his native County. He was called to settle there, on December 24, with an annual salary of £600 Old Tenor, and a church of sixty-four members having been gathered on January 31, 1753, he was ordained and installed as pastor on February 21. This charge he held until disabled by a distressing and incurable disease, which led him to ask a dismission, which was granted him on March 10, 1778. He continued to reside in the parish, and a disagreeable contention arose shortly between himself and the town authorities, on the question whether he was still entitled to exemption from taxation, while not preaching statedly, but deriving an income from a profitable farm and a few pupils. He was compelled to carry his case to the General Assembly, which without deciding on the principle disposed of the matter practically in his favor.

He was able to preach occasionally to his old flock, and died in Abington, September 2, 1785, in his 55th year.

He married on December 12, 1753, Betsey, only daughter of the Rev. Jacob Eliot (Harvard 1720), of Goshen

Society, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and Betty (Robinson) Eliot, who died August 1, 1807, in her 72d year. Their children were four sons and two daughters. The only son who survived infancy was the Rev. David Bradford Ripley (Yale 1798).

A local historian, writing nearly sixty years after Mr. Ripley's death, says that "he is supposed to have possessed rather superior gifts, as a preacher."

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, iii, 13. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 153. *Hunt*, Hist. of Pomfret, 19. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 515–16; ii, 17, 196–97, 271. Ripley Genealogy, 12, 14. *H. B. Smith*, Hist. Discourse in Abington, 19–21.

THOMAS RUSSELL, younger son of the Rev. Samuel Russell (Yale 1712) and Dorothy (Smithson) Russell, was born in North Guilford, Connecticut, October 16, 1727. His father died during his Freshman year.

He studied theology, and in the winter of 1754–55 was recommended by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers as a candidate for the vacant pulpit in Haddam.

No more is heard of his theological career, but he next appears as a physician in the town of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

He was a representative of that town at eighteen sessions of the General Assembly between 1761 (the year when Cornwall first sent a deputy) and 1774, besides holding a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1762. In 1776 he served as surgeon of Colonel Heman Swift's regiment.

In the spring of 1777 he sold his farm in Cornwall, and it was probably about that date that he removed with his wife's father to Piermont, New Hampshire, in the region then generally known as "The Coos Country," where his

sister's husband, the Rev. John Richards (Yale 1745), had recently settled as pastor of the Congregational Church.

He spent the rest of his life in Piermont, where he died in 1803.

He married Mary, second daughter of John Patterson (Yale 1728), of Stratford, Connecticut. She was baptized in January, 1742. His children were one son and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 252. *Hinman*, Conn. in the War of the Revolution, 380, 445. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 200.

Samuel Sherwood, the second son of Captain and Deacon Samuel Sherwood, of Green's Farms (now Westport) in Fairfield, Connecticut, was born on February 10, 1729–30. His mother was Jane, daughter of Daniel Burr, of Fairfield, and sister of the Rev. Aaron Burr (Yale 1735).

In September, 1750, he went to Newark, as Tutor in the College of New Jersey, of which his uncle was then President, with whom he completed his theological studies. In the summer of 1751 (July 23) he was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association, and then returned to his post in Newark for another year. In July, 1752, he resigned his tutorship, and the same month was a candidate for the vacant pulpit in Stratfield Parish, now Bridgeport. In 1755 he preached for some time as a candidate in Kensington Society, in the present town of Berlin, Connecticut.

On the 4th of July, 1757, he was called to settle in the small society just organized, by the name of Norfield, in the northern part of his native parish, which is now the town of Weston. Having a plentiful patrimony, he accepted this invitation, and was ordained there, August

17, 1757, a church of twelve members being formed the same day; and he continued in office until his death, on May 25, 1783, in the 54th year of his age. His estate was inventoried at £3370,—his library being valued at somewhat over £20.

He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and the same spirit is manifest in the only publications extant from his pen:

1. A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xxiii, 3], containing, Scriptural Instructions to Civil Rulers, and all Free-born Subjects. In which the Principles of sound Policy and good Government are established and vindicated; and some Doctrines advanced and zealously propagated by New-England Tories, are considered and refuted. Delivered on the public Fast, August 31, 1774. With an Address to the Freemen of the Colony. Also, an Appendix, Stating the heavy Grievances the Colonies labour under . . By the Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Danbury. New Haven. [1774.] 8°, pp. 81.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Sherwood's Sermon and Address occupies 42 pages; it has been well described as "one of the most famous of Revolutionary Sermons."

2. The Church's Flight into the Wilderness. An Address [from Rev. xii, 14–17] on the Times. Containing some very interesting and important Observations on Scripture Prophecies; shewing that sundry of them plainly relate to Great-Britain, and the American Colonies; and are fulfilling in the present day. Delivered on a Public Occasion, January 17, 1776. N. Y., 1776. 8°, pp. 54.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

An attempt to find a literal justification of the American cause in the Apocalypse.

President Stiles, in noticing his death, speaks of him as "one of the principal and most influential ministers in Fairfield County."

He married, June 6, 1754, Rachel Hyde, youngest daughter of Deacon John and Rachel (Holmes) Hyde, of Fairfield. She was born February 29, 1735–36, and died February 25, 1811.

A son (Samuel Burr Sherwood) was graduated here in 1786, and became a Member of Congress; several other children survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut General Conference, Centennial Papers, 47–8. Conn. Journal, June 3, 1783. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 378. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, June 2, 1783.

DELIVERANCE SMITH is believed to have been a native of that part of Woodbury, Connecticut, which is now the town of Roxbury.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach, May 28, 1751, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. They had before them on the same day an application from one of the churches in Salem, Westchester County, New York, for a candidate for the pastorate, and advised them to apply to Mr. Smith. Litchfield Association gave similar advice, May 21, 1754, to the church in Cornwall, Connecticut.

Finally, on December 11, 1765, he was ordained over a Congregational Church in the neighborhood then called Noble-Town, in the Province of New York, next west of Great Barrington, Massachusetts,—which is now included in the town of Hillsdale, in Columbia County.

He returned, subsequently, to Woodbury, where he died in September, 1785.

JOSEPH STRONG, the third child and eldest surviving son of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth Strong, of Coventry, Connecticut, and grandson of Justice Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Strong, of Coventry, was born in that town, March 19, 1728–29. His mother, the second cousin of

her husband, was the daughter of Preserved and Tabitha (Lee) Strong, of Coventry.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Windham County Association of Congregational Ministers, May 21, 1751.

He succeeded his classmate, Aaron Brown, in preaching to the Northwest Society in Simsbury, Connecticut, now the village of Salmon Brook in the town of Granby, where he was ordained and installed pastor on November 1, 1752, with a salary of £50, with firewood and the use of a house. In August and September, 1776, he was absent from his parish, to serve as chaplain of two of the regiments of Connecticut militia under General Wolcott's command, in and around New York.

He was dismissed from his church on the 10th of November, 1779, and on December 26, 1781, was installed over the Congregational Church in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, with which he continued until his death, which occurred in the adjoining town of Goshen, January 1, 1803, in the 74th year of his age.

His epitaph thus describes him: "Naturally possessed of great self-command, a correct judgment and a penetrating mind; he was eminently qualified for ruling a church and silencing opposers; by a faithful examination of the scriptures he acquired a thorough knowledge of their truths; and in his discourses taught them with perspicuity and force. His ministry, by a divine blessing, was crowned with remarkable success." He was an example of careful economy and thrift, leaving an estate of over £1000 in cash, besides considerable landed property.

He married, June 7, 1753, Jane, fourth daughter of Judge Hugh and Mary (Maltby) Gelston, of Southampton, Long Island. She was born April 13, 1729, and died September 21, 1811, in her 83d year. Their children were six daughters and three sons. The eldest son, who bore his father's name, was graduated here in 1784, and

followed his father's profession. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Reuben Holcombe (Yale 1774). Professor James D. Dana of Yale was the grandson of another daughter.

He published:

1. That Presbyterian Ministers may justly challenge ministerial Regard, asserted and proved. Also, The relative Duties of Ministers and People, very briefly considered and enforced:—in a Sermon [from I Cor. iv, 1], Delivered at Hartland, the 29th of June, 1768. Previous to the Ordination of the Rev. Starling Graves. . . Hartford, 1768. 16°, pp. 55. [*C. H. S. Y. C.* (*incomplete*).

An argument against the claims of the Episcopal Church.

2. The Importance of duly receiving and hearing the ministers of Christ, and the sin and danger to neglecting it, Considered, in a Discourse [from Mark vi, 11], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Gideon Mills, late Pastor of the Church of Christ in West-Simsbury; and delivered at his mournful Interment, the 5th of August, 1772. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 33. [*C. H. S.*

3. The Duty of Singing, considered as a necessary and useful Part of Christian Worship; Illustrated and inforced, in a Sermon [from Psalms c, 2], Delivered at a Singing-Lecture, in a Parish in Simsbury, March 18, 1773. On Occasion of introducing regular Singing into public Use in the Worship of God there. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

4. The Office of the Ministers of Christ, viewed as Workers together with him: Illustrated, in a Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 1] Delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Alexander Gillet, at Farmingbury, the 29th December, 1773. New-Haven, 1775. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S.* (*incomplete*). *Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The Church of Christ one, and for substance the same under the New Testament as under the Old, clearly demonstrated: and thence the Church-Membership and Baptism of Christian Infants scripturally vindicated and firmly established. Norwich, 1783. 8°. [*A. C. A.* (*imperfect*).

He also contributed to the volume of "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the MSS. of several Ministers, Members of the

Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire" (Northampton, 1799, 8°): his contribution was entitled,

The Christian Religion of Divine Authority: two Sermons, from Eph. ii, 20; pages 9–40.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 385, 405. *Bridgman*, Northampton Epitaphs, 158. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 331, 354–56. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 5th Series, i, 1085. *Holland*, Hist of Western Mass., ii, 299. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 200. N. Y. Geneal. Record, ii, 132–33. *Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 107. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 229–30.

Josiah Topping was the second surviving son of Deacon Josiah Topping, Toppan, or Tappan, of Bridgehampton, in Southampton, Long Island, and grandson of Captain Josiah and Hannah (Sayre) Topping. His preparation for College was conducted by the Rev. Silvanus White (Harvard 1722), of Southampton. His father died in November, 1747.

There is no trace of this son in later years in Southampton, and it seems likely that he removed early, but has left no trace whither. He did not take the Master's degree.

His name was not starred in the Triennials until 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

Howell, Hist. of Southampton, 2d ed., 397. 250th Anniversary of Southampton, 85.

John VanHorne, son of Christian and Hannah Van Horne of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in the parish (now the town) of West Springfield, on June 8, 1726. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Bagg) Jones, of Springfield.

He followed the profession of medicine in his native parish, and not only had the reputation of a skilful phy-

sician, but is still remembered as a scholarly man, fond of literary pursuits. He was the first town-clerk of West Springfield, after its incorporation in 1774.

In his later years he became a hypochondriac, and imagining himself incapable of any effort took to his bed and remained there for nearly four years. He died in West Springfield on November 6, 1805, in his 80th year.

He married on June 25, 1761, Lydia, eldest child of Miles and Lydia (Day) Morgan, of Springfield, who was born on April 5, 1736, and died about 1799. Their only child died in infancy. After his wife's death, Dr. Van Horne was taken care of by a nephew, to whom he bequeathed his estate.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, 278. *Sprague*, Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 1824, 73. West Springfield Centennial Celebration, 1874, 72.

Daniel Welch, son of Thomas and Hannah Welch, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of James Welch, an early settler of Plainfield, Connecticut, was born in Windham, March 20, 1725–26. His mother was a daughter of John and Hannah Abbe, of Wenham, Massachusetts, and Windham.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers, May 15, 1750. For a part of the following winter he preached to the newly formed (afterwards called Abington) Society, in Pomfret, in his native county, over which his classmate Ripley was finally settled. In 1751 he began to preach in the North parish in Mansfield, Tolland County, where he was called to settle on December 10, and was ordained and installed as pastor, January 29, 1752.

He was taken ill while conducting worship on Sunday afternoon, April 28, 1782, and died in the early hours of the following day, at the age of 56.

His estate was inventoried at £1186.

He married Martha, daughter of Moses and Deborah (Cadwell) Cook, of Hartford and Windsor, on February 18, 1752; her father died early, and her mother married next John Bicknell, of Ashford, near Mansfield. She died December 11, 1775, at the age of 41. Their children were five sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived their father, except one son who died in infancy. One son, the Rev. Moses Cook Welch, was graduated here in 1772, and succeeded his father in the pulpit of North Mansfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, i, 514. *H. B. Smith*, Hist. Discourse at Abington, 19. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 234. *M. C. Welch*, Century Sermon, 16.

Annals, 1749-50

At the October session of the General Assembly of the Colony, in 1749, an appeal was presented from the President and Fellows for further aid towards the new College, and an appropriation was voted, of £4000 in bills of credit of Old Tenor, equivalent to £363 sterling, being the portion now in the hands of Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall (Yale 1725), of New London, of the proceeds of a French vessel which had been taken as a prize by the frigate belonging to the Colony. This money was not received before 1751, but the prospect was sufficiently certain to justify the Corporation in purchasing on March 26, 1750, of Joshua Tuttle, for £90 in bills of Old Tenor, a strip of land twenty feet wide, to the North of the previous College lot, part of which was needed for the site of the proposed building.

Meantime satisfactory progress had been made in the provision of materials, and on Tuesday, April 17, 1750, the first stone of the foundations was triumphantly laid. The chief mason placed in charge of the work was Mr. Francis Letort, of Philadelphia, and with him was associated for a part of the time Mr. Thomas Bills, from New York, who at this time settled in New Haven. The rest of the force employed was found in New Haven, and the President himself was the main inspiration of the work.

During this winter of 1749–50 Thomas Turney, who had been known to many generations of students as the veteran College sweep, died in New Haven; he had come hither from Stamford in 1717 or 1718, and his slender estate was administered upon in March, 1750. The following communication appeared in the New York Evening Post for October 22, 1750:—

Mr. De Foreest, [the printer]

If you please, you may insert the following Lines in your next, from your humble Servant, Anonamus.

An Epitaph,
Upon Thomas Turny late Sweeper of Yale-College in New-Haven.

When Life hath fail'd one; (and Life's but a Bubble !)
Death has laid his Limbs, in the cold Dust 'tis cry'd;
But here lies one, who fain would save Death Trouble,
And laid his Limbs in Dust, oft e'er he dy'd.

Yet dy'd in Hope, that he should rise again,
And be delivered, from his dusty Prison;
And to convince us he believ'd the same,
As often from the Dust, he hath arisen.

Here let Tom lie, bereav'd of Punch and Broom,
Of Virgil, Grammar, Flip, and ten Things more,
Till he shall rise from Death and his cold Tomb,
'Tis what he's done ten thousand times before.

Additional regulations were adopted by the Corporation during this year, with the object of controling the use of spirituous liquors by the students. Any student bringing such liquor into College without leave was to be degraded, that is, to lose the rank in his class which had been given him in virtue of his father's position; and the President was requested to signify to the people of the town the desire of the Corporation that no one within three miles of the College should sell any student strong liquor without a written order from one of the officers.

At the meeting of the Corporation at Commencement (September 12, 1750), the President was directed to "send the Telescope to England and get new Specula."

At this time President Clap introduced the policy of leasing the lands owned by the College, but not needed for immediate use, for a term of 999 years.

At this Commencement, for the first time since the new charter was granted, degrees were conferred on other than Yale alumni. Eight Harvard graduates were admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts,—the eldest and most distinguished of the group being the Hon. William Ellery, lately Deputy-Governor of Rhode Island and a classmate of President Clap.

Sketches, Class of 1750

*Josephus Platt Cooke, A.M., e Congr., Socius ex officio	*1816
**Noadias Russell*, A.M.	*1795
*Elisæus Steel, A.M. 1754	*1773
*Daniel Newell, A.M.	*1756
*Samuel Reynolds, A.M.	*1774
*Elihu Tudor, A.M., M.D. Dartm. 1790 et Soc. Med. Conn. 1793	*1826
*Thomas Jones, Prov. Nov. Ebor. Cur. Supr. Jurid.	*1792
*Ebenezer Dyer, A.M.	*1757
*Perez Fitch, A.M.	*1774
*Richardus Hall, A.M.	*1765
*Elija Blague, A.M.	*1762
*Platt Townsend, A.M.	*1816
*Georgius Loomis	*1751
*Nathan Starr	*1752
*Isaacus Isaacs, A.M.	*1762
*Benjamin Palmer	*1784
**Jedidias Smith*, A.M. 1754	*1776

Elijah Blague, the youngest son of Deacon Joseph Blague (Yale 1714), of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born in that town, September 26, 1730. His father died in 1742, leaving a large property.

He studied theology, and being duly licensed to preach, though never ordained, served for a short time as domestic chaplain to John Gardiner (Yale 1736), the fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, Easthampton, Long Island. In this way he won the hand of his patron's daughter, Mary, though tradition reports that the marriage was disapproved by her father, as being beneath her station.

He died in Saybrook, April 8, 1762, in his 32d year, leaving no children. His estate was inventoried at £642, including thirty volumes of books.

His widow married, December 1, 1762, as his second wife, the Rev. Stephen Johnson (Yale 1743), and died December 10, 1772.

Joseph Platt Cooke, son of the Rev. Samuel Cooke (Yale 1705, and Fellow from 1732 to 1746), of Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born December 24, 1729 (or January 4, 1730, New Style); he was named for his maternal grandfather. His father died in December, 1747, and his mother died in his infancy. Two of his half-brothers were graduated here, in 1730 and 1747, respectively.

He settled in Danbury, Connecticut, and became one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of that town. From 1763 to 1783 he represented the town in about thirty sessions of the General Assembly, and from 1784 to 1803 he served as one of the Governor's Council or Upper House. He had held a commission of Justice of the Peace from 1764. He kept a country store, which was continued by one of his sons after him.

In 1771 he was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Militia, and in this capacity he accompanied General Wolcott's force to New York in 1776. He was engaged in the repulse of the British on their raid at Danbury in April, 1777, and on General Wooster's death the command of the retreat devolved upon him. He was also probably in Putnam's force on the Hudson during the campaign against Burgoyne, but resigned his colonelcy early in 1778. He was appointed by the General Assembly a member of the Council of Safety in 1778. He was a member of the Congress of the United States, under the Articles of Confederation, from 1784 to 1788.

He was Judge of Probate for the Danbury district from 1776 to 1813.

He died in Danbury, February 3, 1816, in his 87th year.

He married, November 22, 1759, Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Hickok) Benedict, of Danbury. She was born June 16, 1740, and died on October 31, 1822. Three of their four sons and one daughter survived him; two sons were graduated here, in 1788 and 1791, respectively.

Two of his letters to Governor Trumbull, in August, 1776, are printed in Force's *Archives*, Fifth Series, volume 1; and one to his youngest son (1785), is in S. G. Goodrich's *Recollections of a Lifetime*, accompanying a graphic description of Colonel Cooke and his wife in their old age.

The just record upon his gravestone says:—"In the Progress of his long life, he filled many Publick offices with usefulness to the Publick & reputation to himself. His private character was unblemished & exhibited an union of those qualities which command reverence & conciliate esteem. Having been for many years a professor of religion he evidenced the sincerity of his profession by the tenor of his life; his Piety was noisless [*sic*] and unpretending."

AUTHORITIES.

Benedict Genealogy, 366–67. *Goodrich*, Recollections of a Lifetime, i, 326–30. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 200.

Ebenezer Dyer was a son of Colonel John Dyer, from Weymouth, Massachusetts, who settled in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1715; and was thus first cousin of Eliphalet Dyer (Yale 1740). A sister married the Rev. Benjamin Throop (Yale 1734).

He settled in New Haven, and in November, 1755, entered the Colony service against the French. From

that date he held the rank of Fort-Major and Commissary at Fort Edward, until April, 1756, when he was captured by the Indians, while on the way to Saratoga on his return. He was reported by some of his comrades who afterwards escaped, to have died in captivity in Canada, on the 24th of September, 1757.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xi, 279, 365, 427, 558. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, Conn., i, 150, 544.

PEREZ FITCH was a son of Dr. Jabez and Lydia (Gale) Fitch, of Canterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Major James and Alice (Bradford) Fitch, and was born on December 1, 1726. An elder sister married the Rev. Dr. James Cogswell (Y. C. 1742), of Canterbury and Windham.

He settled in Stamford, Connecticut, as a physician, and there married, September 4, 1753, Martha Coggeshall, of Preston, Connecticut. In 1756 he received a commission as Captain in the Militia. He united with the church in Stamford by letter on September 9, 1759.

He was acceptable to the community as a physician, but died early—probably in 1774. His will was dated on August 2, 1773, and was proved on February 22, 1775. His estate was inventoried at £634, but the debts and expenses of settlement slightly exceeded this amount.

His widow next married, August 8, 1776, the Hon. Abraham Davenport (Yale 1732), of Stamford, who died in 1789; she married thirdly a Dr. Mead, whom she also survived, dying in Stamford on January 12, 1812, in her 84th year.

Dr. Fitch had four daughters and two sons. The second daughter married subsequently one of her mother's step-sons, the Hon. James Davenport (Yale 1777); and

the youngest daughter was engaged to be married, at the time of her early death (from consumption), to the Rev. Abiel Holmes (Y. C. 1783).

AUTHORITIES.

Hist. Notices of 1st Church, Canterbury, 20. *Huntington*, Hist. of Stamford, 361; and Stamford Registration, 35.

Richard Hall, the son of Giles and Esther (Hamlin) Hall, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born there on November 10, 1729. His father's will (dated January 16, 1749–50) refers to the expenses of this son's education at College. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Jabez Hamlin (Yale 1728).

He settled in Middletown, and married on September 13, 1759, Martha, daughter of John and Esther (Hamlin) Elton, who was born on September 24, 1742. They had three children, and administration was granted upon his estate on June 7, 1765, but the exact date of his death has not been recovered. In the probate record he is called Captain, which may imply that he was like his father a mariner.

AUTHORITIES.

F. F. Starr, MS. letter, Jan. 1, 1896.

Isaac Isaacs, the second son and fourth child of Ralph Isaacs, of Jewish extraction, who settled as a trader in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a prominent citizen and one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in that town, was born there on July 19, 1732. His mother was Mary, daughter of Benjamin Rumsey, of Fairfield. A brother was graduated here in 1761; one sister married

Benjamin Woolsey, of the Class of 1744, and another married the Rev. Luke Babcock, of the Class of 1755.

He settled in Norwalk as a merchant, but in March, 1756, he was commissioned with the title of Captain-Lieutenant, in Captain David Wooster's company in the Second Regiment of the Connecticut militia raised for an expedition against Crown Point; and two years later he served as Captain in Colonel Wooster's Regiment in the attack on Ticonderoga.

He died in Norwalk, unmarried, early in 1762, in his 30th year. His will (made on November 23, 1761) was put on record on May 4, 1762, and disposed of his estate to his brothers and sister, excepting £50 bequeathed to St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, for communion plate; but the estate proved insolvent.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight Genealogy, i, 169. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 212. *Selleck*, Address at Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 85, 122.

Thomas Jones was born on the 30th of April, 1731, at Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island, the eldest son and third child of David Jones (subsequently for thirteen years Speaker of the New York Assembly and for fifteen years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province), and grandson of Major Thomas and Freelove (Townsend) Jones. His mother was Anna, second daughter of Colonel William Willet, of Willet's Point, New York.

He studied law after graduation, and being licensed as an attorney on April 4, 1755, began practice in New York City. Two years later, in February, 1757, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens County. He early secured a large and lucrative practice, and on December 9, 1762, he married Anne, third daugh-

ter of the late Lieutenant-Governor James deLancey and his wife Anne (Heathcote) deLancey, of New York. In 1764 he was chosen one of the Governors of King's, now Columbia College. In November, 1769, he received his first judicial appointment, that of Recorder of the City, which he held until his commission, in September, 1773, as successor to his father on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Province,—in which position he continued until the close of the Revolutionary War put an end to Royal Commissions on United States soil.

He held court for the last time at White Plains, in April, 1776, and two months later was arrested at his country-house at Fort Neck, by an order from the Committee of the New York Provincial Congress, and taken to the city to answer for his alleged disaffection to the American cause. He was released on parole (June 30), but in August he was arrested by General Washington's order and was sent with a party of other prisoners to Connecticut, where he was detained for nearly four months. He then returned on parole to Fort Neck, but in November, 1779, was again seized under the authorization of Governor Trumbull, and was transported to Fairfield County, Connecticut, by a party of the neighbors of General Gold S. Silliman (Yale 1752), who had recently been captured and carried within the British lines. An exchange of the two gentlemen was, after some delays, negotiated, and about the end of April, 1780, Judge Jones was again restored to his home.

In June, 1781, he embarked with his family for England, anticipating an early return; but the unwelcome triumph of the American cause operated to detain him there for the rest of his days. He remained in Bath, for his health, for about two years, and then fixed his residence at Hoddesdon, in the parish of Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, about eighteen miles north of London, where he died somewhat suddenly, after a short illness, July 25, 1792, in his 62d year.

His widow died in the same place, December 1, 1817, in her 72d year. They had no children, but adopted as their daughter and heiress the eldest child of a brother of Mrs. Jones, whose wife was a niece of Judge Jones.

Judge Jones's property in this country was largely sacrificed by his adherence to the King. He received in compensation from the British government about £5450 sterling. He was included in the New York Act of Attainder and Confiscation, but, in response to a petition from his agent, was given in 1790 full liberty (of which he did not avail himself) to return to the State.

He occupied his leisure, from 1783 to 1788, in writing in an anonymous character a history of the events of the war, which was published, after the lapse of almost a century, under the sympathetic editorship of a son of a great-nephew of the author, with the following title:

History of New York during the Revolutionary War, and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period, by Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. Edited by Edward Floyd de Lancey. With Notes, Contemporary Documents, Maps, and Portraits. N. Y.: printed for the N. Y. Historical Society. 1879. 2 vols., 8°. pp. lxxvii, 748; and xxxvii, 713.

These volumes contain engravings from portraits of Judge and Mrs. Jones. The subject matter throws valuable light on the attitude and feelings of the political and social circles in which the author moved; but most readers will approve the conclusion that the embittered spirit of the writer affects his judgment and impairs his testimony.

AUTHORITIES.

Bunker, L. I. Genealogies, 227. *De Lancey*, Introduction to Jones's Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, liii–lxxvii. *Johnston*, Observations on Jones's History. Magazine of Amer. Hist., vi, 421–22, 432–33. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Revolution, i, 589–90. *Winsor*, Narrative & Critical Hist. of America, vii, 208.

Daniel Newell, the younger son of the Rev. Daniel Newell (Yale 1718) and of Ruth (Porter) Newell, of East Middletown, now Portland, Connecticut, was born there, December 26, 1726.' His father died in his infancy, and his mother returned to her native town, and settled in what is now Berlin, about five miles from her husband's former parish.

On graduation he began the study of theology, probably at the College, and received a grant of £10 from the Corporation out of the John Ellery fund for needy ministerial students. For some unknown reason he abandoned this course and studied medicine. He married, on February 13, 1753, Susanna Porter, a distant connection of his mother.

One account states that he fell in battle in the French War, and another that he died at home in Berlin in 1756. Administration was granted on his estate on March 1, 1756; but the inventory amounted to only £35, and this sum included about 50 volumes of books.

AUTHORITIES.

Newell Genealogy, 26.

Benjamin Palmer was a native of Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, the son of Benjamin Palmer, and grandson of Lieutenant Joseph and Frances (Prentice) Palmer, of Stonington, Connecticut.

He settled in Ashford as a physician, and died there late in the year 1784.

The inventory of his estate amounted to only £72. He married, in 1754 or 1755, in Ashford, Esther Hayward. Their children were six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Joseph Palmer, M.D. (honorary, Yale 1816), succeeded his father in his profession in Ashford; and was

in his turn succeeded by his son of the same name (M.D. Yale 1820). Another son was the grandfather of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, U. S. Senator from Michigan.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, i, 550, 573. *C. H. Palmer*, MS. letter, Aug. 22, 1883.

Samuel Reynolds was a son of the Rev. Peter Reynolds (Harvard 1720), minister of the Congregational Church in Enfield, one of the towns which were transferred in 1749 from Massachusetts to Connecticut. His mother was a granddaughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor (Harvard 1671), of Westfield, Massachusetts, by whom she was adopted and brought up.

He became a physician in the adjoining town of Somers, and died there, February 15, 1774, aged about 46 years. He was one of the leading citizens of the place, and served as representative in the General Assembly at one session, in May, 1770.

He married, January 4, 1759, Martha, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harvard 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Of their four children, Freegrace was graduated here in 1787, and became a minister.

Mrs. Reynolds next married, on November 15, 1787, as his fourth wife, Deacon Nathaniel Ely, of Longmeadow, who died December 26, 1799, in his 84th year. She was born May 7, 1733, and died in Longmeadow, February 18, 1825, in her 92d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Davenport Family, Supplementary ed., 225. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 60, 92-93. Williams Family, 89.

Noadiah Russell, son of the Rev. William Russell (Yale 1709) and Mary (Pierpont) Russell, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in that place, January 24, 1729–30.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by a Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in the fall of 1753. During the summer of 1754 he preached to the society in Pomfret, Connecticut, and on October 16 was called by a great majority to the pastorate, and accepted the call; difficulties and delays, however, arose, connected with divisions in the society respecting tho site of a new meeting-house, and the result was that Mr. Russell withdrew his acceptance.

In the fall and winter of 1756–57 he preached in the parish of West Hartford, and afterwards in the North Society in Killingly, now Thompson, next door to Pomfret, where he gave such satisfaction that he received a call to settle on July 28, 1757, which he accepted on August 30. He was ordained November 9, and spent his entire ministry in this place.

About a year before his death, the failure of his health interrupted his discharge of his official duties, and measures were taken in hand for the settlement of a colleague. While on a journey for his health to Boston in the last week of October, 1795, he was seized with apoplexy on the 26th day of that month, while tarrying at the house of the Rev. Caleb Alexander (Yale 1777), in Mendon, Massachusetts, and expired there on the evening of the 27th, in his 66th year.

His successor in office, the Rev. Daniel Dow, describes him as "a man of respectable talents, very strict in his attention to the order of society, and a man of great punctuality."

His neighbor, the Rev. Josiah Whitney, of Brooklyn, in the sermon delivered at his funeral, which was printed, testifies that "His mental powers were excellent. . . He

thought and reasoned well,—was careful and critical in examining things,—capable of forming a good judgment,—agreeable and edifying in conversation. . . His sermons were plain and serious, judicious and pungent. . . He was a steady, able advocate for religious and civil order, and studied the things which made for peace."

He married, March 15, 1758, Esther, third daughter of Joseph Talcott, Jr., Treasurer of the Colony, and Esther (Pratt) Talcott, of Hartford, who was born June 24, 1731, and died October 14, 1797.

Three sons and three daughters also survived him. The two younger sons, Matthew Talcott, and Joseph, were graduated here, in 1779 and 1793, respectively. One daughter married the Rev. Moses Cook Welch (Yale 1772).

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, iii, 157. *D. Dow*, Semi-Centennial Sermon, 11, 26–27. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 523–24, 535–36; ii, 349–50. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 237. Talcott. Pedigree, 77–78.

Jedediah Smith, the eldest in a family of ten children of Ebenezer and Christiana Smith, of Suffield, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah (Huxley) Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and Suffield, was born in that town (while it was still a part of Massachusetts) on January 31, 1726–7. The Rev. Cotton Mather Smith (Yale 1751) was his second cousin in two lines (Smith and Huxley).

He studied theology, and was ordained, on December 1, 1756, as pastor of the First Church in (East) Granville, Mass., succeeding the Rev. Moses Tuttle (Y. C. 1745). He received £100 settlement, and £50 annual salary, afterwards increased to £70. He is described as a man of remarkable piety, pleasantness, and affability, and an evan-

gelical preacher, and for some years his ministry was a prosperous one. Eventually, however, a division of opinion arose in his church, owing to his favoring the half-way covenant and similar methods of administration, while his people were mainly Edwardeans. After a long dispute, and the further dissatisfaction of many with his pronounced loyalist views on the approach of the American revolution, he was dismissed from this charge on April 16, 1776.

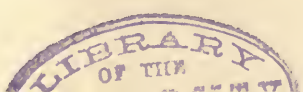
A son of General Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738) was engaged to one of his daughters, and this, with his loyalist sentiments, led to his joining General Lyman's family, with Major Timothy Dwight (Y. C. 1744) and others, in the expedition which left Middletown, Connecticut, on May 1, 1776, for the Natchez Country. His wife and all his children except one went with him. In going up the Mississippi he was attacked with a fever, and in his delirium leaped overboard; he was rescued, but the shock was too much for his system, and he died at Natchez, on September 2, 1776, in his 50th year. He was buried on the banks of the river, at a point which was subsequently washed away. His family continued on their course, and founded a settlement, in which their descendants were long represented.

He married Edith Bates, of Granville, and had eight sons and two daughters. The eldest son settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, and the others in Louisiana.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 262, 269. *Barber*, Hist. Collections of Mass., 280. *L. M. Boltwood*, MS. letter, Apr. 21, 1894. *Haswell*, Memoirs of Capt. Matthew Phelps, 71–73. *Holland*, Hist. Western Mass., ii, 66. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 311.

NATHAN STARR, the only child of Comfort Starr, a merchant in Danbury, Connecticut, and his wife Hannah, and grandson of Captain Josiah and Rebekah Starr, of



Danbury, was born in that town, on the 6th of September, 1732. He died at his father's house on the 9th of June, 1752, in his 20th year, unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Starr Family, 270.

Elisha Steel, third son of the Rev. Stephen Steel (Yale 1718), of Tolland, Connecticut, was born in that place on the 7th of October, 1728.

He remained in his native town, and in 1756 was admitted to practice in the courts of the Colony as an attorney-at-law, being the first resident of Tolland to attain this distinction, and continuing through his life the only lawyer in the place. In May, 1761, he was first sent as a Representative to the General Assembly, and at the same session he was for the first time commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served as Representative in four more sessions of the Assembly, but was removed by death, in Tolland, August 17, 1773, before completing his 45th year.

He married April 26, 1758, Sarah, second daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut, by whom he had four daughters and two sons.

She next married Elijah Chapman and died February 28, 1812, in her 77th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 71, 198. *Durrie*, Steele Family, 16, 29. *Waldo*, Hist. of Tolland, 31, 34. Wolcott Memorial, 137.

Platt Townsend, the eldest child of Micajah and Elizabeth (Platt) Townsend, of Cedar Swamp, in the western part of the township of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and grandson of John and Esther (Smith) Townsend, of Oyster Bay village, was born on July 4, 1733.

He studied medicine, partly in London or Edinburgh, and is said to have practiced his profession at one time in Alexandria, Virginia (where he attended General Washington).

He married in Stamford, Connecticut, April 26, 1760, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Quintard) Hubbard, of that town. He was residing in Stamford for a few years after this date, but by 1777 had removed to the adjoining town of Greenwich. His wife died on the 2d of October, 1776, in her 44th year; and he was again married, on October 15, 1777, to Martha (?) Dickinson. It is said that he served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, but this is uncertain.

After the evacuation of New York City by the British, Dr. Townsend appears to have established himself there, but in 1784 he purchased a tract of land of 3500 acres (paying in part for the purchase by his services as a surveyor), about 120 miles to the northwest, in what is now Walton, in Delaware County, whither he led in 1785 the pioneer settlement, and where he continued in practice until late in life. After the death of his second wife he married, on January 4, 1789, Ann Goslin.

He died in Walton, October 14, 1816, in his 84th year.

His first wife left two daughters and two sons. By his second marriage he had one son and one daughter,—of whom the latter married in Oyster Bay, and was noted for her beauty and intellectual attainments.

AUTHORITIES.

Jay Gould, Hist. of Delaware County, 150–52. *Hough*, Gazetteer of N. Y., 258. *Huntington*, Hist. of Stamford, 363; and Stamford Registration, 54, 113. *J. Munsell's Sons*, American Ancestry, iv, 133. *W. W. Munsell & Co.*, Hist. of Delaware County, 325, 333. *Rev. B. L. Swan*, MS. letters, 1868 & 1872. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., i, 509.

Elihu Tudor, the second son and child of the Rev. Samuel Tudor (Yale 1728), was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, February 3, 1732–33. His boyhood was

spent in Poquonnoc Society, in the northwestern part of Windsor, but later his father returned to the ancestral home in South Windsor, where the son settled for his permanent residence.

He remained at College after graduation, on a Berkeley Scholarship, and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Gale (Yale 1733), of Killingworth. At an early period of the French war he joined the 44th Regiment of the British army as Surgeon's mate, and continued to serve in the medical department until the peace of 1763. He was in the expedition that reduced Canada under General Wolfe in 1759, and was also present at the capture of Havana in 1762. He then visited England, and availed himself during the two or three years of his residence there of opportunities of hospital service to perfect himself in his profession. In 1765 he returned to America and settled in East (now South) Windsor on his paternal inheritance as a physician and surgeon.

On February 4, 1769, he married Lucretia Brewster, of Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, younger daughter of Elisha and Lucia (Yeomans) Brewster.

About the year 1767 he received at his own request a discharge from the army, retiring on half-pay, which was continued to him throughout his long life. This relation to the British government led him to live in comparative retirement during the period of the American Revolution, and interfered, it is said, with his popularity as a physician and surgeon from that time. He was unquestionably one of the best educated and most skilful surgeons of his day, and enjoyed the esteem of his professional brethren. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1790. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society, which was chartered in 1792; and this Society conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1793.

He died of old age, after several years of feebleness, in South Windsor, March 8, 1826, aged 93 years and one

month. He had been for over three years the oldest living graduate of the College.

His wife died on September 13, 1801, at the age of 54. They had five sons, one of whom was graduated in medicine at Dartmouth College in 1803, and six daughters, of whom the eldest married Colonel Andrew Hillyer (Y. C. 1770).

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Herald, March 21, 1826. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 287. Loomis Female Genealogy, i, 130. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*; ii, 6, 43. *Russell*, Early Medicine in Conn., 89–90. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 456-58; ii, 768. *Thacher*, Amer. Medical Biography, ii, 146–47.

Annals, 1750–51

At the beginning of this year Timothy Pitkin (Yale 1747) and James A. Hillhouse (Yale 1749) assumed the duties of the tutorship, in place of Warham Williams and William Russell. Mr. Pitkin remained in office for the current year only.

Work on the new College continued through the year, with delays necessitated by the low state of the funds in hand. In the meantime the attention of the General Assembly, at its meeting in New Haven in October, 1750, was called to the dilapidated condition of the old College building, and a committee of inspection reported that it was "necessary to take down and rebuild the kitchen chimney, and to cover the back side, to mend the floors and make new window-frames, and to put pillars under the girths," which repairs were forthwith ordered, and were completed in 1751, at an expense of £628 old tenor, under the direction of Daniel Hubbard, of New Haven.

The Governor of the Colony, Jonathan Law (Harvard 1695), two of whose sons were now undergraduates here, died in office in November, 1750, and on the 12th of the next month a Latin Oration in his honor was delivered in the College Hall by Ezra Stiles, the Senior Tutor. The Oration was printed at New London the next year.

To Tutor Stiles's partiality for formal ceremony (a partiality which President Clap does not seem to have felt) was due the introduction, in July, 1751, of the custom of the presentation to the President of the Senior Class as candidates for degrees, by the Senior Tutor in an appropriate Latin speech. The custom survived for over a hundred years, and the appropriate name of "Presentation Day" is still familiarly given to the day in Commence-

ment Week which is peculiarly devoted to the exercises of the graduating College Class. The College has the manuscript of the "*Oratio Valedictoria*" delivered on this occasion by Abel Newell,—a prototype of the modern "Class Oration," rather than of the "Valedictory" so long given at Commencement.

Sketches, Class of 1751

*Richardus Law, A.M., LL.D. 1802, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ., Rerumpubl. Fœd. Cur. in Jurisd. Conn. Jurid.	*1806
*Roswell Saltonstall, A.M.	*1788
**Hezekias Gold*, A.M.	*1790
*Ægidius Russell, A.M.	*1779
*Stephanus Munson, A.M.	*1800
*Jonathan Welles, A.M. et Harv. 1756, Tutor	*1792
*Russell Hubbard, A.M.	*1785
*Josephus Pierpont, A.M.	*1824
*Hudson Blackleach, A.M.	*1784
*Thomas Belden, A.M.	*1782
*Josephus Belden, A.M.	*1762
**Johannes Hooker*, A.M.	*1777
**Nicolaus Street*, A.M.	*1806
*Thomas Moseley, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1795 et ejusd. Præses	*1811
**Juda Champion*, A.M.	*1810
**Thomas Potwine*, A.M.	*1802
*Jabez Mix, A.M.	*1762
*Eli Todd, A.M. 1755	*176–
**Abel Newell*, A.M.	*1813
**Sethus Norton*, A.M. et Harv. 1756	*1762
**Cotton Mather Smith*, A.M.	*1806
*Josephus Bissell, A.M. 1761	

Joseph Belden, second son of Thomas Belding, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Mary Belding, of the same town, was born there on the 24th of November, 1733. His mother was Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Stephen Mix (Harvard 1690) and Mary (Stoddard) Mix, of Wethersfield. His elder brother was his classmate.

His will, on record in the Probate Court at Hartford, describes him as "Commander of the Sloop Betsy, now lying at anchor in the Harbor of Bassend [?] in the Azores, Island of St. Croix, lately arrived from the Port of New London"; it is dated February 26, 1762, the testator "being weak and sick of body." He died there soon after, and the inventory of his estate, taken on the 16th of December, 1762, amounts to £1630.

He married, on September 21, 1758, his second cousin, Lois, eldest child of Samuel and Lois (Belding) Curtis, of Wethersfield, born February 24, 1740, who survived him with one son.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 296; xvi, 138.

Thomas Belden, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Mix) Belding, of Wethersfield, was born in that town, August 9, 1732, and was the brother of the graduate just noticed, as well as of Simeon of the Class of 1762.

He settled in his native town, and married, August 1, 1753, Abigail, younger daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah (Wright) Porter, of Windsor and East Hartford.

As early as 1761 he was promoted to office in the Colony Militia, and by 1777 reached the rank of Colonel, in the first of the ten regiments raised under General Wooster; he resigned this office at the end of the year 1779. Between 1763 and 1776 he served the town as Representative in nearly twenty sessions of the General Assem-

bly. From 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace for Hartford County. He was a leading man in the various relations of life in his native town.

He died in Wethersfield on the 22d day of May, 1782, in his 50th year. His widow married, October 10, 1796, as his second wife, the Rev. Dr. James Dana (Harvard 1753), pastor of the First Church, New Haven, and died in New Haven, March 17, 1798, in her 61st year. Her only son, Ezekiel Porter Belden, was graduated here in 1775; and her only daughter married Frederick Butler (Y. C. 1785).

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Geneal., i, 74, 211–12. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 296. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 510.

Joseph Bissell, the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Wattles) Bissell, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Sarah (White, Loomis) Bissell, of Lebanon, was born in that place, July 2, 1731.

He married, on April 12, 1753, Hannah, second daughter of John and Anne (Fitch) Partridge, of Lebanon, by whom he had one daughter and six sons, the youngest born in 1771. The second son was the father of Governor Clark Bissell (Yale 1806).

In October, 1755, Joseph Bissell was appointed by the General Assembly as one of the County Surveyors for Windham County.

He and his wife are traced in the land-records of Lebanon as residing there down to March, 1800. His later history is not known, but he is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates issued in 1814.

His eldest son, John Partridge Bissell, moved to Ohio, after his marriage in 1790, and it is probable that his parents went thither also.

AUTHORITIES.

Hine, Early Lebanon, 147.

Hudson Blackleach was the eldest son of Captain Joseph and Anne Blackleach, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Richard and Abigail (Hudson) Blackleach. His mother was the only daughter of Samuel and Bethia (Booth) Hawley, of Stratford and Derby.

In 1763 he was living in the parish of Ripton (in Stratford), in the present town of Huntington, and was an officer in the Colony militia. He died in May, 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Hawley Record, 4–5, 458–59. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1156.

Judah Champion, the fourth son of Colonel Henry Champion, of East Haddam, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Brockway) Champion, of Lyme, Connecticut, was born in East Haddam, on August 20, 1729. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Moses Rowley, of East Haddam.

He remained at College on the Berkeley Scholarship for one year, in the meantime studying theology, and in October, 1752, was licensed to preach. The next month the Litchfield County Association of Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Litchfield, and after he had approved himself to that church he was voted a call to the pastorate by the town on the 26th of February, 1753. He was ordained there by the County Consociation on the 4th of July, 1753.

In the development of theological parties in that neighborhood Mr. Champion in the course of time became unwilling to submit to what he considered arbitrary dictation on the part of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, the champion of the so-called New Divinity, and in 1772 he appears to have withdrawn from membership in the County

Association and Consociation, without diminishing by this course the respect in which he was held at home and abroad. He returned to the Association in 1789, after Dr. Bellamy's career was closed.

He was ardently interested in the success of the American cause in our Revolution, and during Burgoyne's campaign went out with the Connecticut troops as a volunteer chaplain.

In October, 1797, having been in a declining state of health for three or four years (owing to a severe turn of illness from bilious colic), he retired from active ministerial labors. His regular salary was continued to him by his appreciative people, and a colleague pastor was settled in October, 1798.

He died in Litchfield, October 8, 1810, in the 82d year of his age and the 58th of his ministry.

He married, January 4, 1758, Elizabeth, third daughter of Paul and Lucretia (Brownson) Welch, of New Milford, Connecticut. She died October 30, 1823, at the age of 87. Their three daughters survived them.

He published:

1. A Brief View of the Distresses, Hardships and Dangers our Ancestors encounter'd, in settling New-England—the Privileges we enjoy, and our Obligations thence arising; with moral Reflections thereupon.

In Two Sermons [from Deut. iv, 37–40] delivered at Litchfield, on the General Fast, April 18, 1770. Hartford, 1770. 4°, pp. 44.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

A detailed review of the history of the country, with patriotic deductions.

2. Christian and civil Liberty and Freedom considered and recommended: a Sermon [from Gal. v, 1], delivered before the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the day of their Anniversary Election, May 9th, 1776. Hartford, 1776. 8°, pp. 31. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This discourse is actuated by the most inspiring confidence in the American cause.

3. A Sermon [from I Tim. iv, 16], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Noah Merwin, to the Pastoral Care, of the First Church in Torrington, Oct. 29, 1776. Hartford, 1777. 8°, pp. 30. [*Y. C.*

4. A Funeral Sermon [from Matth. xxiv, 45–46], Preached at Northbury, March 4, 1785, The Day of the Interment of the Reverend Andrew Storrs. . Litchfield. 16°. *C. H. S. (imperfect.)*

An engraving from a portrait by Earle, which is preserved in the family, is given in the Champion Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Papers of Conn. General Conference, 57–60. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam & E. Haddam, 47. *Hinman*, Genealogy of the Puritans, 522. Hist. of Litchfield County (Philad., 1881), 130, 139. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 390–91. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 201. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 172–75, 254–56. *Morris*, Statist. Account of Litchfield County, 95. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xiii, 125. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 785. Proceedings of Litchfield County Consociations at their Centennial Anniversary, 71–72. *Trowbridge*, Champion Genealogy, 40, 383–89. Wolcott Memorial, 227. *Woodruff*, Hist. of Litchfield, 21–22.

Hezekiah Gold, Junior, the eldest son of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Harvard 1719), Rector Cutler's successor in the pastoral office in Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Deputy Governor Nathan Gold and Hannah (Talcott) Gold, was born on January 18th, 1731. His mother was Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Harvard 1690), minister of Guilford, Connecticut, and an early Trustee of Yale College.

He studied theology with his father, and was licensed to preach by the Eastern Association of Fairfield County, May 26, 1753.

In March, 1754, the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Cornwall, Litchfield County, was vacated by the perversion of the Rev. Solomon Palmer (Yale 1729) to Episcopacy. Mr. Gold was invited to fill the place, and was ordained there by the County Consociation on

the 27th of August, 1755, the day after they had settled his classmate Newell in the adjoining town of Goshen.

Mr. Gold acquiesced in theological views with the New Light party, the prevailing party in the ministerial ranks in the neighborhood. For upwards of twenty years he retained a commanding influence in the town, but after the outbreak of the Revolution a spirit of opposition to him arose. There may have been some dissatisfaction with his theological strictness, and there were certain allegations of favoritism in his personal relations with his people; but the main trouble appears to have arisen from the difficulty at that time of raising the annual salary for the minister who was in the meanwhile understood to be in comparatively wealthy circumstances.

Finally, the town voted, July 26, 1779, to call a council for the purpose of dismissing the pastor. The church voted, on the 6th of September, under the advice of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, not to concur in this action of the town. The result of this disagreement was that the majority of the voters in town-meeting, on June 19, 1780, repudiated the Saybrook Platform of Doctrine and Discipline, which was accepted by the church, and declaring themselves "Strict Congregationalists" proceeded to set up separate worship as a new society, which was the beginning of the present Congregational Church in North Cornwall.

Mr. Gold published an account of the proceedings up to this point, as follows:

A True State of the Rise and Progress of the Controversy in Cornwall: which has been Misrepresented by Major John Sedgwick, in a late Publication. Hartford, 1783. 8°, pp. 24.
[*U. T. S. Y. C.*

In the course of time the previous ill-feeling abated to some extent, but the intervention of the County Consociation of Ministers (in April, 1786) was necessary before Mr. Gold, to promote harmony, agreed (on May 6, 1786)

to relinquish his salary and cease to exercise his pastoral authority. That confidence in him was restored is shown by the fact that in October, 1787, he was chosen one of the Representatives of the town in the General Assembly. He also continued to preach in the town and in neighboring towns until his death in Cornwall, from an influenza, on the 31st of May, 1790, in his 60th year.

The inscription over his grave testifies that in him "a sound knowledge of the Scriptures, extensive charity to the poor, unshaken fortitude in adversity, were united with uncommon discerning of the human heart."

He married, November 23, 1758, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Anna (Thompson) Sedgwick, of Cornwall, and sister of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick (Yale 1765), who bore him five sons, of whom two (Thomas, and Thomas Ruggles) were graduated here in 1778 and 1786, respectively. She died on the 28th of August, 1766, in her 28th year.

Mr. Gold next married, October 11, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wakeman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, by whom he had one son and two daughters. She died on the 11th of February, 1778, in her 33d year, and he was again married, September 24, 1778, to Abigail, widow of Deacon Jeremiah Sherwood, of Greenfield, in Fairfield. She died in Greenfield, September 3, 1804, in her 77th year. His will names five sons as surviving him.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 51–61, 99–100, 121–28, 155–58, 290–91, 315. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 185. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1207.

John Hooker, the eldest child of John Hooker, a farmer of Kensington, then a parish in Farmington, but now in the town of Berlin, Connecticut, and grandson of the Hon. John and Abigail (Stanley) Hooker, was born

on March 19, 1728–29. His mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart, of Kensington.

Having studied theology, he was ordained, December 5, 1753, over the church in Northampton, Massachusetts. He found that community convulsed by the bitter controversy which had resulted in the dismission of his predecessor, Jonathan Edwards, but such was the effect of his amiable character and entire devotion that no further evil consequences appeared. He is represented as a most excellent man and a model preacher, and especially gifted in instructing and winning the regard of the children of his flock.

The Rev. Dr. Sprague, in a notice of Dr. Joseph Lathrop (Yale 1754), says of Mr. Hooker:—

> "There was no other minister of that period, of whom I ever heard Dr. Lathrop speak in terms of such unqualified praise. He represented him as equally distinguished for his qualities of mind and heart; as being at once evangelical in his views and catholic in his spirit; earnest to promote the cause of Christ, and yet eminently discreet in all his measures; and as one of the most attractive, impressive and instructive preachers to whom he ever listened."

He died in Northampton, of the small pox, on the 6th of February, 1777, aged nearly 48 years. The inscription on his monument, supposed to have been written by his son-in-law, Governor Strong, ascribes to him "an excellent and cultivated genius, graceful elocution, engaging manners, and the temper of the Gospel."

He married, December 10, 1755, Sarah, the youngest child of Lieutenant John and Mary (Pratt) Worthington, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and sister of the Hon. John Worthington (Yale 1740). She died April 5, 1817, in her 86th year. Their children were four daughters and five sons. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Solomon Williams (Yale 1770), her father's successor at Northampton; the second married Governor Caleb Strong

(Harvard 1764), of Northampton; and the other surviving daughter married the Hon. Eli P. Ashmun, of Blandford, a lawyer of eminence and Senator of the United States. The second son was graduated here in 1782, and became the ancestor of many Yale graduates.

He published:

1. Christ's Ministers, Men. A Sermon [from Acts x, 26] preach'd at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Allen in Pittsfield, April 18, 1764. Boston, 1764. 8°, pp. 46. [*A. C. A.*

2. A Vindication of divine Conduct in the death of important and useful persons. A Sermon [from Job xiv, 19] preached at the Funeral of the Rev. John Hunt, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston: who died at his Father's House in Northampton, December 20, 1775. Boston, 1776. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iii, 77. Dwight Genealogy, ii, 1047. *Everts*, Hist. of the Conn. Valley, i, 202. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 272. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 504-06; Address on the 100th Anniversary of Dr. Lathrop's Ordination, 12.

Russell Hubbard, the eldest child of Daniel Hubbard (Yale 1727) and Martha (Coit) Hubbard, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 28, 1732. When he was ten years of age his father died, and two years later his mother married Thomas Greene, of Boston.

He settled as a merchant in his native town, and was largely interested in the shipping trade of that port; he had previously gone in person on some voyages, as shown by his title of "Captain." His house and shop being burnt by the British in 1781, he then removed to Norwich, where he died on the 5th of August, 1785, in his 54th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £2300, and included sixty volumes of books.

He married in Bristol, Rhode Island, on January 30, 1755 [or 1754?], Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary

(Prentice, Coit) Gray, then of New London, formerly of Newport, by whom he had four daughters and two sons who grew to maturity; of the daughters, one married Elijah Backus (Yale 1777), and another married his classmate, Ebenezer Bushnell.

AUTHORITIES.

Chandler Family, 2d ed., 55. Newport Hist. Magazine, ii, 168. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, 252–54, 473–74.

Richard Law was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 7, 1732–33, and was baptized March 11, being the sixth son of Governor Jonathan Law (Harvard 1695), by his fifth wife, Eunice, widow of Samuel Andrew, Junior (Yale 1711), of Milford, and daughter of the Hon. John Hall.*

Immediately after graduating, he entered on the study of law with the Hon. Jared Ingersoll (Yale 1742), of New Haven; he was admitted to the bar in January, 1755.

He settled two or three years later in New London, Connecticut, where he became eminent in his profession. "As an advocate at the bar, his style was pure and correct, but not copious and flowing. He was distinguished more as a learned lawyer, a close logician, a fair special pleader, than an eloquent orator. His talents were better adapted to a court than a jury."

He began his public service to the Colony, in October, 1765, as a Representative in the General Court, and at the same session received for the first time a commission as Justice of the Peace. He continued in the office of Representative during nineteen sessions of the Assembly, or until 1776, when he was promoted to the Upper House. During seven sessions (1774–76) he served as Clerk.

* By an error Eunice Hall was called the *fourth* wife of Governor Law in the notice of Samuel Andrew, Junior, on page 102 of the first volume of this work. The Governor's fourth wife was widow Sarah Burr, of Fairfield, whom he married in 1724–25, and who died in 1725–26 without issue.

After enjoying a lucrative practice for many years, he was induced by failing health, in June, 1773, to accept an appointment as Chief Judge of the County Court for New London County. This office he held until May, 1784, when he was advanced to a seat on the Superior Court bench. He retained his position as one of the Governor's Council, or Upper House of Assembly, until May, 1786, when an act was passed excluding Judges from legislative chairs.

His interest was very early enlisted on the American side in the Revolution, and in July, 1774, and again in October, 1776, he was appointed by the Assembly one of the Connecticut delegates to the Continental Congress; but in each case he was prevented from serving, principally by conditions of health. Subsequently, in May, 1780, May, 1781, May, 1782, and May, 1783, he was elected by the freemen of the State to the Congress of the Confederation; but he attended only during the year 1781–82. He was appointed in May, 1776, a member of the Connecticut Council of Safety, to aid the Governor during the recess of the General Assembly.

In May, 1786, he was advanced to the rank of Chief Judge of the Superior Court, and continued in that office until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when he exchanged the position for that of District Judge of Connecticut, to which he was appointed by President Washington. He held this post until his death, at New London, January 26, 1806, in his 73d year. His estate was inventoried at about $17,000.

When a city charter was granted to New London, in March, 1784, he was unanimously chosen Mayor by the freemen, and retained the office through his life. In 1801 he declined to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of the State.

He performed an efficient public service in the revision of the Statutes of the State, in connection with the Hon.

Roger Sherman, also a Judge of the Superior Court, which was published in 1784.

Of the separate productions of his pen now in print none are known, except two letters to Governor Trumbull, in August and September, 1776, which are preserved in Force's American Archives (5th Series, vol. i, 989, and ii, 281).

He married, on September 21, 1760, Anne, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Christophers) Prentice, of New London, by whom he had twelve children; of the eight sons three were graduated at Yale College, viz., Lyman (a Member of Congress) in 1791, Prentice in 1800, and William in 1801, and an elder son (Richard) left College on the outbreak of the Revolution and enlisted in the American navy.

Mrs. Law died on October 8, 1814, aged 71½ years.

Judge Law received the degree of Doctor of Laws from this College in 1802.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iv, 130. *Binney*, Prentice or Prentiss Family, 8, 219. Conn. Hist. Soc. Collections, ii, 138. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, i, 280–81. New London County Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 111, 127–28. *Starr*, Repository, iii, 218–19. Treat Genealogy, 200.

George Loomis, the second son and third child of Jonathan Loomis, Junior, and Sarah (Higby) Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 22, 1727.

He died in Windsor, in 1751.

AUTHORITIES.

Loomis Genealogy, 2d ed., 51. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed, ii. 439.

Jabez Mix, third son of Nathaniel and Annah Mix, of New Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Pantry) Mix, was born in New Haven, September 12, 1731. His mother, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sperry) Bunnell, of New Haven, died at his birth. His father's farm was on the opposite side of Chapel street from the present Art School.

He followed mercantile pursuits in his native town, and here married, on the 12th of February, 1759, Jemima Brown.

He died in New Haven, October 5, 1762, at the age of 31, leaving an estate inventoried at £420. His wife survived him with two daughters, and she next married, February 12, 1764, Jeremiah Barnard. She was living in New Haven in 1768.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 558, 560. Tuttle Family, 102.

Thomas Moseley, the eldest child of Abner Moseley, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and a grandson of Joseph and Abigail (Root) Moseley, of Glastonbury, was born in Glastonbury on February 12, 1731. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

He became a physician of distinction in East Haddam. In 1803 he was elected President of the Medical Society of Connecticut, of which he was one of the original Fellows, and which had already conferred upon him, in 1795, the honorary degree of M.D. He died in East Haddam, on August 13, 1811, at the age of 80.

He married in 1759 Phebe, daughter of Governor Jonathan Ogden, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey; their only child was the Hon. Jonathan Ogden Moseley (Yale 1780).

After her death he married Phebe, widow of General Dyar Throop (Yale 1759), of East Haddam, and daughter of Dr. John Griswold (Yale 1721), of Norwich; by this marriage there were no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapin, Glastonbury Centennial, 175. *Conn. Medical Society*, Proceedings for 1877, 153; and Proceedings for 1892, 557–58. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 509.

Stephen Munson was born in New Haven, December 14, 1730, the posthumous son of the Rev. Stephen Munson (Yale 1725), who died in Greenwich, Connecticut, in the preceding May. His mother, Susannah Punderson, of New Haven, died when he was eleven years old, and the boy chose as his guardian, Captain John White, of New Haven, whose wife was a sister of his grandmother Punderson.

From 1752 to 1755 he served as College Butler, and meantime he studied medicine, and for a few years (probably not over ten) practiced in the northern part of the town, now North Haven. In 1766 he was employed as a tavern-keeper in New Haven; and later (at least from 1767 to 1783) was deputy-sheriff and keeper of the county jail, which then stood on the western side of the New Haven Green.

He died in New Haven, September 3, 1800, in his 70th year.

He married, October 16, 1756, Lucy, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Sage) Riley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She died in New Haven, May 15, 1790, aged 58 years.

Of their six children the only son died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 564. Munson Record, 167.

Abel Newell was born in Farmington, Connecticut, on August 15, 1730, the second son of Deacon Nathaniel Newell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Hart) Newell. His mother was Esther, eldest daughter of Deacon John and Esther (Gridley) Hart, of Farmington.

He was a first cousin of Daniel Newell, of the preceding class. The college has the manuscript of the "*Oratio Valedictoria*," which he delivered on July 18 before graduating.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers, February 5, 1754.

In the early summer of the same year he was preaching in Hadley, Massachusetts, but a little later he had also served with such acceptance in the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Goshen, Litchfield County, Connecticut, as to receive a call (August 25, 1754), though not a unanimous one, to settle there, which he accepted after a long delay. He was ordained and installed in Goshen by the County Consociation of Ministers, on the 26th of August, 1755. He sympathized with his classmate Champion in his opposition to the prevailing theology of the Litchfield Association, and became an object of Dr. Bellamy's determined hostility. After long continued discomfort, the withholding of his salary for some three years, and votes repeatedly passed by the church and by the town, requesting him to lay down his pastoral charge, a mutual council was called, which consented to his dismission on February 2, 1781.

That he did not forfeit the esteem of his parishioners is evident from the fact that he was chosen one of the representatives of the town in the next three sessions (1781–82) of the Legislature.

A few years later he was among the early emigrants to Charlotte, Vermont (first settled in 1784), on the northern shore of Lake Champlain, and supplied the pulpit there in the early days of the town.

He died in Charlotte, at the house of his youngest son, of a malignant epidemic, January 22, 1813, in the 83d year of his age.

He married, in 1756, Abigail, daughter of Captain John Smith, the first merchant in Goshen. He left five sons, residents of Charlotte.

He published:

Good Men, under God, the Strength and Defence of a People: A Discourse, (The Substance of two Sermons [from 2 Kings, ii, 12]) Delivered at Goshen, January 17th, A. D. 1768; Occasioned by the Much lamented Death of Deacon Moses Lyman . . . Hartford, 1768. 8°, pp. 49. [*A. A. S. C. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 48. *Hemmenway*, Vt. Hist. Magazine, i, 736, 745. *Hibbard*, Hist. Address at Goshen, 1890, 9–11. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 332. Newell Genealogy, 26.

Seth Norton, the fourth child and eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mason) Norton, of Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Ruth (Moore) Norton, was born in Farmington, August 10, 1731.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on November 18, 1755, by the Litchfield South Association of Ministers. On July 20th, 1757, he was ordained and installed over the church in the parish, now the town, of Ellington, in Windsor, Connecticut, as successor to the Rev. Nathaniel Huntington (Yale 1747).

His brief pastorate was closed by his death there, from consumption, on the 19th of January, 1762, in his 31st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823, 857.

Joseph Pierpont, the second son of Lieutenant Joseph Pierpont, of New Haven, and grandson of the Rev. James Pierpont (Harvard 1681), was born in North Haven, in the town of New Haven, September 13, 1730. His mother was Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Noadiah Russell, of Middletown, a classmate of James Pierpont, and one of his associates in the founding of Yale College. His father died at the beginning of his Sophomore year, and provided by will for the completion of this son's College course.

He settled in the parish (now town) of North Haven, and in 1764 was commissioned as a Captain in the militia. On the organization of the parish as a separate township, he was the first representative in the General Assembly, in 1787, and served in the like capacity on eight other occasions,—the last in 1797. He was also for years town clerk, and generally an important person in the locality. He held for some years a commission as Justice of the Peace. About 1773 he left the Congregational Church, and united with the Episcopal Church in North Haven, which he served as lay reader during vacancies in the rectorship, and as parish clerk until his death.

He died in North Haven, February 8, 1824, in his 94th year.

He married, March 21, 1756, Lydia, second daughter of Amos and Mary (Gilbert) Bassett, of New Haven (born November 28, 1730), and had by her four sons and two daughters.

He next married, October 26, 1791, Anniss Blakeslee, of Northbury Society (now Plymouth), in Watertown, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. She died on September 4, 1800, in her 66th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Hamden, 266. *Thorpe*, Tuttle Family, 697. North Haven Annals, 140, 147, 209-11.

THOMAS POTWINE, second son of John and Mary (Jackson) Potwine, and grandson of Dr. John Potwine, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, October 3, 1731.

His father, a goldsmith by trade and a French Huguenot by descent (the name being originally Poitevin), removed to Coventry, Connecticut, about 1740, after a short sojourn in Hartford.

Thomas Potwine studied divinity, and in August, 1753, received a call to preach as a candidate for settlement in the Second or North Society in the locality known as Scantic, in Windsor, Connecticut, which had been set off by an Act of the Assembly in the previous year, and which is now the First (Congregational) Society in the town of East Windsor. He accepted this invitation and so approved himself that on October 22 he was invited to settle, and his ordination and installation followed on May 1, 1754; as no meeting-house had yet been provided, the ceremonies were conducted in a newly-built barn. The relation thus established was continued until Mr. Potwine's death, November 15, 1802, at the age of 71. His tombstone commemorates "his useful and exemplary life" as "the faithful pious pastor of an united people;" and local tradition still represents him as a man of fair talents and a peculiarly gentle spirit, which is also manifest in the manuscript sermons by him which are preserved.

The sermon at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. David McClure (Yale 1769), pastor of the church in South Windsor, was published; as was also another sermon, preached at East Windsor on the following Sabbath by the Rev. Nehemiah Prudden (Yale 1775), of Enfield.

He married on June 20, 1754, Abigail Moseley, a sister of his classmate; she died July 23, 1759, in her 27th year. His second wife, Lydia Hall, whom he married at Wallingford, Connecticut, on October 8, 1761, survived him, dying September 19, 1817, in her 83d year. The sermon

preached at her funeral by the Rev. Shubael Bartlett (Yale 1800), her husband's successor, was printed (Hartford, 1818. 8°, pp. 19).

By his first marriage he had one daughter and two sons; and by his second marriage five daughters and three sons.

A family of three sons and five daughters, some by each marriage, survived him. Two great-grandsons of the name are graduates of the College.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. T. S. Potwin, MS. letter, Feb. 16, 1896. [*Roe*,] Hist. of the 1st Ecclesiastical Society in E. Windsor, 14–32. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 594–602, 611; ii, 625. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 114–15.

GILES RUSSELL, the eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Russell (Yale 1724) and Lydia (Stillman) Russell, and a first cousin of Pierpont of this class, was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, November 8, 1729.

He settled as a lawyer in Stonington, Connecticut, where he married, in 1752 or 1753, Prudence, daughter of Thomas and Thankful (Denison) Stanton, of that town, and widow of Judah Coleman of Stonington.

On the outbreak of the Old French War he joined the troops raised in Rhode Island (Stonington being on the border of that Colony and intimately connected with it in commerce), and was commissioned as Ensign in September, 1755, as 1st Lieutenant in February, 1756, as Adjutant in March, 1758, and as Captain in February, 1760. He was wounded in the attack upon Ticonderoga in July, 1758, but soon resumed his place in the service, though never fully recovering his health. In 1762 he took part in the expedition against Havana.

At the close of the war he returned to Stonington, but on the outbreak of the Revolution, though fairly excusable from his infirmities, again took the field. The Connecticut Assembly appointed him Major in Colonel Selden's

Regiment, June 20, 1776, and twelve days later Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel Comfort Sage's Regiment, with which he served through that year in and about New York City, On the reorganization of the army he was appointed, January 1, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Connecticut Line; this regiment participated in the battle of Germantown, and spent the following winter at Valley Forge. Colonel John Chandler (Yale 1759), of the 8th Regiment, resigned in March, 1778, and Russell was immediately promoted to his place. He was engaged in the battle of Monmouth (June, 1778), for a part of the time in command of his brigade.

He was sent into Connecticut at the time of the invasion under Tryon in July, 1779, but had to be left behind his regiment, at Danbury, in consequence of feebleness resulting from the old wound of twenty years before. There he remained, gradually sinking, for over three months, until death, at Danbury, October 28, 1779, at the age of 50. His loss drew an expression of regret from Washington, who appreciated his worth, and an obituary notice in the New London Gazette speaks enthusiastically of "the brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candor and generosity of his temper."

His wife was in very feeble health at the time of his death, and died about six weeks later. Their only child, a daughter, survived them.

The inventory of his somewhat considerable estate included about 20 books, a number of them medical.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Genealogy, 285. 201–03. Stanton Family, 482, 486.
Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 110,

Roswell Saltonstall, the only son of Captain Rosewell Saltonstall (Harvard 1720), of Branford, Connecticut, who was the eldest son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall

(Harvard 1684), by his second wife, Elizabeth Rosewell, was born in Branford, August 31, 1728. His mother was Mary Haynes, who was first the wife of Elisha Lord (Yale 1718), and who after Captain Saltonstall's death in 1738 married (February 5, 1741) Rector Clap, of Yale College.

After coming into possession of his large property he showed signs of mental incapacity, and in 1751 he was placed under guardianship and so continued until his death. He lived unmarried on his family estate at Branford (inherited from his great-grandfather, William Rosewell), on the eastern side of Lake Saltonstall, and there died, January 24, 1788, in his 60th year. President Stiles, who knew the family intimately, refers to him as "a singular character." His tombstone avers that "He was well acquainted with history; he was charitable and benevolent to the indigent and distressed; solitude being his choice, he secluded himself from society, and spent his life in retirement upon the family estate in Branford."

Judge Thomas Jones (Yale 1750) visited him while in Connecticut during the Revolution, and reports that he found him "a steady loyalist." He adds: "He was dressed in the following manner: coarse leather shoes, tied with leather strings, instead of buckles, blue yarn stockings, tied below the knees with some twisted flax. His breeches were woolen, and open at both the knees. His coat and waistcoat were of homespun, his shirt of coarse linen, and appeared to have been worn about a month. The sleeves were tied with twine. He had nothing about his neck, and from the looks of his hair, a comb had not seen it for six months. He . . . had seven children, all illegitimate."

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, History of Watertown, 925. Glover Memorials & Genealogies, 488. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 349-50. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, 297. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Jan. 29, 1788.

Cotton Mather Smith, the second son of Deacon Samuel Smith, of Suffield, Massachusetts, (after 1749 of Connecticut), and grandson of Ichabod and Mary (Huxley) Smith, was born October 16, 1731. His mother was Jerusha, daughter of Atherton and Rebecca (Stoughton) Mather, of Windsor and Suffield,—Atherton Mather being a first cousin of Cotton Mather.

He spent the year after graduation in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he began the study of theology with the pastor, the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Yale 1732). While thus engaged he accepted an invitation to take charge of the Indian school in Stockbridge for a year; he fulfilled this duty with remarkable success, and on the completion of his studies in Hatfield was licensed to preach. His first engagement was in the newly-settled Poontoosuck, afterwards the township of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to which parish he declined a call. In September, 1754, the Litchfield (Connecticut) Association of Ministers advised the Church in Sharon, Litchfield County, vacant by the withdrawal of the Rev. John Searle (Yale 1745), to apply to him, the result of which was his employment as a candidate, followed by his call to the pastorate on January 8, 1755, and his ordination by members of the Litchfield Consociation on the 28th of the ensuing August. The sermon on this occasion, by the pastor of his youth, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay (Harvard 1737), was afterwards published.

His parish was an extensive one, and under somewhat disorderly and irreligious influences; but his tact and devotion, aided by a peculiarly winning demeanor, affected a striking change in the habits and temper of the people, while it could truthfully be said of him at the close of his life that probably no minister ever had in a greater degree the confidence and affection of his flock. His theological views were molded under the prevailing influence of his

neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Bellamy; Whitefield preached in his pulpit, with his hearty approval.

He was early a decided friend of American independence; and in April, 1775, he accepted an appointment as Chaplain of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Benjamin Hinman's, and served until October at Ticonderoga and in Canada; his health never entirely recovered from the effects of a malignant fever with which he was attacked at this time.

On account of the infirmities of age a colleague-pastor, the Rev. David L. Perry (Williams 1798), was settled in June, 1804. Mr. Smith officiated in public worship for the last time in January, 1806, and died on the 27th of the following November, in his 76th year. The sermon delivered at his funeral by his colleague was printed at Hartford in 1807. (8°, pp. 23.)

He married, in August, 1758, Temperance, widow of Dr. Moses Gale, of Goshen, New York, and daughter of the Rev. William Worthington (Yale 1716), of Westbrook, in Saybrook, Connecticut. She was born April 8, 1732, and died at the house of a daughter in Albany, New York, June 26, 1800, in her 69th year. Their children were four daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married Dr. William Wheeler (Yale 1779), and the youngest married the Rev. Daniel Smith (Yale 1791), but both died before their parents, as did also another daughter and one son; the surviving son was the Hon. John Cotton Smith (Yale 1783).

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are preserved in the possession of the family.

He published:

1. Jesus Christ, a Comforter to humble Mourners: a Discourse [from John xi, 35, 36], Delivered at Sharon, on Account of the much lamented Death of Mrs. Sarah Day, late Consort of Mr. Jeremiah Day . . Hartford, 1767. 16°, pp. 24. [*C. H. S.*

2. A good Minister of Jesus Christ, nourished by the Words of Faith. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iv, 6], preached at New-Preston, at

the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Day, to the pastoral Care of the Church in that Place, Jan. 31, 1770. Hartford, 1770. 8°, pp. 30. [*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C. (imperfect.)*

This discourse was put into print, as bearing on the current controversy concerning the sinner's duty to pray for regenerating grace.

3. A Sermon [from Ps. cxxvii, 1], delivered at Stamford, on the 13th June, 1793, at the Ordination of the Rev. Daniel Smith. Danbury, 1793. 4°, pp. 16. [*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 493–95. Centennial of the Litchfield County Consociations, 96–99. Centennial Papers of the General Conference of Conn., 55–57. Conn. Evangelical Magazine, 2d series, ii, 121–26. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 194–96. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 203. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 2d ed., 55–57, 158–62. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 500–03.

Nicholas Street, the fourth son and child of Captain Elnathan and Damaris Street, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant Samuel and Hannah (Glover) Street, of Wallingford, was born in that town, February 21, 1730. His mother was the third daughter of Doctor Benjamin and Elizabeth (Andrews) Hull, of Wallingford.

He studied divinity, and in March, 1755, was invited to preach as a candidate to the Congregational Society in East Haven, Connecticut, which called him on the 5th of July to be their pastor. He was accordingly ordained there, over a church consisting of about one hundred members, on the 8th of October, and continued in office until his death there, October 3, 1806, in his 77th year. Throughout his long ministry he was a model of prudence and wisdom in the conduct of his people, and preserved their unabated respect. In his theology and preaching he followed the old methods, rather than those of the "New Divinity."

He married, December 6, 1758, Desire, daughter of Moses and Desire (Heminway) Thompson, of East Haven, who was then in her 14th year (born July 5, 1745), and died January 27, 1765, in her 20th year, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married the Rev. Stephen W. Stebbins (Yale 1781). He next married, April 24, 1766, Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant David and Hannah (Punderson) Austin, of East Haven, and sister of Punderson Austin (Yale 1762), who was born August 21, 1741, and died October 9, 1802, in her 61st year; the issue of this marriage was two daughters and five sons, of whom all but one son (with the children of the first marriage) survived their father.

He published:

The American States acting over the Part of the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, and thereby impeding their Entrance into Canaan's Rest: or, The human Heart discovering itself under trials. A Sermon [from Deut. viii, 2] Preached at East-Haven, April, 1777, and occasionally at Branford. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 34. [*B. Ath. Y. C. (incomplete.)*

The tone of this discourse is eminently patriotic.

The inscription on his gravestone, which was written by his friend and neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, of North Haven, thus characterizes him: "In his Ministry he was a faithful and wise servant: sound in the Faith, pacific, friendly and hospitable:—In conversation, cheerful and inoffensive: In his relations kind and faithful; And in friendship inviolable."

A notice published in the Connecticut Journal, the week after his death, says: "The uninterrupted peace of the flock, through a ministry of half a century, is an unequivocal testimony to the wisdom and prudence of the pastor. Uniting sound discretion with a meek and benevolent spirit, his public and private instructions were always seasonable . . . He was gentle towards all, as a father cherishes his children."

His portrait, painted in advanced life by his youngest son, is reproduced in the Street Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 904. *Dodd*, East-Haven Register, 66–70, 153. *Havens*, Centennial Discourse, 21, 38–40. Memorial of Owen Street, 7–13, 17. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xliv, 185–86. Street Genealogy, 20, 38–39.

ELI TODD was born in New Haven, October 26, 1734, the son of Michael and Mary (Dickerman) Todd, and brother of Michael Todd (Yale 1748).

He did not take his second degree until 1755.

In August, 1762, he was engaged in business in New Haven with his brother Michael, and a deed of their joint purchase of property here is on record. He is marked as deceased in 1765, in the catalogue of graduates appended to Clap's Annals of the College.

JONATHAN WELLES, the eighth child and fourth son of the Hon. Thomas Welles, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (a member of the Governor's Council from 1751 to 1761), and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Welles (Yale 1707), was born in Glastonbury, August 9, 1732. His mother was Martha, daughter of the Hon. William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, of East Hartford.

During the year 1753–54 he taught the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and then for over a year, until April, 1756, he served as a Tutor in the College. He then settled on a farm in his native town, and married Catharine Saltonstall, a sister of his classmate, born in 1734. He was sent to the General Assembly as a representative in 1760, and to twenty-six subsequent sessions in the next twenty years. In 1770 he was made a captain in

the militia, and in 1773 received a commission as Justice of the Peace. Meantime he was very largely entrusted with other public business. About 1774 he became embarrassed in his affairs, and was obliged to petition the Assembly for protection from imprisonment for debt.

He died in Glastonbury, January 27, 1792, in his 60th year.

After the death of his first wife he married Mabel, widow of Jonathan Hills, and daughter of Jonathan and Mabel (Olmsted) Stanley, of East Hartford.

A son, Roswell Welles, was born in 1761, and was graduated at Yale in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 925. *Chapin*, Glastenbury Centennial, 217. Conn. State Records, i, 142. Glover Memorials & Genealogies, 488. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 261. Loomis Female Genealogies, i, 23. Pitkin Genealogy, 11.

Annals, 1751–52

The exterior of the new College was finished in the summer of 1752 (at a cost of about £1180 sterling), and at the ensuing Commencement (September 20*) the President and Fellows ordered that, in recognition of the generosity of the Colony government,

"the New College be called and named CONNECTICUT-HALL, and then walked, in Proceffion, into it, and the Beadle, by Order, made the following Declaration, viz.

"CUM e Providentiæ Divinæ Favore, per Coloniæ *Connecticutensis* Munificentiam gratissimam, hoc novum Edificium Academicum, Fundatum et Erectum fuerit; in perpetuam tantæ Generositatis Memoriam, Ædes hæc nitida et splendida, AULA CONNECTICUTENSIS nuncupetur."†

For the purpose of completing the building another appeal had been made to the General Assembly, in October, 1751; the result of which was an investigation by a Committee of the Assembly, which reported that the work already under weigh had cost £11374 (Old Tenor), to pay which there was only on hand from the lottery and other public grants and private donations £9610, leaving a balance of debt of £1764, besides the estimate of £6000 necessary to complete the work. The Assembly voted to advance the total sum of £7764.

In December, 1751, Samuel Hopkins, of the Class of 1749, took the place of Timothy Pitkin in the Tutorship.

In a letter of Benjamin Franklin‡ to his old correspondent, the Rev. Jared Eliot (Yale 1706), of Killingworth, one of the Yale Trustees, dated 24 December,

* Being the second Wednesday of the month. On account of the adoption of New Style, eleven days were stricken out of the calendar of this month.

† Clap's Annals, p. 56.

‡ Works, ed. Bigelow, ii, 242.

1751, is the following reference to the course of study at this College :—

"I am glad you have introduced English declamation into your College. It will be of great service to the youth, especially if care be taken to form their pronunciation on the best models. . . It is a matter that hath been too much neglected."

At the Commencement in 1752 Tutor Ezra Stiles delivered an oration in Latin commemorative of the expiration of fifty years since the first granting of degrees. The manuscript of his oration is preserved among his papers in the University Library.

At this Commencement the Corporation recurred to their action of six and a half years before (p. 72, *supra*) and voted

"that a Professor of Divinity in the College would be upon all accounts advantageous, and therefore *Resolved*, that they would endeavor to get a support for such a Professor, as soon as may be."

The Rev. Samuel Whittelsey, for twenty years a member of the Corporation, died in April, 1752; and the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, for six years a member, resigned at Commencement. Only one new member was then elected —the Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, a Harvard graduate of 1724, and a powerful ally of the President in his radical measures.

Sketches, Class of 1752

*Gurdonus Saltonstall, A.M. 1759	*1762
*Gold Selleck Silliman, A.M.	*1790
*Moss Kent, A.M. 1769	*1794
*Jacobus Babcock, A.M.	*1781
*Henricus Babcock, A.M.	*1800
**Josias Whitney*, A.M., S.T.D. Harv. 1802, Socius	*1824
*Caleb Hall, A.M.	*1783
**Abrahamus Keteltas*, A.M. et Neo-Cæs.	*1798
**Elizur Goodrich*, A.M., S.T.D. Neo-Cæs. 1783, Tutor, Socius, Secr.	*1797
**Eleazarus May*, A.M.	*1803
**Stephanus Holmes*, A.M. 1756	*1773
*Richardus Woodhull, A.M. 1756, Tutor	*1797
*Thomas Wiggins, A.M. 1773 et Neo-Cæs. 1758	*1804
*Asa Spalding, A.M.	

Henry Babcock, the eldest child of Dr. Joshua Babcock (Yale 1724), was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, on April 26, 1736.

Though graduating at the unusually early age of 16, he excelled in scholarship and was an especial favorite of his tutor, Ezra Stiles. He won the Berkeley Scholarship at graduation.

While still under 19 years of age, he was appointed by Rhode Island Assembly (in March, 1755) Captain of one of the four companies of men raised to join the expedition against Crown Point. In August, 1756, he was promoted to the rank of Major; in August, 1757, to that of Lieutenant Colonel; and in May, 1758, to a full Colonelship. In the attack upon Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758, his regi-

ment lost 110 men killed and wounded, and he himself received a shot in the left knee. He served through five campaigns, and at the close of the last one received this emphatic testimony to his fidelity from General Amherst, in a letter to Governor Hopkins: "As Col. Babcock has, throughout the whole campaign, continually manifested his great zeal for the public service, and upon all occasions promoted it to his utmost, I should not do him justice were I to omit giving him this testimony of it, and of begging you to return him my particular thanks for the same."

About 1761 he went to England, where he spent a year in travel. He married December 2, 1764, Mary, daughter of Robert and Anna (Stanton) Stanton, of Stonington, and soon after he settled in that town on a farm belonging to his father, being to some extent also engaged in legal business.

He served as a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut at three sessions,—October, 1766, January, 1767, and October, 1769.

A letter of his is preserved, written in 1773, at the age of 37, in which he unfolds his "serious thoughts of quitting Agriculture, tho' a very pleasing and most agreeable kind of Life, and going Home to Great Britain in order to take a Gown, with a view of founding a Seminary upon the Episcopal Plan, amongst the Six Nations of Indians, under the Patronage of Sir William Johnson." This scheme failed, however, of receiving encouragement, and was perhaps an early manifestation of the mental unsoundness which blighted his career; in this letter he refers touchingly to the "remarkable Sallys of Intemperance" to which he has hitherto been a victim.

When the Revolution broke out he served for a time as a volunteer in the camp before Boston, being a guest apparently of General Putnam; and on December 1, 1775, Putnam wrote to General Washington in the following terms:—

"I shall esteem it as a particular favor if your Excellency will be so obliging as to recommend my worthy friend, Colonel Henry Babcock, to the honorable Continental Congress, to be appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Continental Army. I have been upon service with him several campaigns the last war, and have seen him in action behave with great spirit and fortitude, when he had the command of a regiment. He has this day been very serviceable in assisting me in quelling a mutiny, and bringing back a number of deserters.

"Your Excellency well knows I am in great want of a Brigadier-General in my division, and such a one as I can put confidence in and rely upon. I know of no man who will fill the vacancy with more honour than the gentleman above named."

Washington transmitted this request to Congress, but no action was taken, and during the following month the subject of it was commissioned by the Rhode Island Assembly as Colonel of a newly raised regiment of militia. Within a few weeks he threw up his commission, in a dispute about precedence; his claim, however, was allowed by the Assembly, and in March he was formally recognized as Colonel in command of his brigade. But the arrangement proved only a temporary one. By April his conduct had become so wild that the charges of insanity, already for some time cautiously reported, could no longer be disregarded; he was put under arrest, and in the first week in May was dismissed from office by vote of the Assembly, as being "at the time deprived of the perfect use of his reason, and thereby rendered unfit to command."

The following is Dr. Stiles's entry on the subject in his Diary for April 19, 1776:—

"Col. Babcock carried under Guard to Providence—accused of Rigor to his Officers. He is an excellent Officer, well understands his Duty in the Military way, having been bro't up in the Service all the last War. But the poor Gentleman is subject to a species of Lunacy or Lunatic Frenzy, which has for years past been constitutional with him. This heightened into Madness and Distraction by Drink. And tho' he takes great pains to refrain and keep himself from Liquor, yet at Times he looses self-government—& in these freaks behaves much out of character. He is otherwise extremely sensible & of true military Spirit and fit for a General.

He was the first Man that set foot in Boston after the Evacuation. —He put his L^t^ Col. under Guard for a Misdemeanor & deferred the Court Martial too long; upon which the Governor & Committee of Safety at Providence sent for Col. Babcock."

The rest of his life was spent in retirement on his farm in Stonington; he died in Westerly, on the 7th of October, 1800, in his 65th year.

At least eleven of his letters have been printed; seven (1756–59) in the Rhode Island Colonial Records; two (1773) in the Documentary History of New York; one (1775) in the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections; and one (1776) in Force's Archives.

Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Providence, in a letter (written in 1845) quoted in Updike's History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, says: "Colonel Harry Babcock was a brilliant and extraordinary man—formed by nature and education to be the flower of his family, and an ornament to the country which gave him birth;" in the same connection is given a notice of the Colonel by one of his sons, which concludes with the description: "Col. Babcock was a man of fine person, accomplished manners, commanding voice, and an eloquent speaker."

Two portraits of him are known: one, a three-quarters length, painted in 1756 by Jonathan Blackburn in Boston; and another taken later in life.

His children were six sons and one daughter; the eldest child, born in 1765, was named Benjamin Franklin.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 190, 198, 208, 211, 214, 218, 222, 367–68, 372. Conn. Hist. Society, Collections, ii, 336–39. *Denison*, Westerly & its Witnesses, 120–21. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., quarto ed., iv, 487–92, 497–99. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, iv, 181–82; v, 1005, 1044, 1215; vi, 610–11. *Hazard*, Recollections of Olden Times, 37–40. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 568. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 32–34, 203–05. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, xvii, 93. Narragansett Hist. Register, i, 64. R. I. Colonial Records, v, 419, 532–33; vi, 151–52, 163–65, 216–18, 232–33; vii, 436, 468, 473, 477, 490, 498–99, 537. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 312, 315–17. *Welles*, Babcock Genealogy, 215, 217–18.

James Babcock was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, on November 1, 1734, the tenth child of Captain James Babcock, and a half-brother of the father of his classmate, Colonel Harry Babcock. His mother was Content, daughter of Jonathan and Content (Rogers) Maxson, of Westerly, and at the time of his birth his father is said to have been upwards of 84 years of age. The aged father died in January, 1737, and his will required that this son be sent to college; the widow married William Hiscox, of Westerly, in December, 1742.

He settled in Westerly, and there married, on December 2, 1754, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Stanton, of the adjoining township of Charlestown. By her he had two daughters and a son. She died in 1765, and on August 27, 1769, he married Joanna, daughter of John McDowell, of Stonington, Connecticut, by whom he had three daughters and two sons.

He became an officer in the Colony Militia, attaining the rank of Major in 1766, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1774. In May, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Varnum's regiment, which formed a part of the "Army of Observation" sent from Rhode Island to the siege of Boston.

In May, 1777, he was a deputy from Westerly to the Rhode Island Assembly.

He died in Westerly, of a fever contracted in service in the army, in September, 1781, in his 47th year, his will being dated on September 17, and the marriage of a daughter "of Col. James Babcock, lately deceased," occurring on September 30. His wife survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 205. Narragansett Hist. Register, i, 63. *C. H. Pendleton*, MS. letter, Febr. 12, 1893. *Welles*, Babcock Genealogy, 208, 216.

Elizur Goodrich, the sixth child of Deacon David Goodrich, and grandson of Colonel David and Hannah (Wright) Goodrich, of Stepney Parish, in Wethersfield, now the town of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, was born on October 26, 1734. His mother was Hephzibah, youngest child of Lieutenant Jonathan and Mary (Hubbard) Boardman, of Wethersfield. He was named for an elder brother of his father, who assumed the expense of his education. He was prepared for College by the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), of Wethersfield, and under President Clap's influence developed a special interest in physical and mathematical studies.

After graduation he studied divinity, and was licensed to preach in January, 1755, by the Hampden (Massachusetts) Association of Ministers. In October of the same year he was recalled to the College as Tutor; though filling this office with eminent success he retained it for only a single year, resigning it in October, 1756, to accept a call to the pastorate of the church in Durham, Connecticut, where he was ordained on November 24.

He spent his entire ministry, of thirty-one years, in the service of this church, and the general tenor of his life is thus sketched by the Rev. David Dudley Field, writing in 1819:—

"After settling in Durham, he had the use of the important library of his predecessor. As this consisted of books generally written in Latin, he read extensively in that language. He was also well versed in Greek, and excelled in Hebrew. As a mathematician he had few equals, and probably no superiors in our country. He was indeed a sound and general scholar. As a minister of the Gospel, few understood better the evidences of Christianity, or were more able to defend the Bible as a revelation from heaven. In preaching he dwelt principally upon the more common subjects of faith and morals, because he judged them to be the most useful. In prayer his mouth was filled with arguments, especially on sudden and affecting occasions. In connection with his official and stated services, he fitted many young men for a public education, and superintended others in pursuing studies,

preparatory to the ministry. In cases of difficulty he was abundantly consulted by his brethren, and by the neighbouring churches; and he uniformly employed his talents and influence in the promotion of order and peace."

He was chosen a member of the Corporation of Yale College in October, 1776, and in the Sermon delivered at his funeral (and afterwards published) President Dwight could say of him:—

"No man living probably so well understood the interests of our University, or for more than twenty years took so active and important a part in its concerns."

In the same discourse Dr. Dwight sums up his character as "a man of distinguished learning and understanding, of unusual prudence, and of singular skill and experience in the concerns of congregations, churches, and ministers."

In 1777, when a President of the College was to be chosen, Mr. Goodrich was supported as a candidate by some of his associates; but he himself by his personal influence was largely responsible for the election of Dr. Stiles. A little later, in 1781, he was thought of for the vacant Professorship of Divinity, to which Mr. Wales was finally chosen. The following passage from President Stiles's Diary explains the result:—

"Mr. Goodrich was considered as thoroughly learned, especially in Mathematics & Philosophy & Church Polity—well in the learned Languages, Latin, Greek & Hebrew—but of deficient Elocution, & though well yet not eminently studied in Theology; his compositions not accurate, either as to language or sentiment, nor sufficiently animated to arrest the Attention—*i. e.*, great, very great & judicious in every thing but Divinity, in which he had arrived at his Akme or height of Improvement, in short that in Divinity he did not equal himself. But as he was an excellent & great Scholar, one of the greatest of the American Literati, so it was considered that he might serve in the double office of *Prof. of Divinity* & *Prof. of Mathematics*, & by his weighty Influence in the Government of College become a great, honorable & ornamental Character in this Seat of Learning. He would have given me great assistance. I think his indifferent Elocution prevented his Choice."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1783.

On the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, November 16, 1797, he left home, on horseback, for a fortnight's tour of inspection among the farms which belonged to the College in Litchfield County. He spent the night of the 21st in Norfolk, and died in his room the next morning, while dressing, in an apoplectic fit, in his 64th year.

He married, on February 1, 1759, Catharine, eldest daughter of Elihu and Mary (Griswold) Chauncey, of Durham, and granddaughter of his predecessor in office, the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Yale 1702). She died on April 8, 1830, at the age of 89 years.

Their children were six sons and one daughter (who married the Rev. David Smith, Yale 1795, her father's successor in the ministry). The youngest son died in infancy; and the others were graduated at this College,—in the Classes of 1776, 1779, 1783, 1784, and 1786. The eldest son attained distinction in public life, as United States Senator and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut; the second son was the first Professor of Law in Yale College, and the father of Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich; the third son followed his father's profession, and was the father of the well-known author, S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley).

He published:

1. The Duty of Gospel-Ministers to take Heed to themselves, and their Flock. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 28] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Roger Newton, at Greenfield, Nov. 18, 1761. Boston, 1762. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

2. A Sermon [from Eph. iii, 7, 8], preached at the Installation of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Boardman, in the Pastoral Office over the second Church of Christ in Hartford, May 5th, 1784. Hartford, 1784. 8°, pp. 29.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iv, 16] preached July 6, 1786, at the Ordination of the Rev. Samuel Goodrich, to the Pastoral Office over the first Church of Christ in Ridgefield. Fairfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 29. [*A. C. A. B. Ath. Y. C.*

4. The Principles of civil Union and Happiness considered and recommended. A Sermon [from Ps. cxxii, 3] Preached before his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. L.L.D. Governor and Commander in Chief, and the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut . . On the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 10, 1787. Hartford, 1787. 8°, pp. 58.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. A Sermon [from Eph. iv, 11–13], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Matthew Noyes, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church of Christ, in Northford, Aug. 18, 1790. New-Haven, 1790. 8°, pp. 31.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Besides these, a Report which he drew up in 1774 on the subject of Religious Liberty in Connecticut, for the use of the Convention of Delegates from the Connecticut Churches and from the Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey, has been printed twice since his death. (In the Minutes of these Conventions from 1766 to 1775, with other similar Reports, and in the Historical Magazine, volume xiv, pp. 34–43.)

Also, the following sample of his scientific work was published by his son in volume 1, part 1, of the Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (New-Haven, 1810. 8°, pp. 137–39):—

An Observation of the Auroral Appearance in the Evening of the first day of August 1783, at Durham.

AUTHORITIES.

Boardman Genealogy, 247. *Case*, Goodrich Family, 46, 75–6. Conn. Journal, Dec. 7, 1797. *B. W. Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1289. *T. Dwight*, Travels in N. E., i, 216. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 118. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 153–56. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xviii, 53. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 44. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 506–13. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Diary, January 24, 1781. *Talcott*, Geneal. Notes of N. Y. & N. E. Families, 526, 528–29.

Caleb Hall, the second son and fourth child of Caleb Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716), was born in Wallingford, on August 19, 1731. His mother was Damaris, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) Atwater, of New Haven.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and also held office as a justice of the peace (commissioned 1771), a Captain in the militia (from 1771), and Judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Wallingford (1776).

He died in Wallingford, after a short illness, on September 21, 1783, at the age of 52 years. His estate appears to have been insolvent. His tombstone describes him as "a faithful Servant to the Public in Various Civil offices, a firm Friend to the Liberties of His Country."

He married, on November 28, 1759, Prudence, elder daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Holt, of Wallingford, who was born on May 30, 1740, and died on November 30, 1807, in her 68th year. Their children were five sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 757, 768. Hall Family Records, 96, 108. *T. P. Durrie*, Holt Family, 239. *D. B. Hall*, *Hall*, Notes of the Hall Family, 37.

Stephen Holmes was a son of Deacon David Holmes (son of John Holmes), of Woodstock, Connecticut, and a brother of Dr. David Holmes, of that town, who became the father of the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes (Yale 1783).

He studied theology, and in the latter part of the year 1754 was preaching as a candidate in the parish of New Britain, then a part of Farmington, Connecticut, where he subsequently found his wife. A little later he was also a candidate for settlement in Turkey Hills (now East Granby), in the northeastern part of Simsbury, after the

dismission of the Rev. Ebenezer Mills (Yale 1738). He also preached as a candidate for settlement in Ashford, near his native town, and in Wallingford.

On the 27th of November, 1757, he was ordained pastor of the Second Church in Saybrook, in the village of Pautapaug, now Centerbrook, in the present town of Essex, succeeding the Rev. Abraham Nott (Yale 1720), who died in January, 1756. Besides being the pastor he was the physician of his people; and from some of his manuscript correspondence with Dr. Stiles it appears that he was also interested in chemical studies.

He died in office, September 13, 1773, in the 42d year of his age.

On January 24, 1759, he married Anna, third daughter of Deacon and Major John and Ruth (Bird) Paterson, of New Britain, who was born on December 27, 1736. She was a sister of General John Paterson (Y. C. 1762).

Three daughters who died in early life are buried beside their father in Essex. He left no sons, but three daughters lived to maturity and married,—one in Essex, and two in the neighborhood of Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, whither Mrs. Holmes removed after her husband's death; she lived to the age of 76.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 63, 120, 134, 158. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 165. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 97, 138. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 497, 550. *Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108. *Rev. J. H. Vorce*, MS. Letter, Jan. 2, 1890.

Moss Kent, the eldest son of the Rev. Elisha Kent (Yale 1729), was born in Newtown, Connecticut (where his father had just been settled as pastor), on January 4, 1732–33. In 1743 the family removed to Philippi, now South East, in Putnam County, New York. His mother, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Moss, of Derby, Connecti-

cut, died in January, 1751, and his father next married a sister of the Hon. Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721).

He studied law in Norwalk, under the direction of Governor Fitch, and in June, 1755, was admitted to the bar of Duchess County, which then included Putnam County. About this time he took a situation as private tutor in the family of Henry Livingston, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, which he retained for two years. He then entered on the practice of law in the same county, and on November 27, 1760, married Hannah, the eldest child of Dr. Uriah and Hannah (Lockwood) Rogers, of Norwalk. His residence during the earlier part of his married life was on a farm in a neighborhood then called Frederickstown, in Putnam County.

Mrs. Kent died on the 30th of December, 1770, at the age of 35, leaving two sons and a daughter. The eldest of these children was the distinguished Chancellor James Kent, who was graduated here in 1781; the younger son, his father's namesake, was a member of Congress from the State of New York.

Mr. Kent next married, March 14, 1773, Mary, widow of John Hazard, of the parish of Green's Farms, in Fairfield, but now in Westport, on the borders of Norwalk; she was by birth a Wakeman, of that parish.

During the years of the Revolutionary War the family migrated to Green's Farms, and after their return they resided in the town of Lansingburgh, in what became in 1791 Rensselaer County, where he held the offices of justice of the peace, assistant justice, and surrogate.

He died at the house of his son James, in New York City, on February 14, 1794, in his 62d year.

His second wife (by whom he had no children) died in Green's Farms, September 13, 1822, at the age of 91 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Putnam Co., 301–2. *Gunn*, Memoirs of Dr. J. H. Livingston, 39–40. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xiii, 61. N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record, iv, 84–5; xv, 152–53; xvi, 14.

Abraham Keteltas was born in New York, December 26, 1732, the eldest child of Abraham Keteltas (a well-known merchant of that city, the descendant of an emigrant from Holland in the 17th century) and Jane (Jacobs) Keteltas. During his youth he is said to have resided for a considerable time in the Huguenot settlement at New Rochelle, near New York City, and thus acquired a good familiarity with the French language.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield (Connecticut) East Association of Ministers, August 23, 1756. Meantime he had married, on October 31, 1755 (the license being dated October 22), Sarah, the third daughter of the Hon. William Smith (Yale 1719), of New York City, a member of the Governor's Council.

Early in 1757 he began to preach as a candidate for settlement in the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth, New Jersey, and after a satisfactory probation he received a call to the pastorate. He was ordained and installed there on September 14, 1757, with a salary of £130.

Before long some difficulty arose, which led to his withdrawal from his office in July, 1760, though his formal dismission did not take place until September. The language of admonition used by the Presbytery of New York in declaring the pastoral relation dissolved, caused Mr. Ketaltas to appeal to the Synod for relief, and the Presbytery in consequence took further action, intended to do away with the appearance of censure; but the breach was not healed, and he withdrew from the Presbyterian body, between May, 1764, and May, 1765.

Before the close of the year 1760 he had settled in Jamaica, Long Island, where he resided until his death. During these years he held no regular pastoral charge, though preaching abundantly, as occasion offered. His familiarity with their languages made him an especially welcome preacher in the Dutch and French Reformed

congregations in and near New York City. In particular, for about two years after his removal to Jamaica he supplied the Reformed Dutch Church in that town; and again for most of the time from September, 1766, to April, 1776, he officiated every third Sunday as the regular supply of the French Protestant Church of New York.

He took a deep interest in public affairs, and in March, 1768, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Provincial Assembly. As the contest with England became imminent he was outspoken in his advocacy of vigorous measures, and in December, 1774, was appointed by his fellow-townsmen Chairman of a Committee of Correspondence and Observation. In June, 1776, he was elected as one of the delegates from Queens County to the Provincial Congress of New York,—the body which in April, 1777, adopted the first State Constitution; he attended a few of the early sessions, but was prevented, in part by professional engagements, from continuous service. The part which he had taken in promotion of the American cause obliged him, after the victory of the British at the battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776), to remove with his family to Connecticut. He supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1777 and 1778, and that of the Congregational Church in New Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1782.

His later years were spent in peace in Jamaica, where he died on September 30, 1798, in his 66th year.

His wife bore him seven daughters and four sons, and was subsequently afflicted with long-continued and distressing mental derangement. She died in Jamaica on October 12, 1815, in her 83d year. Their eldest child, a daughter, died in infancy, and some verses written by her father on the occasion have been printed (in Alden's American Epitaphs, volume iv, pages 183–85). The other children survived him. One daughter became the third wife of the Rev. Peter Van Vlierden. Another daughter was the mother of James H. Hackett, a well-known actor.

He published four sermons:

1. The Religious Soldier: or, the Military Character of King David, Display'd and Enforced in a Sermon [from 2 Sam. xvii, 8], preached March 8, 1759, to the Regular Officers and Soldiers in Elizabeth-Town. N. Y., 1759. 8°, pp. iv, 18. [*M. H. S.*

The sermon is dedicated, in terms of high praise, to General Amherst.

2. The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, in becoming poor for men, displayed and enforced in a Charity Sermon [from 2 Cor. viii, 9] preached in the French Protestant Church, in New-York, Dec. 27, 1773. N.-Y., 1774. 8°, pp. 36. [*N. Y. H. S.*

3. God arising and Pleading his People's Cause; or, the American War in Favor of Liberty, against the Measures and Arms of Great Britain, shewn to be the Cause of God: in a Sermon [from Ps. lxxiv, 22] preached Oct. 5th, 1777 at an evening Lecture, in the Presbyterian Church in Newbury-Port. Newbury-Port, 1777. 8°, pp. 32. [*A. C. A. (imperfect). B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S.*

The sermon abounds in apt historical illustrations, and gives traces both of Hebrew scholarship and of literary taste.

4. Reflections on Extortion, shewing the Nature, Malignity, and Fatal Tendency of that Sin, to Individuals and Communities, displayed and enforced in a Sermon [from Ez. xxii, 12] preached at Newbury-Port, on Lord's Day February 15th, 1778. Newbury-Port, 1778. 16°, pp. 38.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv.*

This discourse is very earnest in its sympathy with the American cause.

A poetical Elegy on Whitefield is preserved in manuscript in the Library of the New-York Historical Society.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iv, 180–85. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 5th series, i, 1387. *Hatfield*, Hist. of Elizabeth, 398–402. Historical Magazine, xiii, 275. Huguenot Soc. of America, Collections, i, lxviii—lxix. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revol. War, i, 149; ii, 648. Magazine of Amer. Hist., vi, 278. *Murray*, Notes concerning Elizabeth-Town, 71–72. N. Y. Marriage Licenses, 212. *Onderdonk*, Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, 17, 73, 75, 108. Presbyterian Church Records, 1706 to 1788, 311–12, 316, 341. Presbyterian Magazine, vii, 228–29. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 318–19. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ix, (Reformed Dutch,) 20. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 111–13. *Webster*, Hist. of Presbyterian Church, 673.

Eleazer May, the sixth child and third son of Deacon Hezekiah and Anne May, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Prudence (Bridge) May, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Wethersfield, on March 11, 1733. His mother was a sister of Benjamin Stillman, of the Class of 1724.

He studied theology, and in February, 1756, was recommended as a candidate for settlement to the First Congregational Church in Haddam, Connecticut, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers. He so approved himself to that church as to receive a call to the pastorate, which he accepted, being ordained on the last day of the following June. The sermon preached on this occasion by the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), Mr. May's Wethersfield pastor, was afterwards published.

He remained in office in Haddam through his life, a period of nearly forty-seven years, and died there on April 14th, 1803, in the 71st year of his age. Modern tradition represents that "he was more than ordinarily a man of peace. His constant endeavor was the promotion of good-will and piety"; and the newspaper notice of his death emphasizes the peculiar harmony and tranquility enjoyed by the Haddam Church and Society under his ministry.

He published:

The spiritual presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, in his house of worship, its greatest glory; and what ought most earnestly to be sought after: illustrated and shewn, in a Sermon [from Haggai, ii, 9], Preached at a Lecture in Haddam, October 24th, A. D. 1771. At the first opening of a new Meeting-House there, for Public Worship. Hartford, 1772. 16°, pp. 35.

[*C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This specimen of his powers is strikingly elegant in diction.

He was also the author of the Right-Hand of Fellowship at the Ordination of the Rev. Elijah Parsons, in East Haddam, on October 28, 1772, published (pp. 33–35) in connection with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Enoch Huntington (Y. C. 1759), at New London in 1773.

He married, November 22, 1757, Sibyl, youngest daughter of Deacon Samuel Huntington, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and sister of Samuel Huntington (Yale 1743) and Eliphalet Huntington (Yale 1759). She died on October 9, 1798, at the age of 63. Mrs. May is represented by family tradition as highly educated and accomplished; especially are remarked her artistic taste and skill, which were of service in inspiring Colonel John Trumbull.

Their four sons and six daughters all survived them, living to adult age. Two sons were graduated here, in 1777 and 1793 respectively; one daughter married the Rev. David Selden (Y. C. 1782); another married in succession the Rev. Jonathan Fuller (Y. C. 1783) and the Rev. Jesse Townsend (Y. C. 1790); a third married the Rev. Sylvester Sage (Y. C. 1787).

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 18, 1803. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam & E. Haddam, 30–31. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 284. Huntington Family Memoir, 127. *Lewis*, Hist. Sketch of 1st Congregational Church in Haddam, 27–37. May Geneal., 84–5.

Gurdon Saltonstall, Junior, the eldest child of the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall (Yale 1725), of New London, Connecticut, was born in New London, December 15, 1733.

He was awarded the Berkleian Scholarship at graduation, though it is uncertain whether he became a resident scholar.

He settled in New London, and entered on a seafaring life, in which he acquired the title of Captain. He died in Jamaica, in the West Indies, unmarried, on July 18, 1762, in the 29th year of his age.

AUTHORITIES.

Boston Evening Post, Sept. 20, 1762. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, x, 341; xi, 27.

Gold Selleck Silliman was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 7, 1732, the eldest child of the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman (Yale 1727), and of Abigail Silliman, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Gold) Selleck.

He returned to his native town upon graduation, and in the ensuing month was appointed County Surveyor by the General Assembly. Later, he was offered a tutorship in college, but declined the position. He devoted himself to the study and practice of law, with such success that in 1769 or earlier he was appointed King's Attorney for Fairfield County, which post he held until the Revolution.

In 1769 he was made Captain of a troop of horse in the Colony Militia, and was advanced by 1774 to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In May, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment; and in March, 1776, he was ordered to New York, with a regiment specially organized for going on with the fortification and defence of that city. On his return home he was put in command (June 20) of one of the regiments raised as reinforcements for the New York campaign, and under this appointment was actively engaged there for the rest of that year. In the meantime (June 14, 1776) he was transferred from the colonelcy of the 4th Militia to the command of the Regiment of Light Horse ordered for State service. This command he retained throughout the war, and he was also promoted in December, 1776, to the rank of Brigadier General of Militia, and as such had charge for the rest of the contest of the defence of the western coast of the State. By his vigilance in this duty he made himself obnoxious to the loyalist population of Connecticut and the opposite shore, and on the night of May 1, 1779, a whale-boat party from Long Island seized him and his eldest son at his house, on Holland Hill, two miles from the village of Fairfield, and within a mile of the shore. He was held by the British—for most of the time at Flatbush—until April 28, 1780, when an exchange of prisoners was effected, Judge Thomas

Jones (Yale 1750) being given up in return. At the sessions of the State Legislature in October, 1780, and October, 1781, General Silliman represented the town of Fairfield, and after the return of peace he resumed the practice of his profession, and received the appointment of State Attorney for the County. His unfailing courtesy of manner and high Christian character impressed themselves on his contemporaries, and were reproduced in his children.

He died in Fairfield on July 21, 1790, in his 59th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to about £1500, and included about 150 volumes of books.

He married, January 21, 1754, Martha, second daughter of Deacon Deodate and Lydia (Woodward) Davenport of East Haven, Connecticut, who died on August 1, 1774, after a tedious illness, in her 42d year, leaving one son,— an only daughter having died in infancy.

He next married, May 24, 1775, Mary, the elder daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harv. 1728) and Rebecca (Peabody) Fish, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and the widow of the Rev. John Noyes (Yale 1753), who had died in 1767, leaving her with three sons. By this marriage General Silliman had two sons, Gold Selleck Silliman and (Professor) Benjamin Silliman, both graduates of Yale in 1796.

Mrs. Silliman survived her husband and was a third time married, in the spring of 1804, to Dr. John Dickinson, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died in 1811. She died in Wallingford, on July 2, 1818, at the age of 82.

Portions of General Silliman's correspondence have been published: extracts from six letters (August—October, 1776) in volume 3 of the Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society; extracts from three letters (1777–79), in Cothren's History of Woodbury, volume 1; and a few single letters elsewhere.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 361–62, 366. *Child*, An Old New England Town, 112–14, 118–21, 132–33. Conn. Journal, Aug. 5, 1774, and July 28, 1790. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 203, 206–08. Davenport Family, 2d ed., 230. *Dwight*, Travels in N. E. & N. Y., iii, 508. *Fisher*, Life of B. Silliman, i, 1–21. *Hinman*, Conn. in the War of the Revolution, *passim*. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn. 2d ed., ii, 653–54. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield County, 314–15. *Johnston*, Observations on Judge Jones's Loyalist Hist. of the Revolution, 21–23; and Yale in the Revolution, 45–46, 51, 81–82, 100, 144, 205–06. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolutionary War, i, 123–24, 606–08; ii, 564–72. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of the Kilbourne Family (1856), 40. Long Island Hist. Soc., Memoirs, iii, *passim*. *Lossing*, Field Book of the Revolution, i, 402, 427; ii, 646. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 362–65.

Asa Spalding was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, March 26, 1729, the fifth child and third son of Benjamin Spalding, by his second wife, Deborah Wheeler, and grandson of Edward and Mary (Adams) Spalding, of Canterbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach on October 31, 1753, by the Fairfield West Association of Ministers. During the next month the Fairfield East Association advised the church in New Fairfield, Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate for settlement.

He married, on September 4, 1755, Grace, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Rowland, of Fairfield; but soon after this he seems to have lost the confidence of his ministerial brethren.

After the withdrawal of the Rev. Cyrus Marsh (Yale 1739) from the pulpit in Kent, Connecticut, in December, 1755, Mr. Spalding was employed there with such satisfaction that the church desired to settle him in the ministry; but on the matter being brought before the Litchfield Association of Ministers, at four different meetings, in January, May, June, and November, 1756, that body declined to give its sanction.

In May, 1758, he was appointed chaplain to the Connecticut forces in the fort at "Number Four," now Charlestown, New Hampshire. This service apparently ended his clerical career, and he next settled in Fairfield as

an innkeeper. In October, 1761, he was appointed by the General Assembly a Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County, and in 1765 (being then resident in Norwalk) he was the chief surveyor entrusted by the Assembly with the preparation of a new map of the Colony for transmission to England. In 1766 he was commissioned as Lieutenant of the Norwalk company of militia, and in May, 1768, he served as one of the deputies for that town in the General Assembly.

Soon after this he removed to New Haven, where he undertook to carry on business as a lawyer and surveyor, but intemperate habits interfered with his success. He was here in 1772 and 1773, but subsequently returned to Fairfield, where he was keeping a public house at the time of the raid of the British in July, 1779. His sympathies were then said to be with the British.

His later history has not been traced. His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1808.

His children were four sons and four daughters. The second son was graduated here in 1777.

AUTHORITIES.

Spalding Memorial, 46, 91–92.

Josiah Whitney, fifth son of Colonel David and Elizabeth Whitney, of Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Joshua and Abigail (Tarbell) Whitney, of Groton, Massachusetts, was born in Plainfield, August 11, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Warren, of Plainfield. In 1740 his father removed to Canaan, in Litchfield County.

He studied theology with the Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), of Springfield, Massachusetts; and was licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers, in July, 1754. He also pursued professional studies with the Rev. James Cogswell (Yale 1742), of Canterbury,

in his native county, and by his recommendation was employed to supply the church in Brooklyn Society (now the town of Brooklyn) in Pomfret, in the same county, in September, 1755. After a satisfactory probation, he was called to settle there, on November 17, 1755, on a salary of £65, and was ordained to the pastoral work on February 4, 1756; the sermon on this occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, was published. On the first of September following, he married Lois, the only daughter of his earlier theological instructor, the Rev. Robert Breck, and his wife, Eunice (Brewer) Breck.

Mr. Whitney's doctrinal views were moderate, and he continued in the use of the Half-way covenant through the most if not the whole of his active ministry. In 1799 he joined with Dr. Cogswell and other ministers of like views in forming by an amicable division a new (the Eastern) Association of the County, which represented a more liberal type of theology than that favored in the parent Association. In 1802 Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College from September, 1787, till his resignation on account of infirmity in September, 1810. Steps for the settlement of a colleague pastor were taken as early as 1802, but it was not until June, 1813, that this result was accomplished, and the Rev. Luther Wilson (Williams 1807) was ordained. Before long Mr. Wilson developed Unitarian views, and a struggle between his supporters (a majority of the society) and the orthodox majority of the church ensued, to the great distress of the aged pastor, who went beyond his strength in endeavoring to perform all the public duties of his office to the exclusion of his colleague. Mr. Wilson was deposed by the County Consociation (whose jurisdiction, formerly repudiated, had now to be invoked by the church) in February, 1817, and the church, ousted from its ancient meeting-house by the Unitarian majority in the society, instituted worship in a private house. A chapel was completed in

1821, and Dr. Whitney was aided by various ministers of the vicinity, until another colleague was settled in April, 1824. In September of that year Dr. Whitney was seized with a fatal illness, and his death followed on October 20, at the age of 93 years and 2 months. His pastorate of over 68 years had been the longest known in the annals of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, down to that date.

He had a remarkably bland and winning manner, with a rich fund of wit and humor, and withal was a model of dignity in his relations with his people. A heliotype from a quaint portrait, taken in extreme age, is given in Miss Larned's History of Windham County.

His wife died of consumption on October 27, 1789, in her 51st year; of her eleven children, six daughters survived her.

He next married, on October 25, 1791, Anna, widow of Captain Samuel Chandler, of Woodstock, Connecticut (died 1790, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler, Yale 1745), and daughter of Daniel and Leah (Smith) Paine, of Woodstock.

She died on February 2, 1801, in her 63d year.

Dr. Whitney published :—

1. The Christian Minister, the Good Soldier. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 3] Preach'd at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Ezra Weld, to the Pastoral Care of the Second Church in Braintree, on Nov. 17th, 1762. Boston, 1763. 8°, pp. 25.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

2. The essential requisites to form the good Ruler's Character, illustrated and urged. A Sermon [from Ex. xviii, 21], Preached . . at Hartford, on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1788. Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 40.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. A Funeral Sermon on the death of Mrs. Tyler, daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. 1789.

4. A Sermon [from Eccl. vii, 2], Occasioned by the Death of the Honorable Major-General Israel Putnam, of Brooklyn, who departed this Life on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1790, and Delivered at his Funeral on the Tuesday following. Windham [1790]. 16°, pp. 28. [*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

5. A Sermon [from Hebr. vii, 23], occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Noadiah Russel, A.M. of Thompson ; who departed this Life on Tuesday the 27th Day of October, 1795, and Delivered at his Funeral on the Friday following. Providence, 1796. 8°, pp. 27. [*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. A Discourse [from Job xiv, 14] delivered at the Interment of Mrs. Eunice Lee, Consort of Rev. Andrew Lee.

Printed with a Discourse by the Rev. Andrew Lee, delivered at the Interment of Mr. Durden Perkins. Norwich, 1801. 8°, pp. 17–33. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

7. An Half-Century Sermon [from Job x, 12], occasioned by the completion of Fifty years, from the time of the Author's Ordination to the work of the Gospel Ministry, at Brooklyn, and delivered on Lord's-Day, Feb. 2, 1806. Windham, 1806. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

8. A Sermon [from Acts xi, 24], occasioned by the death of the Rev. Aaron Putnam late Pastor of the First Church in Pomfret, who died on the 28th of October, 1813, and delivered at his funeral on the Monday next following. Philadelphia, 1815. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

He was also part author of the following :

The Churches warned to stand fast in the Liberties wherewith Christ has made them free, in an Appeal to the Public, relative to an Act of the General Association of Connecticut, at their session in June, 1810, respecting the Eastern Association of the County of Windham. By said Eastern Association. Norwich, 1810. 8°, pp. 24. [*Y. C.*

This remonstrance against the exclusion of the members of the Eastern Association from the General Association, is signed by Josiah Whitney, Moderator, and Andrew Lee, Scribe.

The charge which he gave at the ordination of his colleague on June 9, 1813, was published as an appendix (pp. 15–18) to the Sermon on that occasion, by the Rev. John Fiske (Hartford, 1814, 8°); and his Right Hand of Fellowship at the ordination of the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, in Hampton, on October 17, 1792, is appended (pp. 34–35) to the Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. Ezra Weld (Windham, 1793, 8°).

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20. Chandler Family, 2d ed., 263. Congregational Quarterly, i, 351. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 521–22, 544 ; ii, 259–61, 364, 461–64, 474–75. *Pierce*, Whitney Genealogy, 37, 60–61. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 977. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 529.

THOMAS WIGGINS was born in Southold, Long Island, about 1731, the son of Captain John Wiggins.

He settled in Princeton, New Jersey, as a physician, and there led a very useful life. He was one of the original members of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1766. In 1786–87 he served as Treasurer of the College of New Jersey. When the Continental Congress was sitting in Princeton, General Washington and his lady were entertained at Dr. Wiggins's house.

He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, to which he left by will his house and a lot of land; the house was long used as the manse.

He died in Princeton on November 14, 1804, in his 71st year. His wife, Susanna, died in 1790. They left no children; a niece lived with them as an adopted daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 197. *A. Griffin*, Journal, 130–32. *Maclean*, Hist. of the College of N. J., i, 257–58. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 433–34.

RICHARD WOODHULL, the sixth child and second son of Nathaniel and Sarah Woodhull, and grandson of Justice Richard and Mary (Homan) Woodhull, of Mastic, in the town of Brookhaven, on the south shore of Long Island, was born on May 22, 1729. His elder brother was General Nathaniel Woodhull, of Revolutionary fame. Their mother was a daughter of Richard Smith, the 2d, of Smithtown, on the northern side of the Island.

He officiated as tutor in Yale College from April, 1756, to September, 1761, and after his retirement remained in New Haven, where he married, May 1, 1762, Rebecca Abigail, elder daughter of Samuel Mix (Yale 1720). He was admitted to the bar of New Haven County in November, 1762, but was recalled the next March to the tutor-

ship, in which post his special proficiency in mathematical and scientific studies made him particularly valued by President Clap. He became a convert, however, about this time to the doctrines preached by Robert Sandeman, and for this reason was obliged by President Clap to resign his office in 1765.

For the rest of his life he resided on the lot at the north-east corner of Elm and Church streets, in New Haven, (which he purchased in May, 1765,) and there he died on December 7, 1797, in his 69th year. His inventory amounted to about £475, including about 50 books.

His Sandemanian principles obliged him to be a non-resistant in the Revolution and subjected him to some persecution in that connection. In November, 1775, he joined (under some pressure) with several other Sandemanians in New Haven in signing a paper professing acquiescence with the common sentiment of the town in opposition to Great Britain; but in October, 1777, in conjunction with the same signers he presented to the town authorities another paper, confessing that the former signature was extorted by fear, and that he was still loyal to the King. He taught the Hopkins Grammar School from 1782 to 1785.

His first wife died on August 11, 1764, in her 23d year, and he next married, about February, 1766, Rebecca Carr, of Boston.

He was again married, August 22, 1780, to Susanna, daughter of Samuel Cooke (Yale 1730), of New Haven, who died on July 30, 1786.

A fourth wife, Dorcas, survived him into the present century; as did an only daughter, by his first marriage, the wife of Jehu Brainerd (Yale 1783).

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, viii, 27. Connecticut Journal, Oct. 29, 1777. *Dwight*, Statist. Account of New Haven, 71. New Haven Colony Hist. Society Papers, i, 44; iii, 612. N. Y. Geneal. & Biogr. Record, iv, 55, 57. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 401.

Annals, 1752–53

At the October session of the General Assembly a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of assisting the Corporation of the College in providing for the support of a Professor of Divinity; the Committee reported, on October 19, a recommendation that the sum of £10000 (old tenor), to be derived from the sale of Colony lands on the western side of the Housatonic River, be set apart for this purpose; but the Lower House refused their approval,—apparently from a distrust of the orthodoxy of the College.

In December a Special Meeting of the Corporation was called, at which the fact was announced of the bequest of £500 old tenor, towards the support of a Professor of Divinity, by the will of Mr. Gershom Clark (Yale 1743), of Lebanon, Connecticut, who had died the month before; and the Corporation proceeded forthwith to the election of a Professor. Their choice was one of their own number, the Rev. Solomon Williams (Harvard 1719), of Lebanon, one of the witnesses to the will which supplied the immediate occasion for the present action; indeed it may well be supposed that Mr. Clark's bequest was due to the instigation of his pastor, Mr. Williams. The matter, however, was not pressed to a decision,—the amount of salary which could be promised being too small, as yet, it was felt, to justify Mr. Williams in accepting the election. His formal declinature (on the ground of age and infirmities) was not received until March, 1756. Mr. Clark's legacy was received (£33. 10s. sterling) in 1755.

Bishop Berkeley, the distinguished benefactor of the College, died in January, 1753, and a commemorative oration in Latin was delivered by Tutor Ezra Stiles at Commence-

ment; the manuscript is preserved among Dr. Stiles's papers in the University Library.

At this Commencement (September 12) the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Benjamin Franklin,* the vote to that effect being in the following terms :—

"Whereas Benjamin Franklin, Esq^{r}, by his ingenious Experiments and Theory of Electrical Fire has greatly merited of the Learned World; it is therefore considered that the s^{d} B. F. shall receive the Honour of a Degree of Master of Arts."

This Commencement is also assumed, somewhat uncertainly, as the birthdate of the Linonian Society.

The Corporation at this date established in a formal way the office of *Bedellus* or Beadle,—which had recently come into use,—the officer thus entitled being appointed in order to carry out the orders of the College authority.

* The same degree was conferred on him at Harvard College, by a vote passed on the 23d of the preceding July.

Sketches, Class of 1753

*Johannes Law, A.M.	*1770
*Johannes Noyes, A.M.	*1767
*Josephus Lord, A.M.	*1762
*Ebenezer Lord, A.M.	*1800
*Jacobus Usher, A.M.	*1757
*Elisæus Pitkin, A.M.	*1819
**Sethus Pomeroy*, A.M. et Harv., Tutor	*1770
*Johannes Fitch	*1755
*Isaacus Burr, A.M.	*1759
*Eleazarus Wales, A.M. 1759 et Dartm. 1779	*1794
**Amos Fowler*, A.M.	*1800
*Nicoll Havens, A.M. 1773	*1783
*Gideon Welles, A.M.	*1811
*Æneas Munson, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1794 et ejusd. Præses, Mat. Med. et Botan. Prof.	*1826
*Johannes Paine	*1754
*Johannes D'Honneur	
*Guilielmus Wickham, A.M.	*1813

Isaac Burr was the second son of the Rev. Isaac Burr (Yale 1717), and was born in Worcester, Massachusetts.

His father removed to Windsor, Connecticut, shortly before this son entered College, and died there in his Junior year. Later in the same year the son was convicted by the President and Tutors of a grave assault upon a Senior, and as a punishment for his offence was degraded in his rank in his class, from standing next after Usher to his present position.

After graduation he studied medicine, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, as a physician.

He died there, unmarried, early in the year 1759,—an administrator on his estate being appointed on March 16 of that year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 133. *Todd*, Burr Family, 235, 243.

JOHN D'HONNEUR was the only son of Captain Samuel D'Honneur, of the village of Setauket, on the northern coast of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven, and grandson of John and Joanna (Maynard) D'Honneur, of New York City. His father died the year before he entered College. His mother was Rachel, eldest child of Selah and Abigail (Terry) Strong, of Setauket. His only sister married about 1751 William Nicoll (Yale 1734).

His career is unknown. His name is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue published in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Strong Family, i, 597.

JOHN FITCH, the eldest child of Captain John Fitch, Junior, and Alice (Fitch) Fitch, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waterman) Fitch, of Windham, was born in that town, July 14, 1732, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards Rector) two days later. Two younger brothers were graduated here, in 1760 and 1765 respectively.

He settled in his native town, and married, November 7, 1753, Mercy Lothrop.

He died in Windham, June 25, 1755, at the age of 23. His children were one daughter and a posthumous son, born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in January, 1756. His estate was inventoried at £675.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xv, 218.

Amos Fowler, the fourth son of Daniel and Grace Fowler, and grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut, was born in the parish of North Guilford, in that town, on February 8, 1727–8.

He studied theology, and in February, 1756, was recommended by a committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers to the Society just formed in what afterwards became the town of New Britain; he preached to this Society for several months, and at first was disposed to accept, but finally declined, a call to settle there. In August, 1756, he began to preach in the First Congregational Church in his native town, whose pastor, the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Yale 1723), was in need of a permanent assistant. Mr. Fowler was, after suitable trial, called to the office of colleague-pastor, and was ordained as such on June 8, 1757. He became sole pastor on Mr. Ruggles's death (November 20, 1770), and died in office, after a long season of painful infirmity, on February 10, 1800, at the age of 72.

In his theological views he resembled Mr. Ruggles, who was a leading "Old Light." The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Thomas Wells Bray (Yale 1765), pastor of the North Guilford Church, was published, as also a sermon occasioned by the same event, by the Rev. John Elliott (Yale 1786), of East Guilford, now Madison. Mr. Bray says: "Mr. Fowler was by nature of a placid, grave, patient and meek spirit; which amiable qualities, being greatly brightened by divine grace, rendered him eminent for constant serenity and uninterrupted calmness of temper, under all trials. His whole deportment appeared to be most remote from pride, envy and ostentation."

He married, on April 12, 1763, Sarah, widow of Dr. Thomas Adams (Yale 1737), of East Haddam, Connecticut, and previously widow of Henry Hill, of Guilford; she

was the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hart (Yale 1703), of East Guilford, and sister of Mrs. Ruggles, the wife of Mr. Fowler's associate in the pastorate. She died on June 30, 1789, in her 63d year, and he next married, on July 2, 1790, Lucy, only daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Johnson) Evarts, of Guilford, who died on November 7, 1806, aged 65 years. His children were two daughters and one son (Yale 1791), all by his first marriage.

He published:

Pastors according to God's Heart, his Gifts.—A Discourse [from Jer. iii, 15] Delivered at Goshen, in Lebanon, Sept. 30th, A.D. 1767. Upon the Ordination of the Rev'd Mr. Timothy Stone. New-London, 1768. 16°, pp. 42.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 379; New Britain, 64–66. Conn. Journal, Febr. 27, 1800. N. H. Colony Hist. Society, Papers, iv, 427. *R. D. Smith*, Hist. of Guilford, 96–97. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 383.

Nicoll Havens was the son of Jonathan and Catharine Havens, of Shelter Island, near the eastern end of Long Island. His mother was a sister of William and Benjamin Nicoll (Yale 1734), of Islip, Long Island, and a half-sister of William Samuel and William Johnson (Yale 1744 and 1748).

His life was spent upon his farm on Shelter Island, where he died on September 7, 1783.

During the Revolution his sympathies were with the British side, and his property was subject to raids from Connecticut patriots.

He married, in November, 1755, Sarah Fosdick, probably of New London, Connecticut. She died in September, 1765, leaving one son—the Hon. Jonathan Nicoll Havens (Yale 1777)—and two daughters, the younger of whom married as his second wife the Hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu (Yale 1754).

Mr. Havens next married, in March, 1770, Desire Brown, by whom he had other children, including a daughter who married the Hon. Henry Huntington (Dartmouth Coll. 1783), of Rome, N. Y.

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Strong Family, i, 603. *Onderdonk*, Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk & Kings Counties, 102. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 372; ii, 393.

John Law was baptized in Milford, Connecticut, September 28, 1735, the youngest son of Governor Jonathan Law (Harv. 1695) of that town, by his fifth wife, Eunice, daughter of the Hon. John Hall, of Wallingford, and widow of Samuel Andrew (Yale 1711), of Milford. He was thus a brother of Richard Law (Yale 1751), and half-brother of Samuel Andrew (Yale 1739). His father died at the opening of his Sophomore year, and his mother married subsequently the father of his classmate Pitkin.

During the year 1754–55 he remained in New Haven, and officiated as College Butler.

He is supposed to have studied law, like his brother Richard, but in the campaign against Crown Point in 1756 he served as aide-de-camp and secretary to General Phineas Lyman (Yale 1738). In March, 1759, he was appointed a Commissary for the Colony government, to reside in Albany and superintend the transmission of supplies for Connecticut troops to the front in the Canada campaigns. After the close of the French war he appears to have remained in Albany, as a letter of his classmate and brother-in-law, Seth Pomeroy, written in January, 1766, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, speaks of the writer and his wife as having recently visited their brother, "poor Mr. Law," in Albany, where he has spent almost three years in confinement,—presumably on account of mental derangement.

In the spring of 1770 he went to South Carolina. He landed in Charleston on April 4, and married on the 6th

of the next month, Mary, widow of William Glover. He settled on a plantation near the city, but died there on the 16th of the following September, at the age of 35.

Ebenezer Lord, one of twin sons of the Rev. Benjamin Lord (Yale 1714), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on August 29, 1732. By his mother, Anne Taylor, he was a first cousin of President Ezra Stiles.

He spent his life in his native town, not engaged in any profession, and died there on July 3, 1800, aged nearly 68. He is buried in the old cemetery at Norwich Town.

He married on October 9, 1760, Temperance, youngest child of John and Phebe (Prentis) Edgerton, of Norwich, who bore him four sons and five daughters, and died on March 20, 1804, in her 65th year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, vii, 74. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, 338, 360, 523–24. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 299. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 163,

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Joseph Lord, a twin-brother of the preceding graduate, also spent his adult life in Norwich.

He studied for the ministry, but his health failed early, and he died in Norwich, March 12, 1762, in his 30th year.

He married, April 4, 1754, Lucy, eldest daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Hyde) Adgate, of Norwich. She bore him two daughters and two sons (one posthumous) and removed about 1790 with her younger son to Canaan, in Columbia County, New York, where she died on February 8, 1813, in her 82d year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, vii, 74. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, 523, 525. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 299. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 163. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 133.

Eneas Munson, the eldest child of Benjamin Munson, a mechanic and whilom schoolmaster in New Haven, and grandson of Captain Theophilus and Esther (Mix) Munson, was born in New Haven, June 13, 1734. His mother was Abigail, eldest daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Alling) Punderson, of New Haven. The Yale Medical School now stands on Benjamin Munson's house-lot.

After graduation he taught school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and either there or in New Haven pursued the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach. Benjamin Trumbull, who entered College in October, 1755, records in his diary instances of "Sir Eneas Monson's" preaching in the College Hall during his Freshman year, and as late as his Junior year (December, 1757). In May, 1756, he was recommended by the Litchfield Association of Ministers to a vacant parish in that county, and was also employed about that time as domestic chaplain to the Gardiner family, of Gardiner's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, the lord of the manor at that date being John Gardiner (Yale 1736). The failure of his health led him to abandon his profession, and he began the study of medicine with the Rev. John Darbe (Yale 1748), of Oyster Ponds, in Southold, and he settled probably in 1758 in Bedford, New York, in practice, having definitely withdrawn (on account of feeble health) from the ministry.

In 1760 he removed to New Haven and entered on a long and successful career as a physician. He was also for some time before the Revolution engaged in some mercantile business, in company with William Mather. For some years from 1776 he held a commission as justice of the peace. He sympathized actively with the American cause in the Revolution, and represented New Haven seven times between 1778 and 1781 in the General Assembly of the State. He was the principal agent in the formation of the Connecticut Medical Society (incorporated in 1792), of which he was the first Vice-President. When

Dr. Leverett Hubbard (Yale 1744), the first President, died in 1794, Dr. Munson was chosen to succeed him, and filled the office for seven years. He likewise received from the Society in 1794 the honorary degree of M.D., which had been conferred by the same authority only twice before. At this date, and into the present century, Dr. Munson was generally regarded, says Dr. Bronson, as "the ablest physician that ever practiced for a long time in New Haven;" and "in the matter of professional learning and scientific information, he ranked with the eminent men of his country." His acknowledged eminence in learning and science led to his name's being placed at the head of the list of Professors in the Medical Institution of Yale College, at its organization in 1813; he performed no duties, but his name was retained, with the title of Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, until his death. He was a pioneer in the science of botany, and also greatly interested in scientific agriculture; in chemistry and mineralogy he was early proficient.

His mental faculties were but little impaired in his old age, and he died at his home in New Haven, from disease of the prostate gland, on June 16, 1826, at the age of 92 years,—being the oldest living graduate of the College.

An engraving from a portrait now in possession of the College is given in Thacher's Medical Biography. A full and most entertaining sketch of his life is given by Dr. Bronson in his article on Medical History and Biography, in the Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Dr. Munson married, on March 15, 1761, Susanna, eldest daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Cooper) Howell, of New Haven, who died on April 21, 1803, in her 65th year. Their children, all but one of whom lived to adult age, were three daughters and six sons; the eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1780, and followed his father's profession; the second daughter married the Hon. David Daggett (Yale 1783).

Dr. Munson was again married, in November, 1804, to Sarah, widow of Job Perit, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary Sanford, of New Haven. She died on July 26, 1829, aged 69 years.

His attached pupil, Dr. Eli Ives (Yale 1799), thus speaks of him :—"If natural abilities, varied information, great industry, a ready pen, caustic and yet kindly humor, professional knowledge acquired under great difficulties, and dispensed with unbounded generosity, a probity that never wavered, and a benevolence that knew no limits, constitute the features of a character to be admired as well as loved,—admiration and love are justly due to the memory of Dr. Munson."

His only known publications are :—

1. Two articles (pp. 25–28, 84–86) ; in Cases and Observations by the Medical Society of New-Haven County. N.-H., 1788. 8°. [*Y. C.*

2. A Letter (pp. 184–93) on the Treatment most successful in the Cure of the Yellow Fever, in New Haven, in 1794 ; in A Collection of Papers on the subject of Bilious Fevers. By Noah Webster. N.-Y., 1796. 8°. [*Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Atwater, Hist. of the City of N. H., 269–70. *H. Bronson*, in N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 263–74. Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings for 1851, 58–59. *E. Ives*, in N. H. Journal & Courier, Oct. 26, 1852. *Kingsley*, Sketch of Hist. of Yale College, in Amer. Quarterly Register, viii, 203. *Knight*, Lecture in the Medical Institution of Yale College, 1838, 9–13. Munson Record, ii, 765, 768–83. *Thacher*, Amer. Med. Biography, i, 401–03.

John Noyes, the only son reaching adult age of the Rev. Joseph Noyes (Yale 1709) and Abigail (Pierpont) Noyes, of New Haven, was born on December 15, 1735.

From 1754 to 1757 he was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Meantime he studied divinity, and was licensed to preach (probably in 1756) ; the date of his admission to membership in his father's church was January 18, 1756.

He was prevented from settling in the ministry by his imperfect health, and after suffering from epileptic fits, which brought on consumption, he died in New Haven, on November 5, 1767, at the age of 32. His epitaph describes him as "an agreeable, instructive preacher," "distinguished for his innocent, inoffensive Behavior, patient under trials, habitually cheerful."

He married, on November 16, 1759, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harv. 1728) and Rebecca (Peabody) Fish, of the North Society in Stonington (now North Stonington), Connecticut. Of their children three sons were graduated at this college (in 1778, 1779, and 1782), two of whom became pastors in Connecticut.

Mrs. Noyes next married General Gold S. Silliman, of the class of 1752.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Nov. 13, 1767. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 566. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 362–63.

John Paine, the seventh child and fourth son of Seth and Mary Paine, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Anne (Peck) Paine, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, July 4, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Davis) Morris of Woodstock. A younger brother was graduated here in 1759.

His health failed rapidly, so that he died in Pomfret on June 2, 1754, in his 23d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Paine Family Records, i, 88, 109.

Elisha Pitkin, the fifth child and third son of Colonel (and Deacon) Joseph and Mary Pitkin, of (East) Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Chief Justice William

and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, was born on March 9, 1732–3. His mother was a daughter of Richard and Abigail (Warren) Lord, of Hartford, and four of her brothers had been graduated here; the wife of Rector Clap was by her former marriage with one of these brothers an aunt of this graduate.

He settled in his native village, and became largely identified with manufacturing interests there, being one of the chief owners in manufactories of powder, glass, and snuff. In 1770 he erected one of the earliest wool-carding mills in this country. He also carried on an important forge, for the forging of anchors and other iron work, and was engaged largely in trade with the West Indies. He was so noted for his hospitality to the clergy that his house was familiarly known as "the Ministers' Hotel."

He was for a long time Captain in the militia and justice of the peace, and served as Representative in the General Assembly for eighteen sessions between 1784 (when East Hartford was incorporated) and 1801. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

He died in East Hartford on March 11, 1819, at the age of 86.

'Squire Pitkin (as he was commonly called) married in 1757 his second cousin Hannah, eldest and only surviving child of Samuel and Hannah (Buell) Pitkin, of East Hartford, and niece of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buell (Yale 1741). She died June 23, 1811, aged 71 years. Their children were nine sons and two daughters; the second son was graduated at this College in 1779.

A photograph from his portrait is given in the Pitkin Genealogy.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, March 16, 1819. *J. O. Goodwin*, East Hartford, 229. *N. Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 350. *Pitkin* Genealogy, lxiv–lxv, 14, 30. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 104.

Seth Pomeroy, Junior, eldest child of Colonel Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, a hero of the Old French War and of the beginnings of the Revolution, and grandson of Major Ebenezer and Sarah (King) Pomeroy, was born in Northampton, September 26, 1733. A younger brother was graduated in 1757. The father was a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy (Yale 1733), and his wife was Mary, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Williams) Hunt of Northampton.

He remained at College after graduation as a Berkeley scholar, and served in the tutorship for the year 1756–57. In June, 1757, he was one of the original members of the College Church, having joined the First Church in Northampton in 1754. Meantime he had studied for the ministry, and at the beginning of vacation in September, 1757, began to supply the Congregational Church in the northwest parish in Fairfield, Connecticut, now known as Greenfield Hill; here he proved acceptable, so that he returned to College for a few weeks only and was ordained pastor on the 8th of the following December, by the Western Consociation of Fairfield County. After a long period of poor health, he died in office on July 1, 1770, in his 37th year. His estate was inventoried at £511, and included a library of about 100 volumes.

He married Sarai, youngest sister of his classmate Law, who died in Milford, May 6, 1783, in her 48th year. Two sons also survived him, one of whom (the Rev. Jonathan Law Pomeroy) received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 101, 339. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 43. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, v, 48. *Parkman*, Montcalm & Wolfe, i, 291. *H. B. Smith*, Hist. Discourse at Greenfield, 1876, 28. Treat Genealogy, 200.

James Usher, seventh and youngest son of the Rev. John Usher (Harvard 1719) and Elizabeth Usher, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and grandson of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher (of New Hampshire) and Elizabeth (Allen) Usher, was born in Bristol, September 20, 1733. One of his brothers was graduated at Harvard College in 1743.

He prepared himself under his father's eye for the ministry, and after acting as a catechist in Hebron, Connecticut, embarked for England for orders, with the hope of returning as a missionary to that parish. On his passage to England he was taken by the French, and being carried as a prisoner to France, died in 1757 in the castle at Bayonne, at the age of 24. He was unmarried.

Munro, Hist. of Bristol, 151. N. E. Hist. & Geneal Register, xxiii, 411. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 48, 192.

Eleazar Wales, the fifth son and seventh child of Ebenezer and Esther (Smith) Wales, of Windham, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 20, 1732, and was baptized on the 30th of the same month by his pastor, Thomas Clap, afterwards Rector of the College. He was a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Susanna Wales, of Windham, and a nephew of the Rev. Ebenezer Wales, who was graduated here in 1727.

He appears to have studied medicine, and according to one account was practicing in Willington, Tolland County, Connecticut, in 1763. In May, 1765, however, being then of Mansfield, in Windham County, he was licensed to preach by the County Association of Ministers.

In 1779 he was admitted to the (*ad eundem*) degree of Master of Arts at Dartmouth College. At this period of his life he lived in Hartford, and was prominent in civil affairs. From May, 1780 to 1785, or later he was a member of the Committee of the Pay Table of the State.

He died in Chester, Massachusetts, on August 20, 1794, at the age of 62.

The gravestone erected to his memory in the cemetery at Chester Center bears a Latin inscription, beginning "*In Memoriam Eleaziri Wales, Curatoris Pacis,*" from which it may be inferred that he held the rank of a Justice of the Peace in the latter years of his life.

His estate was inventoried at £335.

He married, on December 4, 1757, Sarah Norton, by whom he had five daughters and three sons, of whom three daughters and two sons survived him. His widow died in Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, on February 4, 1817, in her 76th year.

Gideon Welles, the youngest child of Captain Gideon and Hannah (Chester) Welles, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a brother of Solomon Welles (Yale 1739), was born in Wethersfield, May 26, 1735. His father died in 1740, and his mother next married Jonathan Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

He studied medicine, and served as assistant surgeon in the campaign of 1758. Later he settled as a physician in Plainfield, in Windham County, Connecticut, practicing also in Canterbury, in which town he resided for some of the time. He served as Representative in the General Assembly from Plainfield in October, 1769, and from Canterbury in October, 1784. He died in Plainfield, in February, 1811, in his 76th year. He married Wealthy Whiting, younger daughter of Colonel John Whiting (Y. C. 1726), of Plainfield and Windham, by his first wife, Phebe Hallam of Stonington. He had but two children,—a son who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one, and a daughter, who married and left descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Genealogical Notes, 15, 253. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 540, 544. *Miss M. Middleton*, MS. letter, May 17, 1893. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, xx, 131.

William Wickham is believed to have been a native of Long Island, perhaps of Southold.

He was renowned among many generations of students after his time, as the founder of the Linonian Society, which is said to have come into being at the close of his Senior year,—he being the only one of the class of 1753 who was enrolled among its membership.

After graduation he studied law, and settled in New York City. Very early, however, he appears to have acquired a residence in the neighborhood of Goshen, in Orange County. He soon attained eminence as an attorney, but after the outbreak of the Revolution (in which struggle he sympathized for a time with the mother country) he retired permanently to Goshen, where he resided until his death in 1813. His will, bearing date November 3, 1812, was proved on April 21, 1814.

In 1792 he was appointed one of the side Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Orange County. He was one of the original wardens of the first Episcopal Church formed in Goshen, in 1801.

He was the largest landowner in the neighborhood of Goshen, and his only surviving child, General George Duncan Wickham, retained throngh his life his large paternal estate. Judge Wickham had also two daughters, one of whom married Jonathan Burrall, and the other married a Morris.

He married Sarah Duncan in 1768 (license dated February 24); she was living in 1793, but died before him.

AUTHORITIES.

J. W. Gott, MS. Letter, 1889. *Lamb*, Hist. of N. Y. City, ii, 32, 300. Marriage Licenses, 458. *Sedgwick*, Life of Livingston, 151–52. N. Y.

Annals, 1753-54

A part of the new College was first occupied as a dormitory at the opening of this year, in October, 1753; some of the rooms were not as yet finished, and the Corporation Records of a later date show that two rooms were finished at the expense of the parents of four of the wealthier students, who were to pay no room-rent, and were to be reimbursed later, if the finances should allow. The number of the entering Freshman Class was larger than in any previous year.

At the meeting of the General Assembly in October the Trustees asked the question, "whether all the students of College shall be obliged to attend the public worship on the Lord's Day together in one place as heretofore;" and the matter was referred to a committee, which does not seem to have ever reported. The question must have have been asked in anticipation of a demand which was made in a formal manner shortly after. The Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726) had lately removed from Groton to New Haven, being the first resident missionary of the Church of England, under whose ministrations regular Episcopal services were now begun in a church just built. There were then, as was usually the case, several Episcopal students in the College, and among them two sons of Mr. Punderson, who early in the month of November made formal application to President Clap that such students might be excused from the required worship in College on Sundays, in order to be present at the Church of England service in town. The President's reply (preserved by Tutor Stiles among his papers) was a general refusal, though allowing the request at the times of the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and on a few other special occasions, Later in the winter the Rev. Dr. Samuel John-

son (Yale 1714) corresponded* with Clap to obtain further privileges of this nature.

The Assembly also deliberated† in October with reference to funds for the endowment of a Professorship of Divinity, and a Joint Committee of the two Houses reported in favor of a donation from the Government of the income for ten years from £1000 worth of Colony lands, as well as of a general contribution throughout the religious societies of the Colony by Government authority; but a majority of the Lower House dissented from the former proposition, and the other part of the project was never realized, except in the form of a popular subscription collected in 1756. The disaffection of the representatives of the people towards Clap's measures was shown by these facts,—and the more strikingly since at the same session the Trustees of the College of New Jersey were allowed to set up a public lottery for their own benefit in Stamford.

Meantime the claim in behalf of the Episcopal students was taken advantage of by Clap to precipitate a new departure which had other more sweeping effects.

The Corporation was called together on November 21, and it seems probable that the opportune controversy with the Church of England missionary at New Haven contributed to smooth the way for providing a separate service for the College congregation in its integrity.

The Rev. Mr. Noyes, pastor of the First Church in New Haven, who was one of the Fellows, had usually officiated, since the Charter of 1745, as the scribe of the Corporation, and was thus employed on the present occasion. But it must have called for all the prudence and patience for which he was eminent, to submit to the passage of the important resolve now passed, "not without opposition,"‡ namely, that the President, with such suita-

* Cf. Beardsley's Life of Johnson, 199–209.

† The Rev. Moses Dickinson, in his *Answer to a Letter from an Aged Layman* (1761), states (p. 12) that this action was taken by the Assembly of their own motion.

‡ W. Hart's *Letter to a Friend*, 1757.

ble assistance as he could procure, should begin at once to carry on the work of a Professor of Divinity by preaching in the College Hall every Lord's Day. The unhappy scribe of the Corporation was not required in attesting this vote to enter any statement of reasons for its adoption; but the President in his History of the College (page 61), published after Mr. Noyes's death, says plainly that it was necessary, "the College being in danger of being infected with Errors."

The Rev. Solomon Williams was desired to inaugurate the new services on the coming Sabbath, on which day (November 25, 1753) accordingly a regular Sunday service was first held within the College walls.

Besides this vote for separate worship, the Corporation at the same meeting adopted a declaration in considerable detail of their adherence to the orthodox faith as contained in the Westminster catechism and the Saybrook Confession, and provided for a public assent to these standards and to the Saybrook Platform by every future officer of the College, and especially for a full examination of every occupant of the Professorship of Divinity.

The steps thus taken were unprecedented in this country,* and provoked abundant and sharp criticism. One significant consequence was that, for the first time, in May, 1754, the Lower House of the General Assembly dissented from the usual semi-annual grant to the College; this action was afterwards reconsidered and the grant passed, but the hesitancy was ominous of future trouble.

In the latter part of April, 1754, President Clap appeared in print with a defence of his position, with respect to both the segregation of the College community for Sabbath worship, and the refusal of the Episcopal claim; his pamphlet was entitled, *The Religious Constitution of Colleges, especially of Yale-College in New Haven* (New-London, 4°, pp. 20).

* In Harvard College no similar tests were ever exacted of the officers; a separate Sunday service was first introduced there in 1814.

Sketches, Class of 1754

*Samuel Hall	*1755
**Johannes Devotion*, A.M.	*1802
*Benjamin Hall, A.M.	*1786
*Guilielmus Williams, A.M.	*1808
*Thomas Eyres, A.M. et Brun. 1773	*1788
*Thomas Wickham, A.M.	
*Paulus Mumford, A.M. 1786, Reip. Ins. Rhod. Cur. Supr. Jurid. Princ. et Vice-Gubern., e Congr.	*1805
**Richardus Ely*, A.M.	*1814
**Jacobus Greaton*, A.M. et Harv. 1760	*1773
*Ezra L'Hommedieu, A.M., e Congr.	*1811
**Jacobus Taylor*, A.M.	*1785
*Josua Porter, A.M.	*1825
**Justus Forward*, A.M.	*1814
*Elisæus Sill, A.M.	*1808
*Josephus Burroughs	*1757
**Josephus Lathrop*, A.M., S.T.D. 1791 et Harv. 1811	*1820

JOSEPH BURROUGHS, Junior, the only son of Joseph and Lydia Burroughs, of New Haven, was born in New Haven, March 18, 1735–36. His mother was a sister of the Rev. Stephen Munson (Yale 1725), and his father was a native of Stratford, Connecticut, son of John and Patience (Hinman) Burroughs; the graduate was thus a first cousin of the Rev. Eden Burroughs, of the class of 1757. He died in New Haven, unmarried, on September 6, 1757, in his 22d year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 504.

John Devotion, a son of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Harvard 1707), of Suffield, Connecticut, by his second wife, Naomi Taylor, was born in that town in 1730. He was a half-brother of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732). His father died in 1741, and his mother in 1739; and his preparation for College was made under his cousin, the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Yale 1745).

He remained at College after graduation, as a Berkeley scholar, and held the office of Butler from 1755 to 1757, also in the meantime studying theology. In June, 1757, he united with eleven others in forming the College Church.

Later in the same year he received a call to settle in the ministry as pastor of the Third Parish in Saybrook, Connecticut, now the town of Westbrook, where he was ordained on December 26.

He died suddenly in office there, of apoplexy, on September 6, 1802, in his 73d year.

His wife, Phebe, daughter of Captain John and Frances (Conkling) Murdock, of Westbrook, and a sister of three later graduates of this name, died on March (or June ?) 18, 1803, in her 65th year.

The Rev. David Dudley Field wrote of him in 1819, "In the early part of his public life, Mr. Devotion entertained an unfavorable opinion of those sentiments which are termed Calvinistic, but was more reconciled to them before his death. . . He possessed a clear understanding, and was a good scholar."

A large number of his manuscript letters, chiefly from 1760 to 1770, preserved among the papers of his first cousin, President Stiles, show that his theological opinions at that time were (like Dr. Stiles's), unfavorable to the "New Divinity" of Bellamy and Hopkins. They also show that he was an ardent patriot.

He published:

1. The Necessity of a constant Readiness for Death. A Discourse [from Luke xii, 35–36], Preached at Hartford North-Meeting-House, May 25th, 1766. Occasioned by that Alarming Providence, the sudden Demolition of the School-House, by Gun-Powder; whereby about Thirty Persons were wounded, Six of whom are since dead. Hartford. 16°, pp. 24. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

The author while on a journey was in Hartford when this calamity occurred, and both of the Hartford ministers being disabled by illness he preached this discourse on the following Sabbath.

2. The Duty and Interest of a People to sanctify the Lord of Hosts. A Sermon [from Isa. viii, 13], preached before the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford, on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 8th, 1777. Hartford, 1777. 8°, pp. 39. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. God the Dwelling Place of the Righteous in all Generations. A Sermon [from Ps. xc, 1, and xci, 1], Preached at the Funeral of Rev. William Hart, Senior Pastor of the first Church in Say-Brook, July 13, 1784. Hartford, 1785. 8°, pp. 26. [*N. Y. H. S.*

4. A Sermon [from Matth. xxv, 6], preached April 8th, 1788, at the Interment of Madam Ursula Griswold, Consort of his Excellency Matthew Griswold, Esq. New Haven, 1788. 8°, pp. 27. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. A future Judgment—Rewards and Punishments Eternal. The Substance of a Sermon [from Eccl. xii, 14], preached October 26, 1800. Middletown, 1801. 8°, pp. 15. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

Against Universalism.

Besides these separate publications, a Sermon [from Prov. xxvii, 21] on the Influence of Applause, appeared in volume 2 of the American Preacher (edited by the Rev. David Austin), pp. 133–44: Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°. This was republished in 1796 in Edinburgh (pp. 238–47) in a volume of Select Discourses made up from the three volumes of the American Preacher.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 97, 138.

Richard Ely, the eldest of six sons of Deacon Richard Ely, Junior, of Lyme, Connecticut, by his second wife, Phebe Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Lyme, September 30, 1733. One of his brothers was graduated here in 1769.

For some time after graduation he was occupied in teaching.

He studied theology, and on June 8, 1757, was ordained as the first pastor of the church just organized, in the parish of North Bristol, in the northeastern part of Guilford, Connecticut; after the eastern part of Guilford was set off as the town of Madison, the society was known by the name of North Madison. His ordination took place in the old First Church in Guilford, over which a pastor, the Rev. Amos Fowler (Yale 1753), was settled on the same day. The parish being a poor one, and unable longer to support him, Mr. Ely was dismissed from this charge on August 30, 1785, to accept a call from the Second Church in Saybrook, Connecticut, in Pautapaug parish (now the village of Centerbrook, in the town of Essex), over which he was ordained on January 18, 1786 and with which he remained connected until his death. In September, 1804, at his request, on account of his infirmities and declining age, a colleague-pastor, the Rev. Aaron Hovey (Dartmouth Coll. 1798), was settled; and soon after that event Mr. Ely removed with his elder son to the village of Chester, some four miles north, in the same town, where he died on August 23, 1814, in his 81st year.

He married in November, 1757, Jerusha, fifth daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Sheldon, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in Essex, November 26, 1797, in the 61st year of her age. Their children were five daughters and three sons. Of the daughters, the eldest married Dr. Samuel Darling (Yale 1769), the second married the Rev. Ozias Eells (Yale 1779), and the youngest married

her father's colleague. Of the sons one died in infancy, and the other two were graduated at this College (in 1785 and 1787, respectively).

Mr. Ely was highly esteemed as a pastor, and was conspicuous among his contemporaries for his knowledge of the languages of the Bible and his interest in their study.

The sermon preached at his interment by the Rev. Frederick W. Hotchkiss, Pastor of the First Church in Saybrook, was published, with the appropriate title, *The Christian Minister studying to know Christ.*

He published :

1. Baptism, the ingrafting into Christ's visible Body, the Gospel Church : And the Obligations on all that are baptized into Christ, considered and shewn, in Two Sermons [from Gal. iii, 27], to the Church and Society of North Bristol. . New Haven, 1772. 8°, pp. 40. [*B. Ath. Y. C.*

2. Christ Ministers, Messengers of the Lord of Hosts. A Sermon [from Mal. ii, 7], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. David Ely, . . in Ripton, October 27, A.D. 1773. New-Haven, 1774. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. A. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Darling, Memorial to my Honored Kindred, 26–33, 76. *Dwight*, Hist. of the Strong Family, ii, 1127-28. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 97. *Stuart*, Hist. of the Ely Re-Union, 55–58.

THOMAS EYRES was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1734. His father, Elder Nicholas Eyers, a native of Wiltshire, England, came to America at the age of 20, and after serving as pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City, was ordained as colleague pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Newport in 1731 ; he died in 1759.

The son settled in Newport as a physician, and attained eminence in his profession, according to President Stiles. He died in Newport, February 23, 1788, in his 54th year.

He was one of the original Fellows of Brown University, and continued in office until his death,—a period of 24 years; being also for the first half of that time the Secretary of the Board.

He married, in Newport, July 12, 1759, Amy Tillinghast.

An obituary notice in the Newport Herald says of him:—"He was possessed of a good natural genius, and favored with superior literary accomplishments. Under these advantages, and with an uncommon application of mind to the particular studies of his profession, he persevered in the practice of physic till he was considered by good judges, as eminent in his skill and success. . . In his practice his motives appeared to have been remarkably disinterested and benevolent. In imitation of Him in whom he believed, he went about doing good."

AUTHORITIES.

Guild, Manning & Brown University, 50. Newport Herald, Febr. 28, 1788. Newport Hist. Magazine, ii, 114.

Justus Forward was born in Suffield, then in Massachusetts, now in Connecticut, May 11, 1730, the eldest child of Ensign Joseph and Mary (Lawton) Forward, and grandson of Samuel and Deborah (Moore) Forward, of Simsbury, Connecticut. His entering College was providentially delayed for two years by the sudden death of four children in his father's family. He was a good classical scholar, and at graduation won a Berkeley Scholarship, though he did not reside on the foundation.

After graduation he taught the academy in Hatfield, in Massachusetts, at the same time studying theology with the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Yale 1732), and on September 10, 1755, he was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Ministers. His first preaching as a

candidate was in Cold-Spring, later known as Belchertown, in the same county, and before the close of his engagement he was called unanimously to settle, on January 9, 1756. He was ordained to the pastorate there on February 25, and for fifty-six years continued in sole charge of the parish. He was useful to his people as a physician as well as clergyman. At his desire, long before expressed, a colleague-pastor was settled in March, 1812, and Mr. Forward died two years later.

The monument over his grave describes him as one "who, skilled in Evangelical Doctrine, exemplary in Christian duty, prudent in council, valiant for the truth, faithful and successful in labours, after a long and useful ministry, in which with reputation to himself, and to the spiritual benefit of his flock, he served God, and his generation, fell asleep March 8th, A.D. 1814, in the 84th year of his age, and the 59th year of his ministry."

He married, December 8, 1756, Violet, only child of Joshua Dickinson, of Hatfield, who bore him eleven children, and died in Belchertown, March 27, 1834, in her 96th year. Only one son and one daughter survived the father. One daughter married the Rev. William Graves (Yale 1785) and another married Abner Phelps (hon. M.D. Yale 1814).

From the portrait of his character drawn by the Hon. Mark Doolittle (Yale 1804) the following sentences are taken :—

"He possessed a well balanced mind. . He was pre-eminently a matter-of-fact man. . He was decided on his views of duty in the days of the Revolution. He was opposed to British aggressions on American rights. He wrote for the periodical press in those times and his labors were well received. As a sermonizer, clearness, simplicity, and solemnity characterized his performances. . In his theology he was strictly evangelical. . . He did not fail to preach the doctrines, but did not make them the exclusive theme of his discourses to so great an extent as some did."

He published:

The duty of Christ's ministers, to hold faith and a good conscience, and the way to perform it, illustrated in, A Sermon [from 1 Tim. i, 19], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Rufus Hawley, . . in Northington, Dec. 7th, 1769. . Hartford, 1771. 16°, pp. 58. [*Y. C.*

Besides this, three of his sermons are included in a volume published at Northampton in 1799 with the title, "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire."

A volume of his manuscript "Journal or Diary," for the year 1767, is in the Library of Harvard College (16 leaves, 16°), which has also a manuscript Thanksgiving Sermon by him, preached in 1762.

Two of his manuscript letters (1808–09) on political affairs, in sympathy with federalism, are preserved in the Pickering Correspondence, in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 315–16. *Doolittle*, Hist. Sketch of Congregational Church in Belchertown, 38–41, 50–56. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 178–79. *Holton*, Winslow Memorial, i, chart xv, facing p. 347. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 482. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, ii, 179. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, ii, 297.

James Greaton, the eldest son of John and Catharine Greaton, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in that town on July 10, 1730. His father was the landlord of the locally famous Greyhound Tavern, and also kept a store for trade in West India goods. A brother of the graduate attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army.

From 1756 to 1758 he was master of the Roxbury Grammar School, and in October, 1759, the Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Boston, subscribed a letter to the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, asking that Mr. Greaton (who had already acted as lay-reader in their parish, owing to the permanent invalidism

of their Rector, the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler) be appointed as Dr. Cutler's Assistant. Mr. Greaton sailed, bearing this letter, about the last of October, and in January, 1760, received Deacon's and Priest's orders in London, where the Bishop of London (Thomas Sherlock) on January 28 licensed him for New England. He returned to Boston, and on May 30 was inducted as Assistant to Dr. Cutler.

Dr. Cutler died on August 17, 1765, and Mr. Greaton then solicited of the Propagation Society an appointment as Rector,—this being undoubtedly the arrangement which was contemplated when his previous engagement was made. A few of the congregation, however, objected to his advancement, and the result was an unpleasant controversy. A vote was finally passed, on December 8, 1765, recommending him to the Venerable Society for the vacant place, and he received the appointment in 1767. The opposition, however, still made itself felt, and in consequence he wrote to London on August 28, 1767, requesting to be transferred to some other mission, being partly moved also by his infirm health. He appears to have withdrawn from the parish before the close of the year. In the course of the affair the Rev. Dr. Henry Caner (Yale 1724), Rector of the other Episcopal Church in Boston, expressed himself thus respecting Mr. Greaton, in a letter to the Propagation Society :—" He is a gentleman of an unexceptionable Character in point of Morals, and if his abilities are not of the first rate, yet his principles, his diligence and exemplary conduct would doubtless render him a blessing to any of the New England Missions in which the Society might determine to place him." The objections to him were probably due to the high expectations entertained of any one who should aspire to succeed so notable a figure as Dr. Cutler.

Mr. Greaton's next appointment was as missionary to St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, which he served from about 1768 until his death ; during the same

time he officiated in the congregations at Brookhaven, Islip, and Queen's Village. He died in Huntington, after a short illness (said to have been attended with fits), on April 17, 1773, in his 43d year.

About the time of his ordination he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wheelwright, of Boston, a great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright, the friend of Anne Hutchinson; two sons were born of this union,—one posthumous.

She next married, December 18, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Y. Prime (College of N. J. 1751; hon. M.A. Yale 1760), of Huntington, by whom she had five children; Dr. Prime died in 1791, and she survived until March 7, 1835, when she had nearly completed her 91st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Drake, Town of Roxbury, 162. Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati, 1890, 223–24. *Onderdonk*, Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead, 13. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 52. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass. p. 454, 520, 522–23, 526–29, 533–34, 537–38. Prime Family Records, 43–56. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 259. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 478–79.

Benjamin Hall was born in that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, Connecticut, on September 27, 1735, the youngest son of Colonel Benjamin Hall, and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716). By his mother (Abiah, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, Harvard Coll. 1686, of Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, by his second wife, Sarah Wolcott) he was also a nephew of Ichabod Wolcott Chauncey (Yale 1723).

He spent his life in Cheshire, on a part of his ancestral farm, where he died on May 19, 1786, in his 51st year, leaving an estate inventoried at over £1300.

He married, December 27, 1752, Mary, eldest daughter of Abijah and Abigail (Mix) Ives, of Wallingford, by

whom he had three sons, one of whom died in infancy. After her death he was again married, and his second wife survived him.

His youngest child, born in June, 1784, was named Edmund Fanning, after the graduate of that name (class of 1757), who was at this date Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. This incident gives point to the fact that Mr. Hall's sympathies during the Revolution were with the British. He was imprisoned in 1779 on the charge of having succored the enemy. His father had been one of the Governor's Council, in 1765, who supported Governor Fitch in his readiness to enforce the Stamp Act.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, ii, 239. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 758, 769.

Samuel Hall, Junior, seventh child and fifth son of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Yale 1716) and Ann (Law) Hall, of the parish of New Cheshire, now the town of Cheshire, Connecticut, was born on May 31, 1735. He was thus the first cousin of his classmate, Benjamin Hall.

He died on April 16, 1755, in his 20th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 757. *T. P. Hall*, Genealogical Notes of the *D. B. Hall*, Hall Family Records, 96. Hall Family, 36.

Joseph Lathrop, the second and only surviving child of Solomon and Martha Lathrop, of Norwich, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Waterhouse or Watrous) Lathrop, of Norwich, was born in that town, in Newent Parish, now the town of Lisbon, October 20, 1731. His mother (who had previously been the wife of Thomas Todd, of Rowley, Massachusetts) was a sister of Dr. Joseph Perkins (Yale 1727), and at the

time of her marriage to Mr. Lathrop her widowed mother was the wife of his father.

When Joseph Lathrop was less than two years old his mother was a second time left a widow; and when he was in his eighth year she married Matthew Loomis, of Bolton, Connecticut, by whom she had six children. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Thomas White (Yale 1720), of Bolton.

After graduation he taught a grammar school in Springfield, Massachusetts, living meantime in the family of the parish minister, the Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), who assisted him in the study of divinity, In January, 1756, he was licensed to preach by an Association of neighboring ministers, convened in Suffield, Connecticut, and in the following March he was invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in the Second Parish in Springfield,—since 1773 the town of West Springfield. This was the first place in which he preached as a candidate, and he was the only candidate employed by this parish, after the death of their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Yale 1718). In July, 1756, he received a unanimous call, and on August 25 he was ordained over this church. Here he remained until his death,—a period of over sixty-four years. At the completion of the sixty-second year of service, he notified the society that, in consequence of increasing infirmities and especially of the great imperfection of his sight, an assistant or colleague must be provided; and accordingly the Rev. William B. Sprague (Yale 1815) was ordained as colleague-pastor on August 25, 1819. After this his health failed rapidly, and he died at his home in West Springfield on the last day of the year 1820, in the 90th year of his age. The sermon preached at his interment, by his colleague, was published. (Hartford, 1821. 8°, pp. 34.)

He married, May 16, 1759, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Seth and Abigail (Strong) Dwight, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. She died on May 13, 1821, from the

fracture of a bone by a fall on the ice some three months earlier, in her 85th year. The sermon preached at her interment, by Mr. Sprague, was printed. (Springfield, 1821. 8°, pp. 24.)

Their children were seven sons, of whom two died in infancy. One son was graduated at Yale in 1792, and was a Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Dr. Lathrop was one of the most eminent preachers of his day in New England; and his separate publications (mostly single sermons) exceed in number those of any graduate of the College down to his time.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale in 1791, and by Harvard in 1811. In 1793 he declined the offer of the Professorship of Divinity in this College.

His colleague sums up the secret of his power in saying: "He had the ability, beyond almost any other man, of saying the best things, at the most fitting time, in the most graceful and effective manner. . . His strength lay not in any one predominant quality, but in the harmonious blending of all. Nature and grace had both dealt bountifully with him."

A portrait is in possession of his family, an engraving from which is given in the *Lathrop Family Memoir*.

A Memoir of his Life, written by himself, and prefixed to a volume of sermons which appeared after his death, gives a most interesting view of his character and experiences.

He published:

1. He was joint, and perhaps principal, author of the following:

A Letter from the Elders in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, who assisted in the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Hubbard, at Meriden, June 22, 1769; in Answer to a Letter from the Reverend Association in the County of New-Haven. N.-H. [1770.] 8°, pp. 24. [*Harv. Y. C.*

This is signed by Robert Breck, John Ballantine, and Joseph Lathrop.

2. Sprinkling a Scriptural Mode; and the Infants of Believers proper Subjects of Baptism, asserted and proved. . In several Discourses. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. 80.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 80.
[*C. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. [3d edition. With title changed, and Appendix by Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins.] Boston, 1793. 8°, pp. 83.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 4th ed. N. Y., 1808. 12°. [*Brit. Mus.*

The same. 5th ed. Boston, 1811. 12°.
[*Brit. Mus. Harv. U. T. S.*

3. A Discourse [from 2 Tim. iv, 6–8], Delivered at the Funeral of the Reverend Robert Breck, Pastor of the First Church in Springfield, who departed this Life April 23, 1784. Springfield, 1784. 8°, pp. 23.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T S.* (*imperfect*).

4. A Miscellaneous Collection of Original Pieces, Political, Moral and Entertaining, first published in the Massachusetts Gazette at Springfield. 1786. 12°.

5. A Sermon [from Isa. i, 19–20], preached in the First Parish in West-Springfield, December 14, 1786, Being the Day appointed by Authority for a Publick Thanksgiving. Springfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 24. [*Bowdoin Coll. Harv. U. T. S.*

6. Christ's Warning to the Churches, to beware of False Prophets, who come as Wolves in Sheep's Clothing, and the Marks by which they are known: Illustrated in Two Discourses [from Matt. vii, 15, 16]. Springfield, 1789. 8°, pp. 46.
[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. New York, 1790. 12°, pp. 56. [*Y. C.*

And, 2d [Springfield] edition. Springfield, 1791. 8°, pp. 54.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Often reprinted. A copy of the 12th edition (Boston, 1823, 12°) is in [*A. C. A. Harv. M. H. S.*

7. A Church of God described, the Qualifications for Membership stated, and Christian Fellowship illustrated, in Two Discourses [from I Cor. i, 2]. Hartford, 1792. 8°, pp. 51.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

These sermons had already been published in volume 2 of The American Preacher, edited by the Rev. David Austin, Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°. They give a strong defence of the church-doctrine of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton.

The same. 3d edition, Charlestown, 1804. 12°, pp. 56.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

8. Sermons on Various Subjects, Evangelical, Devotional and Practical, adapted to the Promotion of Christian Piety, Family Religion, and Youthful Virtue. Worcester, 1793. 8°, pp. 390.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

This volume was re-issued at Worcester in 1796, with a new title-page, as volume 1, with a second volume (8°, pp. 423).

Of these two volumes a second edition was printed at Worcester in 1809, in octavo, each of 407 pages; some additional sermons are included in this edition.

As volume 3 of the series a second edition of No. 20 (see below) was published at Worcester in 1810 (8°, pp. 588).

Two more volumes with the same general title, but without volume-numbers, appeared as follows: one at Worcester in 1806 (8°, pp. 407); and one at Springfield in 1807 (8°, pp. 400). Copies of these are also found with new title-pages, and with volume-numbers (4 and 5) on the title and on the back, and with the imprint, Worcester, 1810.

The complete set of five volumes is in *A. A. S. A. C. A. Harv. U. T. S.*

9. The Furtherance of the Gospel, Illustrated in a Sermon [from Phil. i, 12] preached in the North Parish of Wilbraham, Febr. 11, 1794, on Occasion of the Dismission of the Rev. Joseph Willard. . Springfield, 1794. 8°, pp. 20. [*A. C. A. C. H. S. Y. C.*

9. The Happiness of a free Government, and the Means of preserving it: illustrated in a Sermon [from Jer. xxx, 21], delivered in West-Springfield, on July 4th, 1794. . Springfield, 1794. 8°, pp. 23.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was reprinted, at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1804. 12°.
[*A. C. A.* (*imperfect.*)

10. National Happiness, illustrated in a Sermon [from Ps. lxvii, 1, 2], delivered at West-Springfield, on 19. Febr., 1795, being a day of General Thanksgiving. Springfield, 1795. 8°, pp. 20.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

11. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Pet. i, 13, 14], delivered March 10, 1796, at the Interment of Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D. Pastor of the First Church in Suffield. . Hartford [1796]. 8°, pp. 24.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

12. Stedfastness in Religion, explained and recommended in a Sermon [from 1 Thess. iii, 8], delivered, in the First Parish in West-Springfield, on the 25th day of August, in the year 1796. It being the Day which closed the 40th year of his Ministry; and the year which completed a Century from the Incorporation of said Parish. Springfield, 1796. 8°. [*B. Ath.*

The same. West-Springfield, 1797. 12°, pp. 34.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

13. A Funeral Sermon [from Ps. lxxxix, 48], delivered October 25, 1796, at the Interment of Mrs. Mary Gay, Relict of the Reverend Doctor Gay, Pastor of the first Church in Suffield. Suffield, 1797. 8°, pp. 23.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

14. A Sermon [from Col. i, 27–29] Preached at Rutland, in the State of Vermont, February 1, 1797, at the Ordination of the Reverend Heman Ball. Rutland, 1797. 16°, pp. 34.
[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

15. God's Challenge to Infidels, to Defend their Cause, illustrated and applied in a Sermon [from Isa. xli, 21], delivered in West-Springfield May 4, 1797, being the day of General Fast. W. Springfield [1797]. 12°, pp. 36.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Cambridge, 1803. 8°, pp. 28.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Bowdoin Coll. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

And, 3d edition. Cambridge, 1805. 8°, pp. 24.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. U. T. S.*

16. A Sermon [from Rev. xii, 12], on the Dangers of the Times, from Infidelity and Immorality; and especially from a lately discovered Conspiracy against Religion and Government, delivered at West-Springfield, and afterward at Springfield. Springfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 24.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

17. A Sermon [from Ps. cxliv, 12], Preached at Westfield, Jan. 1, 1800. At the Dedication of the Academy in that Town. Suffield, 1800. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

18. The works of God in relation to the Church in general, and our own land in particular, especially in the last century, considered in a Sermon [from Ps. lxiv, 9], delivered in West-Springfield, on the 1st day of the Nineteenth Century. Springfield, 1801. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

19. Ministers set for the defence of the Gospel; and how they are to defend it. A Sermon [from Phil. i, 17], delivered at Harvard, June 3, 1801; at the Ordination of the Rev. Stephen Bemis. . Harvard, 1801. 8°, pp. 34.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

20. A View of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, in forty-nine Discourses on St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. With a preliminary Discourse on the Evidences of the Gospel. . Worcester, 1801. 8°, pp. 616.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

For a second edition, see above (No. 8). This was also edited in 1864 by the Rev. Dr. Sprague for the Presbyterian Publication Society (Philadelphia, 8°).

21. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 7] delivered January 28th, 1802, at the Interment of Rev. Noah Atwater, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Westfield. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

22. God's Mercies recollected in the midst of his Temple. A Sermon [from Ps. xlviii, 9], Preached in the Old Church of the First Society in West Springfield, on June 20th, 1802, the Sabbath which closed the assembling in that Church. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

23. The Presence of Christ, the Glory of the Temple. A Sermon [from Haggai ii, 9], Delivered at the Dedication of the New Church of the First Parish in West-Springfield, June 24th, 1802, which day completed One Hundred Years from the erection of the First Church. Springfield [1802]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

24. A Sermon [from Acts xviii, 9–11] preached to the Hampshire Missionary Society, at their Annual Meeting, the fourth Tuesday in August — 1802, in Northampton. Northampton, 1802. 8°, pp. 22.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

25. Two Sermons [from Rev. i, 10], on the Christian Sabbath, for Distribution in the new settlements of the United States. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 28.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

26. The Constancy and Uniformity of the Divine Government illustrated and improved in a Sermon [from Eccl. i, 9, 10], Preached in Springfield, April 7, 1803, which was a day of Public Fasting and Prayer. Springfield [1803]. 8°, pp. 21.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

27. The Infirmities and Comforts of Old Age. A Sermon [from Ps. lxxi, 9] to Aged People. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 14.

[*M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1806?] 8°, pp. 14.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. U. S.*

28. Two Sermons [from Acts xvi, 26], on the Atrocity of Suicide, and on the Causes which lead to it. Preached at Suffield, on Lord's Day, Feb. 24, 1805. On occasion of a Melancholy Instance of Suicide, which had recently occurred in that Town. Suffield, 1805. 8°, pp. 24. [*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 36.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

29. Waiting on God for Rain. A Sermon [from Jer. xiv, 22] Preached in a time of Drought, July 24, 1805. [Springfield, 1805.] 8°, pp. 16. [*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

30. A Discourse [from Isa. xlv, 18] Delivered at Springfield, October 30, 1805. On occasion of the Completion and Opening of The Great Bridge over Connecticut River, Between the towns of Springfield and West-Springfield. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield [1805]. 8°, pp. 16.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

31. Illustrations and Reflections on the Story of Saul's consulting the Witch of Endor. A Discourse [from 1 Sam. xxviii, 6, 7] delivered at West-Springfield. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 20.

[*Brit. Mus. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 16.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

32. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. i, 18] preached at Western, Mass., March 12, 1806, at the Ordination of the Rev. Sylvester Burt. Springfield, 1806. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. C. A. Brown Univ.*

33. A Sermon [from Amos viii, 9] containing Reflections on the Solar Eclipse, which appeared on June 16, 1806. Delivered on the Lord's Day following. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 61.
[*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Springfield, 1806. 12°, pp. 20.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. U. S. U. T. S.*

34. An Aged Minister Commending his People to God, A Half Century Sermon [from Acts xx, 32], Delivered in West-Springfield, August 26, 1806. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 20.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

Also, the same with a reprint of No. 12, above, prefixed. Springfield [1806]. 8°, pp. 43. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. N. Y. H. S.*

35. Moral Reflections on Floods. A Sermon [from Amos ix, 5] Occasioned by a succession of Remarkable Inundations in the Winter of 1807. Preached at West-Springfield, Jan. 22, 1807. Springfield, 1807. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. C. H. S.*

36. A Sermon [from Isaiah lxvi, 8], preached in Putney, (Vt.) June 25, 1807. At the Ordination of Reverend Elisha D. Andrews. . . Brattleborough, 1807. 8°, pp. 20.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. Brown Univ. U. T. S.*

37. The Signs of Perilous Times. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. iii, 1], delivered at the Public Fast, in West-Springfield, April 7, 1808. Springfield [1808]. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*

38. Damnable Heresies defined and described, in a Sermon [from 1 Peter ii, 1], Preached in North Wilbraham, June 15, 1808. At the Ordination of Rev. Thaddeus Osgood. . Springfield [1808]. 8°, pp. 16. [*U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. Boston, 1811. 12°. [*Brit. Mus.*

The same. Brookfield, 1821. 8°, pp. 16.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. U. T. S. Y. C.*

39. Two Sermons [from Eccl. ix, 12], delivered at Southwick, July 23, 1809. On occasion of the death of Four Young Women, who were drowned in a pond in that town, July 15. Springfield, 1809. 8°, pp. 28. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Joseph Lathrop

40. Female Influence in Religion, represented in a Discourse [from Acts xvi, 13] delivered May 15, 1810, to a Charitable Female Association.

41. The Prophecy of Daniel, relating to the time of the end, opened, applied and improved, in Two Discourses [from Dan. xii, 10] delivered on a Publick Fast, April 11, 1811. Springfield, 1811. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

42. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. ix, 19], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Jesse Fisher, to the Pastoral Care of the Second Church and Society in Windham, Connecticut, May 22d, 1811. Windham, 1811. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

43. Old Age Improved.—A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xix, 35] delivered to the people of the First Parish in West-Springfield, by their Pastor, October 31, 1811, the day which completed the 80th year of his age. Springfield. 8°, pp. 16. [*Harv. U. T. S.*

Really and unaffectedly eloquent.

44. Sermons delivered on various occasions. First published singly, now republished and collected into a volume. Boston, 1812. 8°, pp. 392. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. U. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

45. The Angel preaching the Everlasting Gospel: a Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6, 7] delivered in Springfield, April 21st, 1812. At the Institution of a Society for the Encouragement of Foreign Missions. Springfield [1812]. 12°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

46. Christ's Rebuke to his Disciples for their irregular Zeal in his Cause. A Sermon [from Mark ix, 38–40] delivered at the Second Church in Boston, May 10, 1812. Boston, 1812. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

47. A Sermon [from Isa. ii, 2], Preached in Springfield, before the Bible Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society, in the County of Hampden, at their Annual Meeting, August 31, 1814. Springfield, 1814. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

48. The Wisdom and Importance of Winning Souls to Righteousness. Two Sermons [from Prov. xi, 30], Delivered in the

First Parish of West-Springfield, on Lord's Day, August 25, 1816. Being the Day which concluded the Sixtieth Year of his Ministry. Springfield, 1816. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The following volume appeared posthumously, though prepared for the press by the author :—

49. Sermons. New Series. With a Memoir of the Author's Life, written by himself. Springfield, 1821. 8°, pp. lxx, 327.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Dwight Family, ii, 761, 772–74 ; Strong Family, ii, 1131–32. *Holmes*, Amer. Annals, 2d ed., ii, 494–95. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 86–89, 121–22. N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, xiv, 114, 116–17. Proceedings on occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Ordination of Dr. Lathrop, 1856. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 528–41 ; Hist. Discourse, 1824, 31–38, 65–69. W. Springfield Centennial Celebration, 1874, *passim*.

Ezra L'Hommedieu was born in Southold, Long Island, on August 30, 1734, the son of Benjamin L'Hommedieu, a sea captain of Southold, and grandson of Benjamin L'Hommedieu, a Huguenot emigrant, and his wife, Patience Sylvester. His mother was Martha, daughter of Judge Ezra and Martha (Prince) Bourne, of Sandwich and Marshpee, Massachusetts.

He studied law with Judge Robert Hempstead, of Southold, and settled there in the practice of his profession.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he was recognized as a strong advocate of the American cause, and in May, 1775, was elected a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of New York. He was also a delegate to the Second, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses (which met in December, 1775, May, 1776, and July, 1776),—the last of which assumed the name of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, and framed the first State Constitution. The records of these bodies show that he was an active and valued member of them all, and of the Committee of Safety.

Under the new government, in 1777, he was appointed a member of the Assembly from Suffolk County, and retained that position until 1783. Meantime he was also three times elected to the Congress of the Confederation, —in 1779, 1781, and 1783. After the conclusion of peace, he preferred the position of State Senator, and with the exception of a single year (1793) served in that capacity with growing influence from 1784 to 1809. He also continued active in local business as a lawyer in Southold, and from 1784 to 1811 (except the year 1810) held the office of County Clerk. In 1787 he was chosen one of the Board of Regents of the University of the State, and retained this office until his death.

He died in Southold, September 27, 1811, in his 78th year; and is described by the historian of the town as "the greatest man that ever lived from birth to death in Southold."

His half-length portrait by James Earle is in the rooms of the New York Historical Society.

He married, December 24, 1765, Charity, daughter of Nicoll and Tabitha (Smith) Floyd, of Brookhaven, Long Island, and sister of General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died July 31, 1785, in her 47th year.

He next married, June 15, 1803, when in his 69th year, Mary Catharine, second daughter of Nicoll Havens (Yale 1753); she was in her 38th year, and was the granddaughter of an own cousin of his first wife. Her children were a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter.

He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and presided at the first meeting called in 1791 for the organization of the first Agricultural Society of the State of New York (originally styled, The Society, instituted in the State of New York, for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures). He served as the first Vice-President of this society until his death, and published in their Transactions the following papers :—

In Volume 1, part 1, (N. Y., 1792. 4°) :—

Communications, relative to Manures (pp. 63–76);
On the Raising of Red Clover Seed (pp. 77–81).

In part 2 of the same volume (1794) :—

The Manner of Taking Porpoises, at the East end of Long-Island (pp. 96–97);
Experiments made by Manuring Land with Sea-Weed, taken directly from creeks, and with Shells (pp. 99–102);
On Ditches and Hedges (pp. 103–05);
On Improving Poor Lands, by Sowing Red Clover-Seed (pp. 106–07);
On the Advantages of raising the Leucanthemum, or Great Common Daisy (pp. 108–09);
On the Folding of Sheep (pp. 110–13);
On Raising Calves (pp. 114–17).

In Part 3 of the same volume (1798) :—

Observations on Manures (pp. 23–38);
On the Feeding of Hogs to Advantage (pp. 39–43).

In Part 4 (1799) :—

Observations on the Smut of Wheat and the means of Preventing it (pp. 30-32);
Means of Preserving Mildewed Wheat from injury (p. 57);
Method of Curing Diseases of Fruit Trees, etc. (pp. 58–59);
Observations on the Growth and Nourishment of Plants (pp. 67–72);
On Improving the Breed of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs (pp. 84–88);
Method of Distilling Ardent Spirits from Potatoes (pp. 109–12);

In Volume 2, (Albany, 1807. 8°) :—

Method of Preventing Smut in Wheat (pp. 183–84);
Description of a late Disease in Flax, on Long-Island (pp. 185–87);
Method of destroying the Weavel in Wheat (pp. 213–14);
A Simple and Effective Method of Preventing the Destruction of Sheep by Wolves (pp. 215–16).

AUTHORITIES.

Dwight, Strong Family, i, 603, 606. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, ii, 1–7, 208; xxvi, 117. Suffolk County Bi-Centennial, 12. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 246, 391–92. *Whitaker*, Hist. of Southold, 227–32.

PAUL MUMFORD was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, March 5, 1734, the eldest son of William Mumford by his second marriage with widow Ann Ray, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail Mumford, of South Kingstown. His family were adherents of the Church of England.

He settled in Newport, Rhode Island, as a lawyer, and became prominent in public affairs. The birth of a son to him and his wife Mary is recorded in February, 1770.

On the outbreak of the Revolution, when the inhabitants of Newport were obliged to disperse, he removed to Barrington, in Bristol County, and served as one of the Deputies from that town in the General Assembly of April, 1777; he was also elected as a Deputy from Newport at the same session, and was appointed by the Assembly in May, 1777, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County. A year later he was placed on the bench of the Superior Court (the highest Court of the State). In 1779 he was chosen to the upper house of the Assembly, or Court of Assistants, and served for two years.

In May, 1781, he was made Chief Justice of the State, and he held this office for three years, and again from 1786 to 1788. He was elected Deputy Governor in 1803, and died in office. In the meantime, in May, 1785, he was elected a delegate to Congress for one year, to begin in the following November; but he never took his seat.

In September, 1786, he presided as Chief Justice at the famous trial of Trevett *vs.* Weeden, involving the constitutionality of the acts of the Assembly respecting paper currency.

He died in Newport, August 1, 1805, after a long indisposition, in his 72d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 402, 513, 525, 536. Narragansett Hist. Register, iv, 136. *Staples*, R. I., and the Continental Congress, 541.

JOSHUA PORTER was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 26, 1730, the younger son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Horton) Porter, and a brother of Captain Nathaniel Porter (Yale 1749). His father having died, and his mother having married again, he chose at the age of fourteen his great-uncle, Deacon Peter Buell, of Coventry, Connecticut, for his guardian, and spent the next five years on a farm in Coventry. He was then prepared for college in a year by his brother.

After graduation he taught for one year in Newbern, North Carolina, and then returning to Connecticut studied medicine with Doctor Josiah Rose, of Coventry. He began practice in his native village, but found small opening there, and in November, 1757, hearing of the death of Dr. Solomon Williams, who had been the sole physician settled in Salisbury, Connecticut, he removed thither, and there spent the remainder of his life. His residence was in that part of the town called Furnace Village, and was for many years kept open as a house of public entertainment.

Besides his usefulness in his profession he was prominent in civil affairs. He was early chosen a selectman of the town, and retained that office for about twenty years. In October, 1764, he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, and served in that capacity in over fifty sessions between that date and 1801. In 1766 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and from 1778 to 1791 as Justice of the Quorum sat on the bench of the County Court, of which he was Chief Judge for the next seventeen years. He was also Judge of Probate for the Sharon District from 1774 to 1812.

In May, 1774, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Militia, and among other services outside of the State he commanded one of the Connecticut Regiments in the campaign against General Burgoyne in 1777. In the same year he served in the repulse of the

British troops after their raid on Danbury. He resigned his military office in the spring of 1780. He was largely interested in the iron-works at Salisbury, and during the war served under a commission from the State authorities as the manager of these works, in their use as a cannon-foundry. He was employed in similar capacities to a considerable extent as a trusted agent of the State government during the Revolutionary period, and was appointed a member of the important Council of Safety in 1778.

He died in Salisbury on April 2, 1825, aged 94¾ years, having retained the full possession of his faculties to the last week of his life. His monument fitly describes him as "long an active, careful and intelligent member of society."

He married, May 14, 1759, Abigail, daughter of his former guardian, Deacon Peter Buell, and Martha (Huntington, Grant) Buell. She died on October 7, 1797, in her 64th year, having borne him three sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. The youngest son, General Peter Buell Porter, was graduated here in 1791. The youngest daughter was the mother of the late Governor Alexander H. Holley, of Salisbury.

Dr. Porter next married, December 31, 1799, Jerusha, youngest daughter of Colonel Andrew and Sarah (Sturges) Burr, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and widow of Hezekiah Fitch, of Salisbury. She died in February, 1808, aged 58 years, and he married, in the following August, Jane, daughter of Colonel John Ashley (Yale 1730), of Sheffield, Massachusetts. She was born on May 3, 1738, and first married, on May 25, 1757, Dr. William Bull, of Sheffield. She married secondly Captain Ruloff Dutcher, of Canaan, Connecticut, on February 24, 1762. She died in Salisbury, on August 31, 1814, in her 77th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 86, 244–45. *Church*, Hist. Address at Salisbury, 58–9. Descendants of Col. Joshua Porter, 4, 6–9, 100–02. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 207. *Todd*, Burr Family, 156. *Welles*, Buell Family, 38, 59, 62, 108–10.

ELISHA SILL, the seventh son, and twelfth and youngest child of Joseph and Phebe (Lord) Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut, was born there on April 6, 1730. A brother was graduated here in 1748.

He settled as a physician in the rural village of Goshen, in his native State, and there married Polly, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Heaton (Yale 1733).

In 1770 he held the rank of Captain in the Militia, and in 1777 he attended as surgeon Wolcott's Connecticut brigade, which volunteered for service in the latter part of the campaign against Burgoyne. In May, 1771, and again at seven sessions in 1782–85, he served as a Representative in the General Assembly.

After a long lifetime spent in the practice of his profession, he died in Goshen, on January 20, 1808, in his 78th year. His estate was inventoried at $8367.

His children were two daughters and two sons, all of whom survived him. The elder daughter married the Hon. Thomas R. Gold (Yale, 1786), a son of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold (Yale 1751). The younger son, General Theodore Sill, was graduated here in 1797.

After Dr. Sill's death his widow and unmarried daughter removed to Whitesboro', in Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, the home of the two children just mentioned, and there Mrs. Sill died in 1816.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 207–08. Sill Family Genealogy, 10, 78–79. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 772. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 47, 167–68.

JAMES TAYLOR was born on July 12, 1729, in that part of Norwalk which is now Westport, Connecticut, the second son of Captain John Taylor, and grandson of Lieutenant John Taylor, Junior, who removed to Norwalk from

Northampton, Massachusetts. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant James Stewart, of Norwalk.

The year after graduation he was teaching in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and there he married, September 1, 1755, his second cousin, Mary, daughter of Colonel David and Thankful (Taylor) Field, then only 14 years of age.

During this and the following year he was also studying theology, and on November 1, 1756, he was invited to preach as a candidate to the New Britain Society, then included in the township of Farmington, Connecticut. He went there, and gave such satisfaction that strong inducements were offered him to settle as pastor; and it was not until the fall of 1757 that his relations to this people were terminated. He accepted subsequently an invitation to settle over the church in the Southern parish of New Fairfield, Connecticut, where he was ordained on March 29, 1758, by the Fairfield East Consociation of Ministers.

The course of his ministry here was interrupted by charges of adhesion to the doctrines of Robert Sandeman, for which he was first brought to trial in May, 1763. By action of the Consociation he was silenced, and as he did not abandon his objectionable beliefs, he was dismissed from the pastorate by a council on June 5, 1764. He continued to hold services in a private house, to a separate congregation, for several years, but removed (probably in 1768) with his family to Deerfield, and thence about 1780 to the neighboring town of Buckland.

He died in Buckland, in consequence of an injury received from the fall of a limb from a tree, on July 7, 1785, at the age of 56.

His children were six daughters and four sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain Memorial, 66. Hist, of Fairfield Co., 455–56. *Hall*, Hist. of Norwalk, 220. *Hurd*,

THOMAS WICKHAM was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on April 5, 1736, being the fourth son and child of Captain Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Wickham, and grandson of Samuel and Barbara (Holden) Wickham.

He settled in business in Newport, of which town he was admitted a freeman in May, 1759. In 1762 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Wanton (afterwards Governor of the Colony) and Mary (Winthrop) Wanton.

In the period of the Revolution he was, like his father-in-law, faithful to the mother country, and in consequence was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newport jail in November, 1780, and to the payment of a fine of five thousand silver dollars. In August, 1781, being still in prison, and unable to pay the fine, he petitioned the General Assembly, which reduced the amount to $500.

He and his wife were still living in Newport in September, 1793. They had children, who are said to have removed to New York State.

His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue issued in the fall of 1799.

He was a prominent member of Trinity Church in Newport, and was chosen one of the Church Wardens in 1770, but declined to accept the office.

Another Thomas Wickham, sometimes confounded with the graduate, was of Southold, Long Island, and was appointed as a delegate to the First, Second and Third Provincial Congresses of New York, in 1775–76.

AUTHORITIES.

Austin, Geneal. Dict. of R. I., 225–26. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 141, 149. R. I. Colonial Records, vi, 202; ix, 462, 508–09; x, 49, 412. R. I. Hist. Tracts, iii. 78. *Updike*, Narragansett Church, 306.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the second son and child of the Hon. Colonel Israel Williams (Harvard Coll. 1727), of Hatfield, Massachusetts, an officer of note in the French and Indian wars, and grandson of the Rev. William Williams (Harv. 1683), was born in Hatfield, June 10, 1734. His mother was Sarah, youngest daughter of Major John and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. An older brother had already been graduated at Harvard College (in 1751), and a younger brother was graduated here in 1762. It is supposed that dissatisfaction with the rank assigned to the oldest brother in his class at Harvard was the reason of the father's sending his younger sons to Yale. A sister married Israel Stoddard (Yale 1758).

He returned to Hatfield after leaving College, and was soon appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County,—of which his father was from 1758 a judge. In this office he served "with great fidelity and punctuality and to universal acceptance," until the interruption of royal government in Massachusetts in 1775. In that crisis he was not in sympathy with the bulk of the people, and consequently was left out of office when the State government was instituted. "Notwithstanding," says his friend, the Rev. Dr. West, "such was the mildness and lenity of his behavior, such the prudence, discreetness, and evident integrity of all his conduct, and so much was he still, as he ever had been, respected and beloved, that he met with few or none of those evils and trials, which many others, with whom he agreed on political subjects, had to experience."

After the loss of office, he found it necessary with his growing family to retire from Hatfield to a farm given him by his father in that part of Berkshire County afterwards incorporated as the town of Dalton, where he spent the rest of his life.

He had been commissioned as a Justice of the Peace as

early as 1765, and performed the duties of this office for many years before his death "with great judgment, integrity, and impartiality." He was also elected to the State Senate in 1797, 1799, and 1800.

He was the first named of the original board of trustees of the school which became ultimately Williams College,—the founder of which was a cousin of his father; and he continued a member of the Corporation of the College until his decease.

Some years before he left Hatfield he was chosen a deacon of the church in that town, and he officiated in that character until his removal. In 1785 a Congregational Church was formed in Dalton, and in this Church he held the same office until his death.

He died in Dalton on the 1st of March, 1808, in the 74th year of his age. The sermon delivered at his funeral by his pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings (Williams Coll. 1800), was published, in connection with another commemorative sermon by the Rev. Dr. Stephen West (Yale 1755), of Stockbridge.

He married, on December 21, 1763, his first cousin, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Yale 1730) and Dorothy (Williams) Ashley, of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

She died on January 7, 1833, in her 90th year. Six sons and three daughters survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 68, 106. Boston Recorder, Feb. 13, 1833. *Durfee*, Hist. of Williams College, 90–91; Williams Biographical Annals, 50–51. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 18. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 235, 482. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 603. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xx, 47. Williams Family, 203.

Annals, 1754–55

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Colony in New Haven in October, 1754, President Clap made a representation of the need of further funds to complete the new College; and it was voted that a balance of about £3800 old tenor (from which were realized only £250 sterling), in the hands of the commissaries who had managed the last military expedition, be paid over to the President for this purpose.

Late in November a special meeting of the College Corporation was convened, at which a proposition was considered, emanating from the Rev. Joseph Noyes, minister of the First Church in New Haven, and some of his friends; in view of the withdrawal of the College congregation and the talk about appointing a Professor of Divinity, and on the other hand of the patent fact that a majority of the nominal parishioners of Mr. Noyes were attending worship at the Separate Meeting, which had existed in New Haven for the past twelve years, the Noyes party now proposed that in case a Professor of Divinity whom they should nominate (namely, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, Yale 1732, of Windham) should be appointed within a year, and the College congregation should return to its old place in the First Church galleries for all the Sunday services, Mr. Noyes should give up half his salary and half his pulpit duties to the Professor. But such a proposition had little to recommend it in the eyes of President Clap; and the list of conditions on which the Corporation under his lead were willing to sanction such an arrangement, amounted practically to a refusal.

At this meeting of the Corporation the rent to be exacted of a student rooming in the chambers of the New

College, though these were not yet all finished, was priced at 14 pence sterling per quarter, and the charge for use of a bin in the cellar at 16 pence sterling; the rent charge for the Old College remained as hitherto at ninepence per quarter.

A few days later the Faculty (*i. e.*, the President and Tutors) drew up the following "Orders concerning the New College" (as recorded in the President's own hand):—

"Special Care shall be taken that no Dammage be done to the new College by Cutting the Windows, Doors, Tables, or Carrying away the Tables. And that the Scholar of the House * shall once in a Quarter View every Chamber and see what Dammage is done, and Inform the President. That every one who enters into any Chamber in the New College shall procure the Scholar of the House to View it, and enter every defect in it in his Book. Otherwise the Present Inhabitants shall be accountable for all Dammages found in it.

"No Locks shall be taken off from any Door, but the Successors shall buy them, and no Tables to be carried out of any Room.

"No Scholar is allowed to throw any Ashes, Dirt or Shells near the New College but at the Back Side at 2 Rods Distance."

On Wednesday, the 3d of December, Whitefield arrived in New Haven, *en route* from Boston to New York, and here he tarried until Friday. On Thursday he preached twice, "most of the Scholars attending. At Even he made a Visit to the President, who treated him much like a Gentleman."†

Another distinguished visitor in the following February was Benjamin Franklin, who was now Deputy Postmaster-General for the North American Continent, and had already received the honors of the College for his brilliant electrical discoveries. A formal reception was given him at the College on the present occasion, at which Tutor Ezra Stiles pronounced a Latin oration in his honor.‡ Franklin was a correspondent of President Clap

* Cf. above, p. 14.

† Boston Gazette, Dec. 31, 1754.

‡ Preserved among Dr. Stiles's MSS. in the Library of the University.

on scientific subjects, and had presented the College some years before with his electrical apparatus, besides a number of valuable books for the Library. Another subject of correspondence between Franklin and Clap had been the establishment of a printing office in New Haven,* and the present visit was probably due to this matter. As early as 1753 Franklin had bought a lot near the College (now occupied by the southern end of Lawrance Hall), and in 1754 he had imported from England the material necessary for stocking a printing establishment. These steps had been taken with the idea that his nephew would take charge of the business; but when this plan failed, he disposed of the plant to James Parker,† who already had an office in New York City, and who was appointed about the end of 1754 by Franklin postmaster at New Haven, which had not previously been dignified with such an officer. The press was set up early in 1755, and the first work done on it (as an earnest of the employment for which Clap had urged its establishment) was an edition of the College Laws in Latin (octavo, 23 pages) which bears upon its title-page the sentence, "Liber Primus Novo-Portu impressus;" the text of the Laws is very slightly changed from that of the edition of seven years before. On the 12th of April, 1755, the first number of *The Connecticut Gazette* appeared, the pioneer of New Haven newspapers, to which Clap possibly rendered some editorial service.

In the fourth number of the Gazette there is advertised as just published "The Answer of the Friend in the West, to A Letter from A Gentleman in the East, entitled, The present State of the Colony of Connecticut considered." This anonymous pamphlet (18 pp. 4°) was written mainly by President Clap, in reply to another also anonymous, which was published about a month before, and was written by Dr. Benjamin Gale (Yale 1733), of Killingworth.

* Henry White's paper in W. L. Kingsley's Yale College, i. 204.

† Thomas's Hist. of Printing, 2d ed., i, 188.

This latter pamphlet was mainly occupied with a bitter attack on the College, in the guise of a plea for the reduction of the expenses of the Colony government, especially by a withdrawal of the annuity paid to the College. The grounds of this attack were the considerable sums hitherto given, the growth of the College revenues, and the new-fangled doctrines and practices of the President, particularly his repudiation of the government as founder or visitor of the College, and his erection of a new ecclesiastical society within College walls. The pamphlet was vigorously written, and was plausible in its manipulation of facts and figures; it was a most ominous sign of the latent dissatisfaction with Clap's somewhat high-handed administration, and furnished a handy and welcome rallying-point for all sorts of critics. Clap's Answer supplied a correction in moderate language of Dr. Gale's wrong statements and inferences; but the mischief had already been accomplished, and no pleas on the other side could avail.

Dr. Gale had written with the design of affecting the minds of the members of the legislature, which was to meet at Hartford on May 8; and though Clap's Answer was hurried through the press so as to be distributed as early as April 30*, the result which might have been anticipated followed. The Lower House of the General Assembly (of which Dr. Gale and ten other graduates were members) dissented from the passage of the usual grant of £100 to the College, on the pretext of large current expenses on account of the French war, nor was that grant ever renewed. The explanation of this action, in brief, was that the deputies who were religiously classed as "New Lights" had always been inimical to the College and probably now distrusted the President's sincerity; while he had alienated the "Old Lights" (perhaps two-thirds of the whole House) by setting up separate worship, for which they dubbed him a "political New Light." †

* Gale's "Reply," p. 21.

† See, also T. Darling's "Some Remarks," p. 46.

The pamphlet war was continued during the summer by two anonymous publications: one, "A Congratulatory Letter From A Gentleman in the West, to His Friend in the East" (New Haven, 4°, pp. 15), was written to support Clap's hands by the Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, a contemporary of Clap's at Harvard, and the latest accession to the Yale Corporation; the other, now the rarest of the series, by Dr. Gale, was "A Reply to a Pamphlet, entitled, The Answer of the Friend in the West" (pp. 63).

Meantime the President, undaunted by opposition, was moving forward in his plans. A letter of his is extant, addressed to the Rev. Naphtali Daggett, of Smithtown, Long Island, on the 20th of March, 1755, and referring to some previous conversation on the subject of the Professorship of Divinity; in this letter Clap writes that a definite answer is expected soon from the Rev. Solomon Williams (who as we have seen was offered the chair in December, 1752) and continues:—

"Since it is possible he may Refuse, by Reason of his Age, I should be exceeding Glad if the Corporation had Opportunity of being better acquainted with you. I hear that you have Tho'ts of coming this way, in a little Time, and I hope that I shall have Opportunity to see you at my House. No Person knows anything of the Discourse I had with you but some of the Corporation."

After the failure of the grant from the Legislature, a subscription was started for a fund for the Professorship, to take the place of the Brief which had been sanctioned by the Assembly in October, 1753. And an important help was secured in the following action by the General Association at their Annual Meeting on June 17:—

"This Association taking into Consideration the Importance of having a Professor of Divinity in Yale College, would recommend it to the several Ministers in the Colony, to forward and promote among their People the Subscription set on Foot for promoting that Design. And in the meantime, in Consideration of the great Burden that lies on the Reverend the President, while he supplies the Place of a Professor; we recommend it to the neighboring Ministers to assist him by Preaching occasionally in the College Hall."

At the meeting in Middletown at which this vote was passed, fifteen delegates were present, four of whom (Jared Eliot, Solomon Williams, Noah Hobart, and Elnathan Whitman) were members of the College Corporation. The project did not, however, command unanimous support, as two delegates, viz., William Worthington (Yale 1716) and Jonathan Todd (Yale 1732), desired that their dissent might be recorded, "as they are uncertain as to the Design and Business of a Professor of Divinity in this College, and have some Scruples as to the Regularity of the Meeting of the Scholars in the Hall for Public Worship."

Before the Corporation met at Commencement, there had been subscribed by thirteen persons the sum of £660 Old Tenor, representing, such was the fearful depreciation of the currency, only £77 sterling, for procuring a dwelling-house and lot for the use of a Professor of Divinity.

The largest subscribers on this list (of £100 each) were the President himself, and Mr. Timothy Jones, a respected and wealthy merchant of New Haven, who had two sons now in College; and four of the eight subscribers of £50 were Lieutenant Governor Pitkin (whose son was married to Clap's daughter), Joseph Fowler, Esq., of Lebanon, a connection of Clap's first wife, Colonel Thomas Dyer, one of the chief men in Clap's old parish of Windham, and the Rev. Daniel Welch, born and bred in that parish while Clap was settled there; the subscription therefore was largely obtained from the personal friends of the President.

With this encouragement, in addition to the carefully husbanded resources in the College Treasury, the President and Fellows voted on Commencement day, September 10, "That the Rev. Mr. Naphtali Daggett be desired to assist the president in Preaching in the College Hall, with a view that he may also sometimes preach in the Meeting House in case the Rev^{d}. Mr. Noyes should desire it and he should consent to it;"—the latter clause making the former more palatable to those of the Fellows who

sympathized with their unfortunate colleague, Mr. Noyes, who still officiated as scribe of the Corporation.

At the same session the charge for tuition was raised eighteen pence sterling per quarter more than heretofore; in the Laws of 1745 and 1748 it had been four shillings and sixpence, and in the edition printed in the early part of 1755 it had been five shillings.

At this session a long standing vacancy (since 1752) in the Corporation was filled by the election of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge (Y. C. 1724), of Glastonbury,—a moderate man, acceptable to both Old Lights and New Lights, and not offensively identified with either party.

A young man of nearly twenty (Benjamin Trumbull), who had come to New Haven the day before for admission to College, has left on record in his diary this brief account of the public exercises:

> "I went and heard the Disputes and the Orations; on this Day of Commencement were Three Orations Delivered in a Great Concourse of Learn'd Men, ye 1st by Sir Pitkin, 2 by Mr. Goodrich, 3 by Mr. Hillhouse."

Of these Pitkin was (I suppose) Elisha Pitkin, a Bachelor of Arts of two years' standing: Goodrich was Elizur Goodrich of the Class of 1752, just about entering on office as a tutor; and Hillhouse was James Abraham Hillhouse, of the Class of 1749, who was the senior tutor for the following year.

Sketches, Class of 1755

*Ashbel Pitkin, A.M.	*1802
**Nathan Williams*, A.M., S.T.D. Neo-Caes. 1794, Tutor, Socius	*1829
*Ebenezer Punderson, 1757, A.M. et Columb.	*1809
*Cyrus Punderson, 1757, A.M. et Columb.	*1789
**Johannes Eells*, A.M.	*1791
*Jonathan Babcock	*1767
**Lucas Babcock*, A.M. et Columb. 1774	*1777
**Nathanael Hooker*, A.M.	*1770
*Thomas Seymour, A.M., Socius ex officio	*1829
*Peleg Chesebrough, A.M. 1759	*1793
**Stephanus West*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1792, Coll. Guilielm. Vice-Præses	*1819
**Simeon Stoddard*, A.M.	*1765
*Elisæus Baker, A.M. 1765	*1807
*Petrus Murdock	*1755
**David Sanford*, A.M.	*1810
*Moses Bliss, A.M.	*1814
*Johannes Woods, A.M.	*1797
**Gideon Noble*, A.M.	*1792
*Johannes Stoughton, A.M.	*1766
**Nehemias Strong*, A.M., Tutor, Math. et Philos. Nat. et Astron. Prof.	*1807
*Samuel Cary	*1784
**Thomas Brooks*, A.M.	*1799
*Ephraimus Starkweather, A.M. 1787	*1809

JONATHAN BABCOCK, the youngest child of Captain James and Content (Maxson) Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and brother of James Babcock (Yale 1752), was born in Westerly, October 11, 1736.

He married about 1760, Esther Hazard, of Charlestown, the town adjoining Westerly on the east, and about the same date he removed his residence to Stonington, Connecticut, which borders Westerly on the other side.

In October, 1767, he sailed from Stonington in a brig bound for Boston, and was wrecked on the coast below Boston in the neighborhood of Duxbury in a severe storm (on Wednesday, October 28), in which all on board perished.

His wife, who survived him, bore him two daughters and two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Narraganset Hist. Register, i, 63. iii (Babcock Family), 208, 216.
A. Welles, Amer. Family Antiquity,

Luke Babcock, the second child of Dr. Joshua Babcock (Yale 1724) and Hannah (Stanton) Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was born in that town on July 6, 1738. He was thus a son of a half-brother of his classmate, Jonathan Babcock.

He remained in New Haven for a short time after graduation as a Berkeley Scholar. After a short absence he returned and opened a shop for trading, being so engaged about the 1st of March, 1767, when he was appointed postmaster at New Haven,—owing his appointment perhaps to his father's friendship with Benjamin Franklin, who was Postmaster-General for the Colonies; it is surmised also that he may have had some connection with the editorship of the *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy*, a new paper begun in New Haven in October, 1767.

His career as postmaster was a brief one, for in the fall of 1769 he left New Haven for England as a candidate for orders, which he received from Bishop Terrick of London, who licensed him as a missionary to New England on February 2, 1770. Soon after this, on the recommenda-

tion of the clergy of New York, he was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as their Missionary at the manor of Philipsburgh, now Yonkers, in Westchester County, New York. His annual salary from the Society was £30, which was augmented by an allowance from Colonel Frederick Philipse, who had recently built a stone church for the parish and had given to its service a fine farm as a glebe.

Mr. Babcock arrived at Newport, on his return to America, on the 8th of May, 1770, and was married soon after to Grace Isaacs, the youngest child of Ralph Isaacs, of Norwalk, Connecticut, sister of Isaac Isaacs (Y. C. 1750).

His pleasant ministry in Yonkers, where his parishioners were largely the family and tenants of Colonel Philipse, was interrupted by the outbreak of the Revolution, when he espoused the cause of the British government. In April, 1775, he was one of the leading signers of a somewhat notable protest against the assembling of the Continental Congress, drawn up in Westchester County.

A letter of his to the Secretary of the Propagation Society, in March, 1776, explains his attitude at that date, and the criticism he had incurred for such things as refusing to open his church on a Fast Day appointed by Congress.

Late in October, 1776, he was seized at his own house and taken before the New York Provincial Congress at Fishkill. On his admission that he considered himself still bound by his oath of allegiance to the King, he was ordered to be kept in custody, and was so detained (at Hartford, in Connecticut) until February, when he was allowed to return home. His health, however, was broken by his confinement, and by the time he reached his house he was in a raging fever, and so continued for about a week, for the most of the time delirious, until his death, on the 18th of the same month, in the 39th year of his age.

His family, consisting of his wife, two sons and one daughter, were left in needy circumstances. His widow died in New York City, in January, 1804, in her 61st year. His portrait is preserved in the family.

His associates among the neighboring clergy bore united testimony to his worth. Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Seabury said of him, "I know not a more excellent man;" and Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Inglis described him as "not only exemplary in his life and assiduous in his pastoral duty, but distinguished by his steady loyalty and warm attachment to our constitution in Church and State."

AUTHORITIES.

Atwater, Hist. of the City of New Haven, 375, 377. *Beardsley*, Life of Seabury, 51–52. *Bolton*, Hist. of Westchester County, ii, 480–82; Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 504–08, 523. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 491–92. Dwight Genealogy, i, 171. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, ii, 321, 326. *Hawkins*, Missions of the Church of England, 307. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d. ed., i, 199. *Scharf*, Hist. of Westchester Co., ii, 58. *Updike*, Narragansett Church, 312. *Welles*, Amer. Family Antiquity, iii (Babcock Family), 215, 218.

Elisha Baker was a son of Captain John Baker, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Lieutenant Timothy and Sarah (Hollister, Atherton) Baker. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Deacon John and Mary (Strong) Clark, of Northampton.

He became a physician in that part of Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, which is now the village of North Canaan.

He served as Representative in the General Assembly at four sessions in 1769–72, and from 1769 held a commission as Justice of the Peace.

He was one of the original members of the church which was organized in North Canaan, in December, 1769, and served as Deacon from August, 1770, until his death.

In 1774 he was in financial difficulties, and was forced to apply to the General Assembly to be protected from arrest.

He died on July 24, 1807, at the age of 80. On his gravestone he is described as "Elisha Baker, Esq.," without any reference to his medical profession. His first wife, Elizabeth, died on September 6, 1769, in her 33d year; and he next married on June 25, 1771, Bathshua, eldest child of Robert and Bathshua (Pynchon) Harris, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who died on May 9, 1816, at the age of 86.

By his first marriage he had three sons and a daughter; by his second marriage a son.

AUTHORITIES.

Baker Genealogy, 13, 57–58. *S.* 115–16. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, *Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, *passim.*

Moses Bliss was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 16, 1735–6, the eldest son of Jedediah Bliss, a tanner, and grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Gaylord) Bliss, of the same town. His mother was Rachel, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Whiting) Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut.

He resided at College for a while after graduation, as a Berkeley Scholar, and pursued the study of theology, being licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers in October, 1757. He soon, however, abandoned divinity, and after reading law for a year with Colonel John Worthington (Y. C. 1740) was admitted to the Springfield bar in November, 1761. In 1769 he was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and he eventually became eminent in his profession, though he retired from practice in 1793, at the age of 57. He was prominently active in town affairs down to the time of the Revolution, but seems in that crisis to have followed to some extent the example of Colonel Worthington and to have shown but small sympathy with the popular cause.

In 1796 and 1797 he represented the town in the State Legislature, and in 1798 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County, in which office he remained until 1810. He was Deacon of the First Church in Springfield for many years before his death.

He died in Springfield, July 4, 1814, aged 78½ years.

Judge Bliss married, July 20, 1763, Abigail, eldest child of William and Abigail Metcalf, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Her mother was a sister of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720). She was born April 2, 1739, and died August 29, 1800, in her 62d year. Their children were four sons and five daughters, of whom one son and one daughter died before their father. Two of the sons were graduated at this College, in 1784 and 1790, respectively; the eldest son, the Hon. George Bliss, was a lawyer of distinguished eminence.

Judge Bliss was greatly respected for his ability, and for his piety as well. He was esteemed a sound lawyer and a skilful special pleader. He inherited from his father a vein of eccentricity. He was among the last of his generation to continue the use of the cocked hat, powdered wig, knee breeches, and shining silver buckles.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Family Genealogy, 56, 87. *G. Bliss*, Address to Members of the Bar, 1827, 40–41. *Bridgman*, Northampton Epitaphs, 130. *Chapin*, Old Inhabitants of Springfield, 67. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 160. *Green*, Hist. of Springfield, 265–266, 269, 275, 278, 281, 286–87, 294, 309, 311. *Hinman*, Geneal. of the Puritans, 256. *Morris*, Hist. of 1st Church, Springfield, 33–4.

Thomas Brooks was of undistinguished parentage, as appears by his rank in the class-list; the place and time of his birth are unknown.

He studied theology, and in June, 1757, was called to the pastoral care of Newbury Parish, a society formed in 1754 chiefly from New Milford and Newtown, Connecti-

cut. He accepted the call, and was ordained by the Fairfield East Consociation of Ministers on the 28th of the following September over a church just gathered, with an annual salary of £50. In 1788 this parish was incorporated as a town, for which, out of compliment to their minister, the name of Brookfield was selected.

Mr. Brooks retained his office, with the respect of his people, until pressing infirmities obliged him to seek a discharge, which was granted by mutual agreement on December 27, 1796. He continued to reside in Brookfield, where he died on September 13, 1799, aged 80 years; he was buried in the ancient cemetery near the present Hawleyville (in Newtown).

He first married Hannah Lewis, of Stratford, who died on April 17, 1769, in her 34th year, having borne him four sons and four daughters; a second wife, Elizabeth, died on June 13, 1805, at the age of 79; three of his daughters and three of his sons also survived him. His estate was small, being valued after his death at only $1318.

The traditions in the parish represent him as a man of small stature, of fair abilities, and of marked eccentricities, especially absent-mindedness, and a somewhat quick and uncontrollable temper.

AUTHORITIES.

Hurd, History of Fairfield County, 172. *Pierce*, Hist. Discourse at Brookfield, 9, 13–15.

Samuel Cary was born in Scotland Society, in the Eastern part of Windham, Connecticut, June 13, 1734, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards President of Yale College) on the 4th of the following August. He was the fifth and youngest son of Deacon John and Hannah (Thurston) Cary, and grandson of Deacon and Lieutenant Joseph Cary, an early immigrant to Windsor from Norwich.

Samuel Cary

He studied theology, and in October, 1759, was given a temporary license to preach by the Association of Ministers of Windham County. He had also pursued medical studies, and as early as 1760 he settled in East Windsor, Connecticut, as a physician. He remained there until 1769, when he removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, a township on the Connecticut River (about ten miles north of Dartmouth College), which had been settled from Connecticut about five years before. There he spent the remainder of his life, engaged until a short time before his death in medical practice.

He died in Lyme, on January 4, 1784, in his 50th year.

He married, December 7, 1762, Deliverance, second daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Wood) Grant, of the parish of Ellington in Windsor, by whom he had ten children, of whom three were born in East Windsor, and the rest in Lyme. The eldest son was a soldier in the Revolution, and the grandfather of the popular writers, Alice and Phœbe Cary. Another son was the father of the Rev. Lorenzo Carey (Yale 1838); and the youngest son was the father of the Hon. Samuel F. Cary, the candidate of the National Greenback Party for Vice-President in 1876. Mrs. Cary died in Lyme, New Hampshire, May 25, 1810, at the age of 67.

AUTHORITIES.

A. S. Kellogg, MS. Letter, Nov. 4, 1889. *Munsell*, American Ancestry, iii, 143. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed, ii, 313. *W. L. Weaver*, MS. Letter, June 8, 1861.

Peleg Chesebrough was of the fourth generation in the line of descent from William Chesebrough, who migrated from Boston, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, with Governor Winthrop's colony in 1630, and planted himself in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1649, as the first white settler. He was the fourth child and third son of Deacon and Captain Nathan Chesebrough, of

Stonington, where he was born on the 16th of January, 1736–7. His mother was Bridget, daughter of James Noyes, of Stonington, and granddaughter of the Rev. James Noyes (Harvard 1659), first pastor of the Church in Stonington and senior member of the original Board of Trustees of Yale College.

His father was an extensive landholder, and as his sons grew up he gave to each of them a large farm. By this provision Peleg was diverted from a professional life, but he became a leading man in his native town and a kind of legal oracle in matters pertaining to the transfer of property and the execution of wills and deeds. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1778; was Selectman in 1777 and 1778, and Town Clerk from 1773 to 1791. In 1768 and 1769 he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and again in 1778 and later.

Carried away by the passion of the times for Western emigration, and attracted by stories of the fertility of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, he sold his farm in Stonington, and early in 1792 removed to another of 240 acres on Wappinger's Creek, midway between Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, in Duchess County, New York.

He very soon, however, relinquished farming and entered on mercantile business in the town of Fishkill in company with a son-in-law. He died in Fishkill, October 30, 1793, in his 57th year.

He married, February 27, 1772, Rebecca, daughter of John Barber, of Groton, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. She died in Albany, N. Y., in June, 1801.

Robert J. Chesebrough (Yale 1817), Henry A. Chesebrough (Yale 1820), and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Chesebrough (Yale 1835) were his great-nephews.

AUTHORITIES.

A. S. Chesebrough, MS. letters, Oct., 1889. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Church, Stonington, 240.

JOHN EELLS, third son of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells (Harvard 1728), and Mercy (Cushing) Eells, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. Nathaniel Eells (Harvard 1699), of Scituate, Massachusetts, was baptized in Stonington, March 13, 1736–7.

He studied theology, and in the summer of 1758 was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers. In the succeeding winter the same Committee recommended him as a candidate for the pulpit of the First Church in Glastonbury, Connecticut (vacant by the death of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge—Yale 1724), and in due time he received a call to settle there, on an annual salary of £80. His ordination took place on June 27, 1759, and he continued in office, in the utmost harmony with his people, until his death there, on the 17th of May, 1791, in the 55th year of his age.

He married, June 30, 1763, Sibyl, youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Mehetabel (Thurston) Huntington, of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut,—a sister of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Huntington (Yale 1762) and of the Rev. Enoch Huntington (Yale 1759). She bore him three sons and two daughters; the elder son was graduated here in 1785. She died on November 20, 1773, at the age of 31, and he was again married, on December 24, 1776, to Sarah, daughter of Solomon Welles (Yale 1739), of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His children by this marriage were three daughters and one son.

Some of his manuscript sermons are preserved in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapin, Glastonbury Centennial, 87–89. Huntington Family Memoir, 123–24. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Church, Stonington, 240.

Nathaniel Hooker, Junior, eldest child of Captain Nathaniel Hooker (Yale 1729) and Eunice (Talcott) Hooker, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 15, 1737.

He studied theology, and when little more than 19 years of age was licensed to preach, February 1, 1757, by the Hartford North Association. In the following May he was invited to preach to the society in the West Division of Hartford (now the town of West Hartford), with a view to settlement, and after five months' probation he was regularly called, and on December 21 of the same year was ordained pastor. His ministry was brief, but pleasant and useful. He was of a very delicate constitution, so that as early as 1761 his health was seriously impaired, and after eight years of feebleness, culminating in a painful and distressing illness, he died in office, in West Hartford, on June 9, 1770, in his 33d year. The inventory of his estate amounted to over £800, including a library of about 90 volumes.

His epitaph describes him as "a facetious gentleman, of an open and benevolent disposition, a universal scholar, exemplary Christian, good minister, a celebrated preacher, and a warm advocate for civil and religious liberty. . . "

The sermon at his funeral by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Perry (Harvard 1752), pastor of the First Church in what is now South Windsor, was published with the title, "The character and Reward of the Faithful and Wise Minister of Jesus Christ." (Hartford, 1770, 4°, pp. 24.) The writer describes Mr. Hooker as "one of the best preachers, and most excellent sermonizers" of that day. "As to his sentiments in religion, they were of a noble, manly, rational complexion, and of a catholic turn." "His natural temper was very chearful, pleasant, and innocently humorous."

Like many of his contemporaries he practiced medicine extensively and successfully in his parish.

His wife was Ruth, eldest daughter of Timothy and Ruth Skinner, of West Hartford, and granddaughter of the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Yale 1710), first minister of the parish. Their children were two daughters, of whom only one survived her father. The widow next married, September 1, 1773, Colonel Fisher Gay (Yale 1759), of Farmington.

He published :—

1. The Invalid Instructed: or God's Design in sending Sickness upon Men, and their Duty under it. Hartford, 1763. 4°, pp. 34.

2. The Religious Improvement of Harvest. A Sermon [from Jer. v, 24], Preached, July 27th, 1766. Hartford, 1766. 8°, pp. 24.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

After his death his friend, Mr. Perry, published the following :—

3. Six Discourses, on Different Subjects, preached by the Rev. Nathanael Hooker, A.M. . . Being, a Posthumous Publication, from the Author's Original Manuscripts, at the Desire, and with the Advice of many judicious Persons, both of the Clergy and Laity. Hartford, 1771. 8°, pp. 99.
[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv., imperfect. U. T. S. Y. C., imperfect.*

AUTHORITIES.

Loomis Female Genealogy, i, 112. *Morris*, Historical Discourses at West Hartford, 13–14. *Peters*, General Hist. of Conn., 167. *Russell*, Early Medicine in Conn., 89. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary, 17.

Peter Murdock, the eldest child of Major and Deacon John Murdock, of what is now the town of Westbrook (then the West Parish in Saybrook), Connecticut, by his second wife, Frances Conkling, was born on January 21, 1732–33. John Murdock's parents, Peter and Mary (Fithian) Murdock, removed from Easthampton on Long Island to Westbrook about 1722. Two brothers were graduated here,—in 1766 and 1774 respectively.

He died in Westbrook, November 6, 1755, aged nearly 23 years.

GIDEON NOBLE, second son and fourth child of Ensign Matthew Noble, of Westfield, and grandson of Matthew and Hannah (Dewey) Noble, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, was born in Westfield, March 6, 1727–8. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brooks) Stebbins, of Springfield.

He is said to have studied theology with Rev. Daniel Welch (Yale 1749), who was but two years his senior, and had been settled in the North parish in Mansfield, Connecticut, since 1752. He was licensed to preach by the Hampden (Massachusetts) Association of Ministers in July, 1757.

After the resignation of the Rev. Stephen Steel (Yale 1718), the minister of Tolland, Connecticut, Mr. Noble was invited, early in 1759, to preach as a candidate for settlement there. Later in the same year he appears in the adjoining township of Willington, where he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church on the 28th of November.

After retaining that office for thirty-one years he was dismissed from the pastorate by mutual consent in November, 1790. Intemperate habits are said to have led to this result. The local historian says of him, "He was a man of lively disposition, sound learning, and a good preacher, often moving the congregation to tears by his solemn admonitions." He remained in Willington, and died there, November 13, 1792, in his 65th year.

He married, December 4, 1760, Christian, daughter of Abraham Cadwell, of Hartford. She survived him, and next married, about 1801, Zebediah Marcy, of Willington, who died about 1806. She died in Willington in November, 1809, in her 66th year. Their children were six daughters and five sons, of whom all but one daughter lived to maturity.

AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 375, 384–85. *Waldo*, Hist. of Tolland, 36.

Ashbel Pitkin, the youngest of five sons of the Hon. William Pitkin, who was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1766, was born in East Hartford, in 1735. An older brother was graduated in 1747.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on February 7, 1758. For two or three years after that date he was occasionally employed in vacant pulpits, but he withdrew eventually from the profession and settled on his farm in East Hartford, where he was much employed in civil affairs, and acted as a legal adviser for his neighbors. He served as selectman for the township of East Hartford, which was set off from Hartford in 1783, and held a commission as a magistrate. In October, 1785, and on seven other occasions between that date and 1790, he sat as a Representative in the General Assembly of the State. He was a deacon of the village church for many years before his death.

He died in East Hartford on October 8, 1802, at the age of 67, leaving an estate inventoried at $4663.

He married Sarah Forbes, and had a family of four daughters and one son, all of whom survived him (except one daughter who died in infancy), as well as his widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Mitchell, Woodbridge Record, 28. Pitkin Genealogy, 13, 28.

Cyrus Punderson, the second son of the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726), of Poquonnock, in Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, was born on April 17, 1737. He was not admitted to a degree until 1757. During these years his father was the Missionary of the Church of England stationed in New Haven.

He began the study of theology, but finally adopted the profession of medicine, which he studied under the direction of Dr. George Muirson, of Setauket, in Brookhaven,

Long Island, whose second daughter, Catharine, he married. She was a sister of the second wife of Benjamin Woolsey (Yale 1744), and of Sylvester and Heathcote Muirson (Yale 1771 and 1776). She died in Brookhaven, April 15, 1785, in her 33d year. Their children were three sons and three daughters.

During the Revolution he sided with the British government, and in July, 1780, was taken prisoner at his house in Setauket.

He died on January 20, 1789, in his 52d year, and was buried beside his wife under the Caroline Church, at Setauket.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, N. Y., 306–7. N. Y. Genealogical Record, v, 24. *Onderdonk*, Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk Co., 93.

Ebenezer Punderson, elder son of the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (Yale 1726), and brother of the foregoing, was born in North Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, September 28, 1735, and received a degree with his brother.

For nearly six years after 1755 he served as lay-reader to the congregation which his father had gathered in Groton, having as was believed the intention of taking orders in the Church.

He remained, however, in that vicinity, engaged successively as a school-teacher, farmer, and small trader, during the most of his life. At the approach of the Revolution he was living at Poquetannock Cove, within the limits of the adjoining town of Norwich, and made himself obnoxious to public sentiment in that place by lack of sympathy with his countrymen. After having been harshly dealt with by the "Sons of Liberty," he escaped to a British man-of-war in the Sound, in 1775, and made a voyage to England, but soon returned to Connecticut. Being again molested, he fled within the British lines, and his property

in Norwich was confiscated in August, 1777. He spent most of the next five or six years on Long Island, but settled eventually in his old neighborhood.

He died in Preston, Connecticut, on April 6, 1809, after two weeks' illness from an epidemic typhus fever, in his 74th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to $9752.

He married in 1757 Prudence, eldest child of Ebenezer and Prudence (Wheeler) Geer, of North Groton, and sister of Robert Geer (Yale 1763); she was born on December 2, 1735, and died in Preston, on February 21, 1822, aged 86 years. Their children were five daughters and three sons,—of whom three daughters and two sons survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of Episc. Church in Conn., i, 206. *Bolton*, Hist. of Church in Westchester County, N. Y., 306. *Caulkins*, Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 370–71. *Curwen*, Journal and Letters, 42. Geer Genealogy, 47–8. *Onderdonk*, Revol. Incidents of Suffolk Co., 74. *Perkins*, Old Houses of Norwich, 377–8, 558. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 202–3.

David Sanford was the third son of Elihu Sanford, of New Milford, Connecticut, where he was born, December 11, 1737. His name has been said to be owing to his father's respect for David Brainerd's character; but as Brainerd did not enter College until 1739, this is hardly probable. His mother was Rachel, eldest child of Elnathan and Patience (Jenner) Strong, of Southbury, Connecticut, and sister of the Rev. Nathan Strong (Yale 1742).

Elihu Sanford died during his son's College course; and influenced chiefly by a regard for his wishes the son began to study divinity under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, but finding himself essentially wanting in the proper spiritual qualifications, he left his studies and settled as a farmer in Great Barrington, then a part of Sheffield, Massachusetts.

There he married, August 4, 1757, Bathsheba, daughter of Moses and Catharine Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, and sister of the wife of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), the pastor of that parish.

In the course of a few years he began a new religious life, and then resumed and completed his theological studies and was licensed to preach. On December 28, 1772, he received a call to the Second Church (West Precinct) in Medway, Massachusetts, which he accepted, and his ordination followed on April 14, 1773. A few members of the church were dissatisfied from the first with his theological views, which were those of the "New Divinity," and this led very early to the secession of a considerable number, and the consequent weakening of the church. The breach was not healed until about the time of the close of his active ministry.

He was an earnest advocate of the principles of the American Revolution, and served for a short time, in the spring of 1776, as chaplain of Colonel Lemuel Robinson's regiment in the Continental army.

He was a man of imposing presence and of rare oratorical gifts. His preaching was entirely without notes, and excelled in the clear and forcible presentation of plain truths. He had some peculiar views in theology, and though of the same general belief was not always in accord with his more distinguished ministerial neighbor and intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Emmons.

In 1807 he was smitten with paralysis, and he lived thenceforth in a state of complete prostration until his death, in Medway, on April 7, 1810, in his 73d year. The sermon preached at his funeral by Dr. Emmons was published.

The sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Sanford, by Dr. Emmons, in November, 1800, was also published.

His children were seven sons and three daughters. One son was a lawyer, and another a physician; and two of the daughters married clergymen.

Before his death was published :—

Two Dissertations. First, the Nature and Constitution of the Law, which was given to Adam in Paradise; designed to shew what was the effect of his disobedience. Second. The Scene of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane; designed to shew the nature of the Cup, which He prayed might pass from Him. Boston, 1810. 8°, pp. 85.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. M. H. S. Y. C.*

A prefatory note, by the Rev. David Avery (Yale 1769), dated January, 1810, explains that these were prepared for the press, by the help of another hand, after the failure of the author's powers.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Centurial History of the Mendon Association, 105–09. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 744. *S. Hopkins*, Works, ed. Park, i, 60–62. *Jameson*, Hist. of Medway, 124–27, 426–27, 521–22. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 208. *Sprague*, Annals of the American Pulpit, ii, 48–53.

Thomas Seymour, third son and fourth child of Captain Thomas Seymour (Y. C. 1724) and Hephzibah (Merrill) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 17, 1734–5.

He studied law and early gained a prominent position at the Hartford County Bar. He received a commission as justice of the peace in 1761, and in 1767 he succeeded his father (on his death) as King's Attorney for the County, and held this office until the Revolution. In 1773, he was made a Captain in the militia, and in October, 1774, he was advanced to be Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He was elected to the General Assembly of October, 1774, and represented Hartford in that body in seventeen subsequent sessions (being Speaker five times, in 1790–92) down to 1793, when he was elected to the Upper House of Assistants, of which he continued to be a member for the next ten years.

In April, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Committee on the Pay Table (for adjusting and settling the pay of the Colony soldiers). In June, 1776, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the first Connecticut cavalry regiment (Col. G. S. Silliman's), and

in July was ordered to New York to re-enforce Washington. On arriving there, however, they found that their horses could not be provided for, and therefore they felt constrained to return; five letters written by Colonel Seymour with reference to this transaction (which was sharply criticised) are printed in Force's Archives.

On the incorporation of Hartford as a city he was chosen the first Mayor, in June, 1784, and served until his resignation, at the age of 77, in May, 1812. From 1798 to 1803 he was Chief Judge of the Hartford County Court.

He was a Deacon of the Second or South Church in Hartford, from 1794 until his resignation in 1809, and was one of its most active and influential members throughout his life.

He died in Hartford, July 30, 1829, aged 94 years, having been for three years the oldest living graduate of the College. During the last part of his life he had lived in seclusion in the family of his son Major Henry Seymour, who was the father of Governor Thomas H. Seymour.

His wife was Mary, daughter of John and Deborah (Youngs) Ledyard, of Hartford, who was baptized in Groton, Conn., June 15, 1735, and died in Hartford, August 27, 1807, in her 73d year. She was a sister of Colonel William Ledyard, who was killed at the taking of Groton Heights in 1781, and an aunt of John Ledyard, the traveler. Their children were six sons and one daughter. The two older sons were graduated here in 1777 and 1779, respectively, and another in 1792.

At the bar he is said to have been "a smooth, persuasive, and engaging advocate;" and in the various social and domestic relations he was as happy as his conduct was kind and exemplary.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, Aug. 4, 1829. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, vi, 880, 1254, 1276; 5th Series, i, 39, 124, 142, 205, 371, 414, 417–18, 513–14, 1074. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution. *Johnston*, Yale in Revolution. 208–09. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxiii, 46. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xi, 116–18. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1886, i, 83. *Parker*, Hist. of 2d Church, Hartford, 133–35, 207–08. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 110, 114, 116, 121. *J. Wood*, Hist. of Administration of J. Adams, ch. 14.

Ephraim Starkweather was born in Stonington, Connecticut, on September 1, 1733, and died in the village of Pawtucket, now in Rhode Island, but then part of the town of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on June 10, 1809, in his 76th year.

He was the son of John Starkweather, Junior, who is said to have removed to Stonington from Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1705; and his mother's family name was Merrick. His College course was made possible by the generous assistance of an elder sister, Eunice, who was the wife of Abraham Kirby, of Woodbury, Connecticut.

After graduation he studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice, but soon forsook a professional life for mercantile pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. In 1762 he settled in Providence, Rhode Island, where he resided for eight years, engaged in foreign trade, and especially in the export of furs, potash, and pearl ash to England and Holland. In 1770 he purchased a potash establishment in Pawtucket, on the east bank of the Blackstone River, and for greater convenience in collecting furs and in distributing the European products sent him by his factors he also established a warehouse there, and in the same year removed his residence thither. The brick house in which he lived until his death continued to stand at the junction of Walcott and Main streets until 1868. About the year 1779 he took his elder son (born 1759) into business with him, under the firm-name of "Ephraim Starkweather & Son." The business papers and correspondence of the firm are still extant, showing large transactions with foreign ports, notably London and Amsterdam, attended with large profits, until the political disturbances which prevailed in Europe towards the close of the century brought ruin to correspondents abroad. The accounts with one London firm show a balance of £5000 due Ephraim Starkweather & Son, which was never paid. In spite of such disasters,

Mr. Starkweather was enabled to retire from business with what was regarded as a competency, if not a considerable fortune.

But his time was not wholly given to business pursuits. He was an ardent patriot and took a lively interest in public affairs. In 1773 the people of Rehoboth appointed him chairman of a committee of correspondence to keep up communication with other towns of the Province; the letter of instructions which he prepared to be sent to the Representative in the General Court is in print, and illustrates strikingly the struggle of feeling in that emergency.

He served as a representative in 1775 and 1778–80, and as State senator from Bristol County in 1780 to 1783. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1779–80. For many years he had a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was a person of much natural dignity, and reserved in manner. Honored with many public trusts, he was universally respected, not only for his abilities, but also for his uprightness of character. He was a devout member of the Congregational church.

He first married Sarah, widow of Comfort Carpenter of Attleborough, Massachusetts, who bore him two sons and died on June 20, 1795, at the age of 61. The younger son died at the age of 20, and the elder perpetuated the name with distinction.

He married secondly Rebecca Gay, who died on September 18, 1836, aged 87 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss, Hist. of Rehoboth, 143–45, 170–71. *Newman*, Rehoboth in the Past, 39, 83. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict., iv, 172. *J. C. Starkweather*, MS. letter, Dec. 21, 1891.

Simeon Stoddard was the eldest child of Captain and Deacon Gideon Stoddard, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard (Harvard 1697), the second minister of that town. His mother was Olive,

daughter of Ensign John and Joanna Curtiss, of Woodbury, and he was born there on March 1, 1734–5.

Having studied theology he was licensed to preach by the Litchfield County Association of Ministers on November 30, 1756, but was not settled until his ordination over the Congregational Church in Chester, then a parish in Saybrook, Connecticut, on October 31, 1759. His ministry opened with the brightest promise of usefulness, but he died suddenly in office, six years later, on October 27, 1765, in his 31st year. No records of his brief ministry are extant. His tombstone describes him as "a man of singular modesty and exemplary Piety: Sound in ye Faith and a Faithful Minister;" and Dr. Field, who prepared his Statistical Account of the County of Middlesex about fifty years later, characterizes him as "an amiable man." The inventory of his estate amounted to £240.

Soon after his settlement he married Sarah, second daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Wolcott) Waterhouse, of Chester, and sister of the wife of his predecessor in office, Jared Harrison (Y. C. 1736), by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who survived him. His widow became, on November 11, 1770, the third wife of the Rev. William Seward (Y. C. 1734), of the North parish in Killingworth, Connecticut, who died on February 5, 1782. She died in Hudson, N. Y., on November 24, 1803, in her 68th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 715; iii, 144. *Field*, Statist. Account of Middlesex Co., 98, 139.

John Stoughton, the fourth son and child of Nathaniel Stoughton, of East Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Bissell) Stoughton, of East Windsor, was born there on November 22, 1735. By his mother, Martha, third daughter of Lieutenant John and

Esther (White) Ellsworth, of the parish of Ellington, in Windsor, he was a second cousin of Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth.

He studied law, and in February, 1757, was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Colony Militia. He served subsequently in the French war, as Lieutenant in the independent company of which Horatio Gates was Captain.

On January 22, 1765, he married Ruth, younger daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wyllys, Lord) Belding, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and then settled on lands granted him by the Crown for his military services, and afterwards known as the Stoughton Patent, in what is now the township of Ticonderoga, New York, near the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain.

He was drowned in Lake George, on November 25, 1766, at the age of 31, while crossing the lake from Fort George. His body was recovered five days later, and was buried at Crown Point. A child, born after his death, married the second Governor Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1778).

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxvii, 35. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 730. *Watson*, Hist. of Essex County, N. Y., 311.

Nehemiah Strong was the eldest of three children of Nehemiah Strong, and grandson of Samuel and Esther (Clapp) Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was born on February 24, 1728–29. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Warner) French, of Northampton, and previously wife of Nathaniel Edwards. The family removed about 1740 from Northampton to Amherst, Mass.; a younger brother was graduated here in 1756.

He did not begin his preparation for College until after he had reached his majority; and after graduation he enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and pursued the study of theology. In November, 1757,

he entered on a tutorship in the College and about the same time was licensed to preach. While occupied as tutor he preached in various places (as in Wallingford) as a candidate for settlement, and declined at least one call,—to Tolland, Connecticut, in 1759. He finally resigned the tutorship at the close of 1760 to accept a call, given him on October 1, to the Society in Turkey Hills, now the town of East Granby, then a parish in Simsbury, Connecticut. Here he was ordained on January 21, 1761. He had already gone through with the ceremony of marriage with Lydia Smith, who had previously (in December, 1750), being then of Norwalk, Connecticut, married Andrew Burr, Jr., of New Haven, son of Col. Andrew Burr, of Fairfield, and a younger brother of David Burr (Y. C. 1743). Burr had gone to the West Indies in January, 1755, and on his failure to return she had obtained a divorce from him, for desertion, at the Superior Court in New Haven in February, 1759; but he subsequently reappeared, and upon his petition and representation of the facts the General Assembly, at its May Session in 1761, annulled the divorce, and his wife thereupon went back to him. These difficulties proved an embarrassment to Mr. Strong in his relations with his parish, and other difficulties arising in connection with his being in debt and entangled in lawsuits led to a conviction that his usefulness there was at an end, and consequently to his dismission from the pastorate by a council on June 23, 1767. He then returned to the vicinity of his native place.

In September, 1770, the Yale Corporation established a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and elected Mr. Strong to the chair. He entered on his office in December, but the professorship was not endowed, and the stipend paid to him was very meager. As early as 1776 there began to be difficulties about his salary, and in 1777 he was notified by the Corporation that even the slender sum hitherto paid must be reduced.

He married, on June 15, 1778, at Newtown, Connecticut, Mrs. Mary Thomas, the widow of Dr. Lemuel Thomas of that place, a physician of considerable ability.

In September, 1781, he handed in to the Corporation an expostulatory address, emphasizing his distressed circumstances. No action was taken upon it, and this failure to remedy his condition drew from him what he considered as an enforced resignation, dated on December 14, 1781, and accepted four days later. From some expressions in these papers it would appear that he was less ardent in sympathy with the American cause than his associates and the governors of the College.

He had already, for the few previous years, during the interruptions caused by the Revolution, been allowed to reside in Newtown, where he had been invited to supply the vacant pulpit of the Congregational Church, and had had pupils preparing for College,—only coming to New Haven for his lectures. He now settled there in the business of teaching, and also devoting himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, although he seems never to have practiced the profession to any great extent. In May, 1784, he represented Newtown in the General Assembly. A few years later he went to New Milford, in Litchfield County, where he kept a private academy for boys. In March, 1803, he removed to that part of Stratford which is now Bridgeport, where also he was employed in teaching. He did not wholly give up the clerical profession, being engaged for instance in the summer and fall of 1802 to supply the vacant pulpit in New Milford, and preaching occasionally up to the last year of his life.

He died in Bridgeport on August 13, 1807, in his 79th year. His wife died on the 23d of January preceding, in her 76th year. They had no children, and their last years were spent in the family of a married daughter of Mrs. Strong. The estates of husband and wife were inventoried at $680.

President Dwight, who knew him well, says of him:

"He was a man of vigorous understanding, and possessed very respectable attainments in learning and science."

The Connecticut Journal after his decease says: "He was firmly established in the belief of the Christian doctrines, as received by the Calvinists of the old school. Pleased with literary society, yet fond of retirement, he exercised the charity that envieth not."

The discourse preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Elijah Waterman (Y. C. 1791), of Bridgeport, was printed, and contains a hearty tribute to his firm religious character.

His portrait, painted by Ralph Earle in 1789–90, and presented to the College by the artist in the latter year, shows a face of considerable keenness and kindliness, but not remarkable for strength.

He published the following:—

Astronomy Improved: or, A new Theory of the harmonious Regularity observable in the Mechanism or Movements of the Planetary System. In three Lectures, read in the Chapel of Yale-College, in New Haven. Begun February 17, 1781. . . . N.-H., 1784. 8°, pp. 53 + 2 pl. [*Harv. Y. C.*

The Dedication to President Stiles is dated Nov. 1, 1781. The lectures present an interesting and clear exposition of the mass and mathematical relations of the planets; Professor Olmsted, a successor of Professor Strong in his chair of instruction, acknowledges his obligations to this tract in his article on the Numerical Relations between the Bodies of the Solar System, in the Introduction to Astronomy, edition of 1854, pp. 245 ff.

Professor Strong was also, in whole or in part, the compiler of a series of almanacs issued at Hartford (or occasionally at Springfield) from 1775 to 1809.

In the Preface of Watson's Register and Connecticut Almanack for 1775, the publisher says: "I have been at the expense of procuring calculations for the present year, done by an astronomer skillful as any in New-England.

Both to gratify the curiosity of the public, and increase the sale of this performance, I should gladly communicate the gentleman's name, was I not forbid by an engagement of secrecy, without which his assistance could not be obtained." In the almanacs for the next two years, the calculations are said to be "from the same ingenious hand."

The Connecticut Almanac for 1778 announces that the almanac is composed by the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, who likewise is the author of the former Registers. The title-pages of the succeeding issues of this periodical, down to and including that for 1808, state that the work is by Professor Strong. That for 1809 is described as "mostly calculated by Nehemiah Strong, and the remainder finished by E. Middlebrook." The name of the almanack underwent several variations, such as, "An Astronomical Ephemeris, Calendar, or Almanack," and "Astronomical Diary or Almanack." He seems also to have been the editor of another almanac, issued at New Haven from 1776 until 1804 or later under the name of Hosea Stafford; and there was moreover a "Connecticut Pocket Almanac," edited by him for a few years about 1800, containing some of the same material in a smaller-sized pamphlet.

In the *Connecticut Journal* for Oct. 27, 1784, he printed a brief exposure of some plagiarism of his Almanacks, and in the same paper for Febr. 27, 1788, a disavowal of some unauthorized additions made to one edition.

His two addresses to the Corporation in September and December, 1781, were printed in the *Connecticut Courant* for April 1 and 8, 1783, in connection with a series of articles entitled "Parnassus," in criticism of the College; and a few weeks later, on June 10, he published in the same paper a supplementary statement, entitled "Plain Simple Facts." He also printed in the *Courant* of April 15 a card denying the authorship of the "Parnassus"

articles, although acknowledging that he had supplied a part of the material for them.

In 1798 he published, as a part of a pamphlet entitled "A Statement of the singular manner of proceeding of the Rev. Association, of the South part of Litchfield County, in an Ecclesiastical Prosecution, by them instituted against the Rev. Stanley Griswold, Pastor of the First Church of Christ in New-Milford" (Hartford, 8°, pp. 32), the following (pp. 18–30): dated New-Milford, August 31st, 1797:—

An Address to the Association of the Southern part of Litchfield County.

The opposition to Mr. Griswold was largely on political grounds, and in thus espousing his cause, Mr. Strong identified himself with the unpopular side among his former associates.

A clause in Professor Strong's will provides that the manuscripts which he left on subjects of divinity and natural philosophy are not to be printed, "as they are incorrect and in no wise fit to come to public use."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xi, 544–45. *Connecticut Journal*. Aug. 27, 1807. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 164. *B. W. Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1316. *T. Dwight*, Statistical Account of New Haven, 72. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 583. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 268, 296-97, 621-22; Hist. of Stratford, i, 579. *Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108. *Waldo*, Hist. of Tolland, 36.

Stephen West was born in Tolland, Connecticut, on November 2, 1735, being the eldest son and second child of Zebulon West, and the grandson of Deacon Francis and Mercy West, of that town. His father was a man of marked integrity and wide influence in his neighborhood, and filled public station as Judge of the County Court, Speaker of the House, and one of the Governor's Council. His mother was Mary Delano, whose father, Jonathan

Delano, emigrated from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Tolland. Two half-brothers were graduated here in 1768 and 1774 respectively.

The year after he left College he was employed in teaching in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he studied theology at the same time under the clergyman of the town, the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge (Y. C. 1732). He was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Ministers, probably late in 1757, and served for some months thereafter as Chaplain at Fort Massachusetts, in what is now the town of Adams, in Berkshire County.

In November, 1758, he went to Stockbridge, in the same County, to succeed the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (Y. C. 1720) in his twofold relation, as minister to the congregation of eighteen English families, and missionary to forty-two families of Housatonic Indians residing in that vicinity. He proved acceptable to both parts of his flock, and to the Commissioners of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of New England who supported the mission; so that he was regularly called to the pastorate in January, 1759, and was ordained on June 13 over the church, then numbering twenty-one English members. Soon after his settlement he married Miss Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of the Honorable Colonel Ephraim Williams, from Newton, Mass., who had removed to Stockbridge in 1737, and a half-sister of the founder of Williams College.

One of Mr. West's nearest ministerial neighbors was the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), of the adjoining town of Great Barrington. They differed widely at first in theological opinion,—Mr. West being inclined to Arminian views; but before Mr. Hopkins left Great Barrington, in 1769, Mr. West had substantially adopted the extreme form of Calvinism later known as Hopkinsianism, and had then, as he afterwards believed, for the first time been really converted. Not long after this he preached to his people a series of sermons, the substance of which was

published in 1772 in an "Essay on Moral Agency," which made a great stir in theological circles.

By his father's death, in December, 1770, he inherited a little property, and about that time he voluntarily relinquished half the annual salary (of £80 sterling) which was paid him by the Commissioners at Boston. He also gave up the Indian School, which he had previously maintained, and finally in 1775 the whole care of the Indian mission was transferred to Mr. Sergeant, a son of one of Mr. West's predecessors, and a nephew of Mrs. West; while the English inhabitants assumed the burden of their pastor's salary, which had originally consisted mainly of the grant from the Missionary Society.

In 1777 a peculiar case of discipline was brought before the Stockbridge Church, which for several years disturbed its peace, and brought on Mr. West many charges of bigotry. A member of the church married in February of that year, after formal remonstrance, a man who was not only not a church-member, but was regarded as openly profane and immoral; and in April she was excommunicated on this account. Mr. West published in 1779 his view of the principles involved; and replied to those who opposed him in 1780.

He had no children; but as he became prominent as a theologian, his family was usually kept full with a succession of students of divinity,—many among whom became useful ministers of the gospel. Dartmouth College conferred on him the well-deserved degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1792. He was one of the original trustees of Williams College in 1793, and served as Vice-President until his retirement on account of infirmities in 1812.

He ceased to receive theological students in 1807, and in September, 1810, when he was nearly 75 years of age, a colleague pastor, who had been one of his pupils, was settled. After a few years serious difficulties arose in connection with a matter of church discipline, which finally made the removal of the colleague pastor necessary; and

with a view to allay party feeling Dr. West himself agreed to retire at the same time. His dismission therefore took place on August 27, 1818, nearly sixty years from his first coming to the town. Early in 1819 his health declined, and he died in Stockbridge on May 13, in his 84th year. His first wife died on September 15, 1804, in her 74th year. The sermon delivered on the occasion of her interment, by the Rev. Alvan Hyde, was afterwards printed (octavo, pp. 32). In 1806 he was married to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Taylor) Dewey, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who died in Sheffield on March 14, 1827, at the age of 73.

Dr. West, though small of stature, was very dignified in appearance and commanded the respect of his people by the gentleness and humility of his daily life. He was remarkable for extremely methodical habits. In the Revolutionary struggle his great influence was unrestrainedly put forth on the patriotic side.

In his ordinary preaching he was apt to be dry and metaphysical; but the acute reasoning powers which were manifested in his theological treatises gave a keen intellectual pleasure to the trained hearer. He was also a master in expository preaching, in which he reached his greatest success in the pulpit. During his ministry 504 persons were admitted to the church.

In the year of his death the Rev. Alvan Hyde (Dartmouth 1788), long a ministerial neighbor, published a pamphlet of 18 pages, entitled Sketches of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Stephen West, which gives a summary view of his career and his character.

An engraving from his portrait is given in Field's History of Berkshire County.

The following is a list of his publications:—

1. An Essay on Moral Agency: containing, Remarks on a late anonymous publication, entitled, An Examination of the late Reverend President Edwards's Enquiry on Freedom of Will [by the Rev. James Dana, D.D.]. New Haven [1772.] 8°, pp. 255.
[*Andover Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This was answered by Dr. Dana in 1773, in a continuation of his Examination of Edwards; and when a second edition of Dr. West's Essay was called for, he added "An Appendix, containing Observations on Dr. Dana's Examination of Edwards's Inquiry. ., continued." Salem, 1794. 8°, pp. 252+62.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Harv. Y. C.*

2. The Impotency of Sinners, with respect to Repentance and Faith, No Excuse: illustrated in a Sermon [from John vi, 44]. Hartford [1772]. 8°, pp. 39. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. The Duty and Obligation of Christians to Marry only in the Lord. Illustrated and urged. Hartford, 1779. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

This was prepared in response to the advice of a Council held in connection with the case of discipline in the Stockbridge church, to the effect that a summary of the arguments urged by the church should be offered to the public.

A reply was published at Fishkill (15 pp. 8°), entitled "Animadversions on a late Publication," signed "Secundus," and dated "Connecticut, March 30, 1779."

4. A Vindication of the Principles and Conduct of the Church in Stockbridge, in excluding from their Communion, one of their Members, for marrying a person immoral and profane. In Reply to the Connecticut Gentleman's Plea, etc. [by the Rev. Joseph Huntington, D.D.]. With an Appendix, by John Bacon, A.M. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 99.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Dr. West's part of this tract occupies 71 pages.

5. The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, Proposed to careful Examination. New-Haven, 1785. 8°, pp. xii, 165.

[*A. C. A. Andover Sem. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. To which is added, An Appendix, containing a View of Consequences, resulting from a Denial of the Divinity of Christ. 2d ed. Stockbridge, 1809. 8°, pp. 228.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Sem. B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. A Sermon [from Rom. xiii, 3, 4]; Preached in Lenox; December 6th, 1787: at the Execution of John Bly and Charles Rose, for Crimes of Burglary. Pittsfield, 1787. 8°, pp. 12.

[*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

7. An Inquiry into the Ground and Import of Infant Baptism, interspersed with Arguments in support of the Doctrine. Stockbridge, 1794. 8°, pp. 120.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This work was designed as a corrective to an "Inquiry into the Nature and Design of Christian Baptism," which had been published by the Rev. Cyprian Strong (Y. C. 1763), in 1793; and was answered by "A Second Inquiry" from Mr. Strong in 1796.

8. Grace a necessary qualification for the Gospel Ministry. A Sermon [from Gal. i, 15, 16], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Gordon Dorrance, . . in Windsor, July 1st, 1795. Stockbridge, 1795. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

9. A Dissertation on Infant-Baptism: in reply to the Rev. Cyprian Strong's Second Inquiry on that subject. Hartford, 1798. 8°, pp. 106.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

As Dr. West states (p. 7), the only point of controversy is "Whether infant-baptism be a seal of any covenant-promise of God respecting the child to be baptized? Or, whether it be only a seal of the parent's dedication of it to God." Dr. West upheld the former view, and opposed the half-way covenant.

10. A Sermon [from Jer. xxiii, 33], delivered on the Public Fast, April 9th, 1801. Stockbridge, 1801. 8°, pp. 27. [*C. H. S.*

11. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Amasa Jerome, . . in New-Hartford, August 18th, 1802. . Hartford, 1802. 8°, pp. 27.

[*A. C. A. Brown. C. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc. U. T. S. Y. C.*

12. The Duty of Praying for Ministers, urged in a Discourse [from 2 Thess. iii, 1], Delivered December 12th, 1802. Stockbridge, 1803. 8°, pp. 21.

[*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*

13. A Sermon [from Gal. i, 10] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Elijah Wheeler, . . in Great-Barrington, on the 24th September, 1806. Stockbridge, 1806. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. C. A. Brown. C. H. S. Y. C.*

14. A Sermon [from Isa. lvii, 1], occasioned by the Death of the Hon. William Williams, Esq. of Dalton, who departed this life, March 1st, 1808 . . Preached 15th of May following. Pittsfield, 1808. 8°, pp. 19.

Published in the same pamphlet with a Sermon preached at the funeral, by the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Colonel Williams (Y. C. 1754) was the son of a first cousin of Dr. West's first wife.

15. Sermons, on the Mosaic Account of the Creation ; the Serpent's Temptation to our first parents, and on their exclusion from the garden of Eden. Stockbridge, 1809. 8°, pp. 60.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S.*

16. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 5], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim G. Swift, . . on the 26th of Sept. 1810. Stockbridge, 1811. 8°, pp. 20.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. Brown. C. H. S.*

17. Evidence of the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, collected from the Holy Scriptures. Stockbridge, 1816. 8°, pp. 46.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

Published in the author's 81st year.

He also contributed to a volume published at Hartford in 1797, with the title: "Sermons on Important Subjects ; collected from a number of Ministers, in some of the Northern States of America." His contributions were :

The Testimony of God to the Truth of Christianity. A Sermon, from 1 John, v, 9 (pp. 37–60).

The Necessity of Atonement for Sin, in order to the Pardon of the Sinner ; Illustrated in a Discourse from Rom. iv, 25 (pp. 239–66).

He also published, at Hartford in 1805, with an Introduction (pp. iii–xxii), "Sketches of the Life of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., . . written by himself."

He is said to have contributed largely to the Theological Magazine, published in New York from 1795 to 1799, and to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, Hartford, 1800 to 1814.

The charge which he delivered to the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, at his ordination at Williamstown on June 17, 1795, was published at Stockbridge in 1796 (pp. 28–29), in connection with the sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Y. C. 1763).

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dictionary, 841–42. Congregational Quarterly, i, 41. *Durfee*, Williams Biographical Annals, 36–37. *Egleston*, Discourse on the Erection of Tablets in the Church at Stockbridge, 6, 24–29. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 256–65, 270, 426 ; Hist. Sketch of the Church in Stockbridge, 12–15. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 589. *Jones*, Stockbridge, 162–67, 178, 185, 193, 203, 209. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, vi, 280–81. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, vi, 167. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 548–56. *Pres. E. Stiles*, MS. Diary, Febr. 13, 1772. *Waldo*, Early Hist. of Tolland, 118–20. Williams Family, 232, 262.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, the youngest of eight children of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams (Harvard 1713) and Abigail (Davenport) Williams, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on October 28, 1735. Two of his brothers had been graduates here, in 1741 and 1745 respectively.

He entered on a tutorship in the College in December, 1756, in the meantime studying divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Hampden Association of Ministers, in October, 1758. On November 26, 1759, he was voted a call to the Congregational Church in Tolland, Connecticut, on an annual salary of £80. The call was accepted, and having resigned his tutorship in February, 1760, he was ordained in Tolland on April 30. He continued the sole pastor of the Church for nearly fifty-three years, or until January, 1813, when he had entered the 78th year of his age, and a colleague was settled.

Once only during this long service was there even a threat of its interruption: when, in May, 1783, the Second (or South) Society in Hartford invited him to succeed to their vacant pulpit,—an offer which was promptly declined.

Dr. Williams continued to reside in Tolland until his decease, on April 15, 1829, in his 94th year. His nominal pastorate of sixty-nine years was almost unique in Connecticut,—having been exceeded in length in the Congregational ministry by only one other,—that of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Nott (Y. C. 1780), of Franklin. During the last few years of his life he labored under severe bodily infirmities, and had ceased preaching altogether for some time before his death.

He married, on October 20, 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Eliakim and Ruth (Dickerman) Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who died on March 9, 1833, in her 96th year. She was a model helpmeet to her husband. Their children were four sons and three daughters. The eldest son was graduated here in 1782, but died in

early manhood; one son and one daughter survived their parents.

The historian of Tolland describes Dr. Williams as "easy and graceful in his manners, social in his habits, and interesting and instructive in his conversation. He was punctilious in etiquette, careful in his personal appearance, precise and select in his language and in every way a model gentleman of the old school. As a preacher he adhered to the tenets of the old divines, was strictly orthodox as the term was then understood, but was quite liberal for the age in which he lived. He was a good scholar, well educated, with a fair intellect, and good common-sense."

He was remembered by later generations as one of the last to wear the enormous white wig once characteristic of ministers; and one of his younger hearers testified long afterwards that, although his manner in the pulpit was far from striking and attractive, his sermons were more than ordinarily rich in evangelical instruction.

He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College from September, 1788, until his resignation in September, 1808. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1794.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from Ex. xxxii, 32], preached in the Audience of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at Hartford, on the Day of their Anniversary Election, May 11th, 1780. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 38.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The subject is Patriotism, and the sentiments are in sympathy with the progress of American liberty.

2. An Enquiry concerning the design and Importance of Christian Baptism and Discipline; in way of Dialogue between a Minister and his Neighbor. Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 86.

[*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A second edition (including an Appendix of Formulas for use in Church discipline) was printed at Boston, in 1792. (8°, pp. 70.)

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Written to advocate the extension of ecclesiastical discipline to those whose only connection with the church is by baptism. It contains abundant citations from the opinions of the fathers of New-England Congregationalism. The author upholds the half-way covenant.

3. Order and Harmony in the Churches of Christ, agreeable to God's will.—Illustrated in a Sermon [from 1 Cor. xiv, 33], delivered in Tolland, on the Public Fast, April 17th, 1793. Hartford, 1793. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

This was aimed at the Methodists, and provoked some controversy, a pamphlet of "Strictures" upon it by Elder George Roberts being issued the next year.

4. Carefully to observe the signatures of Divine Providence, a mark of Wisdom.—Illustrated in a Sermon [from Psalms cvii, 43], Delivered in Stafford, on . . July 4th, 1793. Hartford, 1793, 8°, pp. 23. [*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

5. No cause nor need of pain in Heaven, illustrated in a Sermon [from Rev. xxi, 4] preached at the funeral of Eliakim Hall, Esq., of Wallingford. New-Haven, 1794. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Hall was the father of the wife of the preacher; as he states in the sermon (p. 23), "though this circumstance would render it decent to take his place with the mourners; yet, in compliance with their desire, he assumes the preacher on this mournful occasion."

6. The Blessedness of the Dead who die in the Lord, illustrated in a Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 13], preached at the funeral of the Rev. Nathan Strong, . . in Coventry, who died Nov. 7th, 1795. . . Hartford, 1796. 8°, pp. 28.

[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

His name also appears on the title-page of the first series of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, as one of its editors (1799–1807).

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dictionary, 3d ed., 864–65. Davenport Family, 2d ed., 225. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 758. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 92–94. *Parker*, Hist. of the Second Church, Hartford, 152. Puritan Recorder, Boston, Apr. 12, 1855. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 287–88. *Waldo*, Early Hist. of Tolland, 36–39. Williams Family, 84, 90–91.

JOHN WOODS is not traced, before his admission to College, but most probably came from Rye, New York. In April of his Senior year he was degraded two places in the class-list for gambling with dice.

He became a lawyer in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in January, 1760. On March 17, 1761, he took out a license for marriage to Levina, daughter of Henry Strang, of Rye.

He appears to have been a member of the Episcopal Church, and at the time of the Revolution he was in sympathy with Great Britain. His name appears in a list of signers to an address to General Howe in October, 1776; and in the preceding June he is named among the persons from New York suspected of disaffection.

On September 11, 1782, he was licensed to marry Sarah, widow of William Sackett, of Newtown, Long Island. She was born on February 24, 1739, being a daughter of Captain Samuel and Agnes (Berrien) Fish, of Newtown.

He died in New York on February 8, 1797, in his 65th year; and Greenleaf's New-York Journal in announcing the event describes him as "an old and respectable inhabitant of this city." A son (James) survived him who was also an attorney, and succeeded his father in his office at 392 Pearl street, corner of Rutgers. The marriage of a daughter, bearing the name of his first wife, is recorded in the September preceding his decease. His widow died in New York on November 27, 1804.

AUTHORITIES.

Baird, Hist. of Rye, 445. Calendar of N. Y. Historical MSS., relating to the War of the Revolution, i, 341, 371. *H. P. Johnston*, MS. Letter, Nov. 11, 1885. N. Y. City during the Amer. Revolution, 137. N. Y. Marriage Licenses, previous to 1784, 470. *Riker*, Annals of Newtown, 347, 369.

Annals, 1755–56

On the 9th of October, 1755, the usual fall session of the General Assembly convened in New Haven, which continued by adjournment for four weeks, or until November 5. On October 30, one week before the Assembly broke up, the College year began.

The Assembly contained about the usual number of Yale graduates,—perhaps one in eight,—but a strong sentiment was again manifested against the College, sufficient to prevent the usual grant of £100, which was now for the second time passed over.

President Clap went on, however, without hesitation with his programme, and Mr. Daggett took charge of the College pulpit, beginning with November 30, the first Sabbath after his arrival.

This month of November was also memorable for the most serious earthquake ever known in New England, which occurred on Tuesday, the 18th; and for the receipt of the donation of Gershom Clark (Yale 1743) towards the support of a Professor of Divinity (see above, p. 303).

In December the President published a polemical pamphlet, entitled, "A Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines Received and Established in the Churches of New-England" (pp. 45, octavo), the main objects of which were to vindicate the various acts of the Corporation as necessary in defence of orthodoxy, and to insist on the explicit acceptance of the Westminster Catechism and the Savoy Confession of Faith as incumbent on all Churches and Colleges. But before any further step was taken, the First Church in New Haven endeavored to

regain their hold on the College congregation by offering to make the Professor-elect a colleague-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Noyes. The church voted unanimously to this effect, on January 8, 1756 (Mr. Daggett having preached for Mr. Noyes on the preceding Sabbath morning, before the administration of the Sacrament), and the Society concurred in this vote four days later. But President Clap was not to be circumvented, and as might have been expected Mr. Daggett declined the call of the First Church. On the same day that his answer was received (January 26), the First Society met again, and proposed to him to preach for them at least half the time, and invited the attendance of the College students without payment for sittings; in the same connection they voted their adherence to the Catechism and Confession of Faith, —a step which President Clap had urged in his recent pamphlet, and which had hitherto under Mr. Noyes's lead been omitted, as these formulas were too Calvinistic for combination with his Arminian teachings.

President Clap carried his point in all respects; and on Wednesday, March 3, the Corporation met and spent the day in examining the Professor-elect. All the Board were present, except the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lord, and the Rev. Thomas Ruggles; and without doubt the two senior members, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Noyes, were thoroughly disgusted with the day's work. The Corporation examined Mr. Daggett as to his skill in divinity and in his soundness in the faith, and being fully satisfied they proceeded on the following day to his public induction into office. The exercises were held in the College Hall, and included a sermon by Mr. Daggett, from 1 Cor. ii, 2, and a full statement of his belief. The induction into office and charge were given by the President.

The Corporation also on March 4 gave their consent to a trial of the arrangement proposed by Mr. Noyes's Society, until the ensuing Commencement; but difficulties were found in the practice, and when Commencement

arrived, although Mr. Noyes and some of his parish desired a continuance of Professor Daggett's services, the Corporation declined to permit it.

The week after this meeting the standing Committee of the Corporation elected Mr. Richard Woodhull (Y. C. 1752) Tutor to fill the place of Tutor Welles. He entered on his office early in April.

In 1755 a new edition of the Catalogue of the Library, which had appeared twelve years before, was published,—the number of books having increased somewhat in the meantime, though the statement that they were now about 3000 appears to be an exaggeration. About forty per cent. of the library consisted of books in theology; about fifteen per cent. were in the department of philology; the same amount in history and geography; about seven per cent. in mathematics and physics; and from four to five per cent. in philosophy.

The Freshman class of this year was the largest in the history of the College, and was not exceeded by any class until eighteen years later; the total number of undergraduates (about 165) was also sensibly greater than ever before.

In May of this year an air-pump, costing about £68, which had been ordered from London three or four years before by the President, was received, and interesting experiments with it were performed by Tutor Woodhull.

On Commencement Day, September 8, 1756, the public exercises in the morning were introduced by a Latin Salutatory, pronounced by Winthrop Saltonstall, who led the graduating class in social rank; and the principal Master's Oration in the afternoon was given by James Usher, of the Class of 1753. Saltonstall's Oration is preserved among the manuscripts of President Stiles (then Tutor), who apparently composed it.

At Commencement Mr. Hillhouse resigned his post as Tutor, and Seth Pomeroy, of the Class of 1753, was chosen his successor.

At the meeting of the Corporation held at this date some new regulations for the government of the students were passed, a single one of which may be cited, in illustration of the rest :—

Whereas many of the Students have wasted much of their Precious Time in going to each others Chambers and Drinking Tea in the afternoon :

It is ordered that if any Student shall Drink Tea out of his own Chamber in studying time in the afternoon, he shall be fined one Shilling.

Sketches, Class of 1756

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*Winthrop Saltonstall, A. M. 1787	*1811
*Solomon Stoddard, A. M.	*1827
*Harding Jones	*1759
*Thomas Williams, A. M.	*1819
**Georgius Colton*, A. M.	*1812
*Elnathan Rosseter, A. M.	*1798
*Johannes Cotton Rosseter, A. M.	*1798
*Johannes Owen	*1801
**Chandler Robbins*, A. M. et Harv. 1760, S. T. D. Dartm. 1792 et Edinb. 1792	*1799
*Robertus Breck, A. M.	*1799
*Shubael Conant, A. M.	*1794
*Henricus Cuyler, A. M. 1769	*1803
*Samuel Mather, A. M.	*1808
*Edmundus Lewis	
*Jacobus Church, A. M.	*1794
*Job Lyman, A. M.	*1791
*Henricus Bush, A. M.	*1762

*Amos Hallam, A. M.	*1816
*Guilielmus Roe Miner, A. M.	*1780
*Ephraimus Fitch	*1807
**Johannes Storrs*, A. M. et Dartm. 1792, Tutor	*1799
*Simeon Strong, A. M., LL.D. Harv. 1805, Reip. Mass. Cur. Supr. Jurid.	*1805
*Eliphalet Leonard	*1821
*Ludovicus Bliss, A. M.	*1768
**Joel Bordwell*, A. M.	*1811
*Daniel Sherwood, A. M.	*1819
**Johannes Smalley*, A. M., S. T. D. Neo-Caes. 1800	*1820
*Timotheus Danielson, A. M. et Harv. 1779	*1791
**Ebenezer Martin*, A. M. 1781	*1795
**Jeremias Day*, A. M.	*1806
*Hieronymus Topliff	*1757
**Jesse Clark*	
*Jesse Denison, 1757	

Lewis Bliss was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 17, 1739, being the second son and child of Captain Luke Bliss, the keeper of the jail in that town, and grandson of Pelatiah and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Bliss. His mother was Mercy, elder daughter of John and Mercy (Bliss) Ely, of West Springfield. On his father's side he was a third cousin, and on his mother's side a second cousin, of Bliss of the preceding class.

In January, 1764, and thereafter annually until his death, he was chosen by the General Court of the Province Collector of Excise for the County. He also held various local offices, such as that of postmaster in his native town at the time of his death there, unmarried, on April 6, 1768, in his 29th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Family Genealogy, 51. *Ely*, Descendants of Nathaniel Ely, 20.

Joel Bordwell, the youngest son of Samuel and Martha (Allen) Bordwell, of Deerfield and Westfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Robert Bardwell, who came from England about 1670, and settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, was born on October 10, 1732; he was the eleventh in a family of thirteen children.

He remained in New Haven after graduation as a student of theology under Professor Daggett; was licensed to preach on September 26, 1758, by the Litchfield County Association of Ministers; and less than a month later, on October 19, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Kent, by the Litchfield Consociation. He continued in his office for upwards af fifty-three years, or until his death there, on December 6, 1811, in the 80th year of his age.

He married on September 6, 1759, when the bride was only 14 years old, Jane, daughter of Lieutenant John and Jane (Lewis) Mills, of Kent, and sister of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills (Y. C. 1764). She was a woman of remarkable strength of mind and character, and she brought him some property, so that he was counted among the wealthier clergy of his generation in Connecticut. She bore him six daughters and three sons, and died on May 20, 1829, aged nearly 84 years. The third daughter married the Rev. Maltby Gelston (Y. C. 1791).

He prepared many young men for College, and frequently also had students in theology. About two hundred and seventy-five persons were added to the church during his ministry. His son-in-law, Mr. Gelston, says of him: "As a man he was open-hearted, and by his frankness, kindness, and plain-dealing he gained an ascendency over his people, and improved it for much good."

The Rev. Frederick Marsh (Y. C. 1805), a native and resident of the same county, who well remembered Mr. Bordwell, described him as of quick and eccentric mind, free and social in company, as a speaker quite original in manner and matter, never at a loss for something to say

and ready to make any object or occurrence a topic of remark. His preaching indicated deep piety, and was marked by great plainness of speech. Without any graces of manner, his full soul uttered itself with a singular combination of tenderness and severity. In revival seasons few exceeded him in pungency and force of address. The Rev. Moses Gillett (Y. C. 1804), a townsman of Mr. Marsh, described Mr. Bordwell's conversation as full of anecdote, abrupt and striking; and declared that few men would after a brief acquaintance be remembered as vividly as he.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 284. *Rev. M. B. Gelston*, MS. letters, Nov. 18 and 25, 1893. *R. C. Learned*, MS. Notes, in Y. C. Library. *Packard*, Hist. of the Churches and Ministers in Franklin Co., Mass., 145–46, 415. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 51. *E. Robinson*, Memoir of Rev. W. Robinson, 202.

Robert Breck was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 3, 1737, being the eldest child of Rev. Robert Breck (Harvard 1730), and grandson of the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1700), of Marlborough, Mass. His mother was Eunice, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. 1687), of Springfield. Two brothers were graduated here in 1758 and 1761. President Clap had taken a prominent part, in 1735, in opposing the father's settlement in Springfield, notwithstanding which all the sons were sent in due time to Yale.

Robert Breck, Jr., remained at New Haven for three years after graduation on one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and in 1757 served as College Butler.

He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he married, on September 5, 1764, Rachel, only child of Joseph Hunt (Y. C. 1729). In 1766 he and his brother George opened a small store for trading, in which business, much enlarged, he continued until 1798, one or more of his sons being later associated with him. He also did

some legal business, and from 1781 to 1798 was clerk of the County Court.

In the Revolutionary struggle he sympathized heartily with his country, and in 1775 was one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety for the town. He was clerk of the Convention of the Committees of Safety for the County which met in Northampton on February 5, 1777.

He died in Northampton on December 19, 1799, in his 63d year. His wife died on August 30, 1824, in her 81st year. Their children were seven sons; the Rev. Joseph H. Breck (Y. C. 1818) was a grandson.

His estate was inventoried at $32,378.

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20, 45. *S. Clark*, Northampton Antiquities, 88, 283. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 216; ii, 251. Hunt Genealogy, 178–79.

Henry Bush was a son of Justus Bush, of Greenwich, Connecticut, who died in 1760.

At his father's death he was living in New Haven, but he then removed to Greenwich, where his death occurred in 1762. His last will, dated on June 8, and proved on November 12, 1762, leaves all his property to his younger brother William.

James Church was the youngest child of Captain James Church, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died in that part of the town which is now East Hartford, in July, 1751; his will directs that this son shall have a College education. The father was a native of Westfield, Massachusetts, and son of Richard and Elizabeth (Noble) Church, of Westfield, and of Colchester, Connecticut. The graduate's mother was Abigail, daughter of Captain

Caleb and Sarah (Foster, Moore, Long) Stanley, of Hartford. He was born about 1736.

He became a prominent merchant in Hartford, doing a large importing business. In the Revolutionary period he was openly on the patriotic side, and among other services was one of the committee of the pay-table appointed by the General Assembly in 1777.

He married Thankful Collier, on November 29, 1761; she was the eldest child of Daniel and Thankful (Marsh) Collier, of Hartford, and was born in May, 1738. He died in Hartford, from gout, on September 25, 1794, aged 58 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 567. Conn. Colonial Records, xv, 121, 370, 521. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 277, 331, 387, 448. Hist. Catalogue of 1st Church, Hartford, 205, 252. *Hollister*, Hist. of Conn., ii, 385. *Parker*, Hist. of Second Church, Hartford, 380. *Porter*, Hist. Notices of Conn., ii, 2, 3. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 238–39.

Jesse Clark was born in New Haven on March 21, 1728, being the only son of Nathan Clark, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Tuttle) Clark; his mother was Phebe, daughter of Ralph and Abiah (Bassett) Lines. His father died before his graduation.

He studied theology, and in 1759 preached for a short time in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but was not called to settle. Almost immediately after, he went to Spencertown, a village then in the manor of Rensselaerwyck, in the western part of the present township of Austerlitz, Columbia County, New York, where he was ordained in 1760 as the first pastor of the Congregational Church, of which his classmate Martin took charge in 1780.

He continued to reside in Spencertown for many years, —probably until his death, which occurred not far from

1800. He is said to have contracted intemperate habits in later life. He is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1814.

AUTHORITIES.

Hough, Gazetteer of N. Y. State. 236. 160. Tuttle Genealogy, 2.
J. E. A. Smith, Hist. of Pittsfield, i,

GEORGE COLTON, the youngest son of the Rev. Benjamin Colton (Y. C. 1710), of West Hartford, Connecticut, by his second wife, Elizabeth Pitkin, was born in West Hartford on July 11, 1736.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 3, 1758. In 1762 he was preaching in Hartland, Connecticut. He was ordained on November 9, 1763, pastor of the Congregational Church of Bolton, in Tolland County, fourteen miles east of Hartford. Here he spent the rest of his life, dying in office on June 27, 1812, in the 76th year of his age, and the 49th of his ministry. During this time 285 members were added to the church on profession of their faith.

In appearance he was very striking, being six feet seven inches in height, and very thin, and wearing the ancient clerical costume, with cocked hat and enormous white wig. He was noted in the neighborhood for his taciturnity and eccentricities, but was revered withal for his evident deep piety and earnestness. A copy of his portrait is preserved in Memorial Hall, Hartford. He was eminently devoted to missions, was influential in the formation and support of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and having no children bequeathed to it his homestead. His salary was £80 a year, and 30 cords of wood; and though he received most of his salary in labor and goods, such was his economy that he was esteemed as one of the more wealthy of his ministerial brethren.

He married on October 7, 1766, Rhoda, third daughter of John and Eunice (Colton) Ely, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. She died on March 5, 1786, at the age of 40.

After her death he married Martha, widow of Judah Strong, of Bolton, and daughter of Saul and Martha (Churchill) Alvord, of the same town. She was born on June 28, 1747, and died on March 25, 1817, in her 70th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 3d ed., 253. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, ii, 1481. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 50. *Ely*, Nathaniel Ely and his Descendants, 18. Longmeadow Centennial, Appendix, 59. Magazine of Amer. Hist., v, 383. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 180. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190: vi, 62.

Shubael Conant was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on the 10th of August, 1739, being the eldest son of Judge Shubael Conant (Y. C. 1732) by his second marriage with Ruth Conant. Two brothers were graduated here in 1765 and 1776.

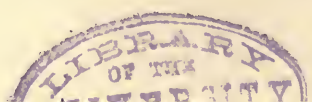
He was a farmer in his native town, serving also in various town offices, and especially as Clerk of the Probate Court, of which his father was for some years Judge.

He died in Mansfield in June, 1794, in his 55th year. His estate was bequeathed to his widow, and to his brother and nephews and nieces.

He married Anna, third daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Storrs) Aspenwall, of Woodstock and Windham, Connecticut, who was born on October 26, 1748, and died in the early part of the year 1807.

AUTHORITIES.

Conant Family, 197. *Weaver*, Hist. of Ancient Windham, 47.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HENDRIK CUYLER, the fourth child and third son of Cornelis and Catharina (Schuyler) Cuyler, was born in Albany, on August 15, 1735. His oldest brother was graduated here in 1748.

He died near Albany, in 1803, aged 68 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Force, Amer. Archives, 5th series, i, 889. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, iv, 79. *Pearson*, Genealogies of First Settlers in Albany, 36.

TIMOTHY DANIELSON was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, on December 6, 1733. His father, John Danielson, was one of the early settlers in that town (at least as early as 1724), and is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, though he may perhaps have been the son of the James Danielson, from Scotland, who settled in that part of Killingly, Connecticut, known as Danielsonville. John Danielson's wife was Margaret Mighell, of Brimfield, and Timothy was their third son and fourth child.

He studied theology, and also taught school in his native town, but finally settled there as a trader. He was a Representative in the Provincial Legislature from 1766 to 1773, and identified himself there and at home with the patriotic party. In May, 1774, he was chosen to membership in the Governor's Council, and was one of those whose names were rejected by General Gage. In September he was chairman of a convention of delegates from the towns of Hampshire County to concert measures for resistance. He was a member of the three Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, held in 1774–75, and took an important part in their work.

At an earlier period he had held the rank of Colonel in the militia, and now he was put in command of a regiment raised in Hampshire County, and served with it at the siege of Boston. On January 30, 1776, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and was engaged in recruiting soldiers and forwarding supplies to the army.

He also served as a Representative in the State Legislature in 1776 and 1777, and was then advanced to the Governor's Council, of which he was a member from 1778 to 1786. He was an influential member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution in 1779–80; and by common report he was one of the leading spirits in the western section of the State during all the Revolutionary period. On December 1, 1777, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampshire County, and he continued in that office until 1790. There is a tradition, illustrating his herculean size and strength, that during the Shays Rebellion, finding the steps of the building where he was to hold court occupied by men who were disposed to prevent his entrance, he took a man in each hand and thus pushing the crowd apart made his way to the Court room.

He died on the 19th of September, 1791, when under 58 years of age. His estate was appraised at £1658, and included a library of forty volumes.

General Danielson married on November 26, 1761, Beulah Winchester, by whom he had two daughters. He next married Elizabeth Sikes, whose children were two sons and a daughter, all under age at his death. The sons were lieutenants in the army and navy respectively, and both died in early life, unmarried. Mrs. Danielson was left a young widow with a considerable estate, and married again, on August 21, 1792, Captain William Eaton, who afterwards had a distinguished career as General of the American forces in the war against Tripoli. He died in Brimfield, in 1811, and Mrs. Eaton died in Auburn, N. Y., in 1830, at the age of 63.

A few of General Danielson's letters, written in 1776, are printed in Force's American Archives, 5th series, vol. 3.

AUTHORITIES.

Bradford, N. E. Biographical Notices, 133–34. Hist. of Brimfield (1879), 41–45, 55, 83, 187–88, 228–32, 256, 315–16, 393–96. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 210, 220, 222; ii, 20–27. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 209. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, ix, 132–33. [*Prentiss*,] Life of Gen. Wm. Eaton, 14.

JEREMIAH DAY was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on January 25, 1736–37. His father, Thomas Day, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Merrick) Day, of Springfield, Mass., went to Colchester in his boyhood, and became a farmer there, but removed to Sharon, Connecticut, about 1755. Jeremiah was his third son and fourth child, by his second wife, Mary Welles, of Colchester.

After he left College he taught a school in Sharon until the 1st of December, 1757, when he began the study of divinity with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, in Bethlehem, Connecticut. After a year and a half's study, some modest doubts as to his qualifications for the ministry led him to return to school-teaching. In this employment he spent at this time about two years in Kingston, New York, besides teaching elsewhere. In January, 1763, his only surviving brother died, and bequeathed him a valuable farm on Sharon Mountain (in the present town of Ellsworth), upon which he then settled. In the same year he married Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant John and Jane (Lewis) Mills of the adjoining town of Kent, whose sister was already married to his classmate Bordwell. Having a taste for mathematical and ethical studies, he divided his time between books and agricultural labor. He also discharged the duty of selectman of the town, and in October, 1766, and May, 1767, was a deputy to the General Assembly of the Colony.

His wife died on August 25, 1767, leaving an only child, twelve days old; under the influence of this bereavement, he renewed his theological studies, under the guidance of the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith (Y. C. 1751), of Sharon, and was immediately licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers, on September 29, 1767. After preaching in Danbury and elsewhere he went in September, 1769, to the parish of New Preston (then in New Milford, but since 1779 in the township of Washington), Connecticut, where he was ordained as

pastor by the Litchfield Consociation on January 31, 1770, with a salary of £70,—the larger part of which was ordinarily paid in goods or in labor. The sermon on this occasion was preached by his theological instructor, and was afterwards published.

In October of the same year he married Lucy Wood, of Danbury. Early in November his three-years' old son was killed by the kick of a horse. His second wife died on August 16, 1771, leaving no children.

On October 7, 1772, he was married the third time to Abigail, second daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Ferris) Noble, of Kent, and widow of the Rev. Sylvanus Osborn (Coll. N. J. 1754), late pastor of the Congregational Church in what is now the town of Warren, then a parish in Kent. She bore him four sons, and a daughter who died in infancy.

In 1776, "being willing," as he wrote, "to contribute my proportion towards the public expenses, and to encourage the glorious cause in which we are engaged," he relinquished £5 of his salary, and this arrangement continued until his death.

His health continued good until the summer of 1797, when his constitution was undermined by an attack of erysipelas. After that, though in failing health, he was able to meet all his duties until a few weeks before his death, which occurred, from dropsy, on September 12, 1806, in his 70th year. His widow died on June 1, 1810, in her 70th year. Three of their sons were graduates of Yale (1795, 1797, and 1803), and the eldest became Professor and President.

Mr. Day exhibited the same characteristics of gravity, judiciousness, calmness, and self-restraint, which were so conspicuous in his more distinguished son. He was about six feet in height, of large frame, and of uncommon physical strength. He was a solemn and impressive preacher, and over one hundred persons were added to his church during his ministry. His advice was much sought in

ecclesiastical matters by his associates. He was deeply interested in the missionary efforts of his day, and made two extended tours (in 1788 and 1794) for personal labor among the new settlements. His estate was valued at $6917.

He published :—

1. The ability of God to restrain sin, in a way consistent with the liberty of the creature.—A Sermon [from Psalms lxxvi, 10] delivered at Bethlem, January 4, 1774, before the Reverend Association of Litchfield County. . . New-Haven, 1774. 8°, pp. 31.
[*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

2. The Divine Right of Infant Baptism, Concisely proved from the Holy Scriptures, and Objections answered. A Sermon [from Hebr. vi, 2]. Litchfield, 1790. 8°, pp. 43.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Written in a very clear and cogent style.

He also published two sermons, from Luke x, 42, on "Religion the one Thing needful" (pp. 315–45), in a volume of "Sermons on Important Subjects" (Hartford, 1797. 8°).

He was also one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine from its establishment in 1800 until his death.

He preached in September, 1791, the *Concio ad clerum*, which was annually delivered at the season of the Yale Commencement; his subject was the Eternal Pre-existence of the World, but the discourse was not published.

After his health had begun to fail he was invited to preach the annual election Sermon; but was obliged to decline.

He wrote several poems of considerable length, but so far as can be learned none were printed.

Two months after his death a brief but discriminating memoir of his life was contributed to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine by his friend and neighbor, the Rev. Azel Backus (Y. C. 1787), of Bethlehem, Connecticut; and in 1849 his son, the Hon. Thomas Day, furnished another sketch, based upon this, for Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

AUTHORITIES.

A. Backus, in Conn. Evangelical Magazine, vii, 212–16. *Boardman*, Dedication Sermon in New-Preston, 22–23. *Boltwood*, Noble Genealogy, 47, 64–65. Day Genealogy, 2d ed., 15, 19–20. *T. Day*, in Sprague's Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 688–93. New Englander, xxvi, 693–94. *E. Robinson*, Memoir of Rev. W. Robinson, 202. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 74–75.

Jesse Denison, third son of Captain John Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Edward and Mercy Denison, was baptized on September 4, 1737. His mother was Mary, daughter of Dr. James Noyes, and sister of James Noyes (Y. C. 1726). In July of his Senior year he was expelled from College on a charge of stealing money from a classmate; he was, however, admitted to a degree in 1757, but his rank in the class, which was previously sixteenth, was not restored to him.

His father was a prominent business man in Stonington, and largely interested in the West-India trade. The son took a share in this business, and married, on January 24, 1759, his third cousin, Mary, second daughter of Avery and Thankful (Williams) Denison, of Stonington, and a daughter was born there in February, 1765. Shortly after that date Jesse Denison took his family to St. Eustatius, one of the West-India islands, to reside, but the climate proved unfriendly, and he died there, leaving two daughters,—the younger born in the West Indies. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1772. His widow married Dr. Richard Boscawen, of Kingston, Jamaica, and died in December, 1773. In the notices of her death, her first husband is called "Captain" Denison.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, George Denison's Descendants, 101–03, 178. Conn. Gazette, March 11, 1774. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Congregational Church in Stonington, 240; and MS letter, Nov. 13, 1882.

Ephraim Fitch was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was baptized on May 16, 1736.

He studied theology and was still a candidate for the ministry in 1761, at which date he was living in Egremont, a newly incorporated district in Berkshire County,

Massachusetts, where he continued to be prominent in civil life for upwards of thirty years. In 1767 he was a delegate to the General Court of the Province from Sheffield and Egremont, jointly; and he represented Egremont alone in 1778, 1781, and 1788 to 1791 inclusive. He was one of the six original members of the Congregational Church formed in Egremont in 1770. He was a delegate to the Berkshire County Congress which met at Stockbridge in July, 1774, and took a firm stand for the liberties of the country. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as 1781, and as Justice of the Peace and Quorum by 1784. He was a member of the Convention of 1779–80 which framed the State Constitution, and also of the Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

About 1792 or 3 he removed to "Fitch Hill," in the town of Oxford, Chenango County, New York, where he subsequently resided.

On August 18, 1807, he executed a deed, dividing his estate among his children and grandchildren; and he probably died soon after, though his name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue until 1823.

A son, John, lived in Oxford, and had a large family of children, one of whom, Octavius (born 1802, died 1869), became a Presbyterian minister.

AUTHORITIES.

D. L. Follett, MS. letters, Dec. 21 and 26, 1885. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, i, 136. *H. C. Warner*, MS. letter, Dec. 3, 1885.

Amos Hallam, the eldest child of John Hallam of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Amos and Phebe (Greenman) Hallam, of Stonington, was born in that town on August 26, 1738. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Captain Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Noyes, of Stonington.

He settled in his native town as a merchant and there married on October 18, 1758, Desire, daughter of Thomas and Thankful (Denison) Stanton; one of her elder sisters had already married Giles Russell (Y. C. 1751). Their children were seven sons and two daughters, who were born in Stonington from 1759 to 1776. He died in Stonington on January 3, 1816, in his 78th year, leaving an estate valued at $10,400. His widow died on August 6, 1825, in her 92d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stanton Family, 43, 482, 487. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Congregational Church in Stonington, 242, 252, 254; and MS. Letters, Nov. 30 and Dec. 18, 1893.

Harding Jones is said by President Stiles to have been "descended of an honorable and opulent Family in [Newbern,] North Carolina"; and the same author, who was his tutor in College, testified of him that "Gravity and Sobriety were his natural characteristics—addicted to no Vice—a man of Probity and Virtue."

On October 17, 1756, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Captain (afterwards Colonel and Judge) John Whiting (Y. C. 1726), of Middletown and Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had one son and one daughter. He was naturally of a slender constitution, and after a long struggle with consumption he died at Newport on April 15, 1759, at the age of 20. The remarks made by Dr. Stiles at the funeral are preserved among his papers in the Yale Library.

The widow married a Mr. Ellis, of Newbern, North Carolina, and was living there as late as 1771. The daughter married in 1779 Governor Nash of North Carolina, and had a son who was graduated at Princeton and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Jones's mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, survived him, being then a widow for a second time; she wrote to Dr.

Stiles in March, 1761, that she had made arrangements to publish, at Newbern, his funeral sermon on her son, but it is doubtful if she carried out her intention.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Geneal. Notes, 335. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Letters, folio, i, 338, 353. Vital Records of R. I., iv, p. 3, 20; viii, 447, 468.

Eliphalet Leonard, fifth child and second son of Ebenezer and Martha (Miller) Leonard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Dumbleton) Leonard, of Springfield, was born in the parish of West Springfield on December 28, 1733.

He resided in West Springfield, where he married on July 14, 1764, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Chapin) Horton, who died on May 30, 1773, at the age of 43. Her children were a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son.

He next married, on June 1, 1775, Mary Pierpont, of Brookline.

His son removed from West Springfield to Gill, forty miles northwards, about 1804, and there the father died in February, 1821, in his 88th year.

He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from the period of the Revolution until 1806.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxix, 55. *Sprague*, Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 73–74. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 283, 286, 293.

Edmund Lewis, third son of Colonel Edmond Lewis, Junior, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Colonel and Deacon Edmund and Hannah (Beach) Lewis, was born in that town on January 4, 1733–34. His

mother was Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Stephen and Sarah (Nichols) Burritt, of Stratford.

He probably lived in that part of Stratford, which is now the township of Huntington.

He married on October 23, 1757, Martha Leonard, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, an elder sister (born 1730) of his classmate.

He is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates, issued in the fall of 1760.

AUTHORITIES.

Lewis Letter, iii, 73, 85. *Orcutt*, –38. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 283. Hist. of Stratford, i, 341; ii, 1168, 1237

Job Lyman, the seventh son, and the youngest of ten children of Captain Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on September 21, 1736.

His brother Isaac had graduated here in 1747, and had settled in the ministry in York, Maine. Job studied medicine, and also settled in York, where he continued until his death, on March 29, 1791, in his 55th year. His tombstone describes him as "Eminent as a physician, beloved and respected as a father and friend."

He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for a few years from August, 1770.

He married Abigail, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Moulton, of York, who died on January 22, 1808, in her 63d year. Their children were eight daughters and three sons. The eldest son followed his father's profession in York, and the youngest became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 324. *Coleman*, Lyman Geneal., 309, 388.

Ebenezer Martin, the second son of Ebenezer Martin, of Canada Parish, in Windham, now in the township of Hampton, Connecticut, by his second wife, Jerusha, daughter of William Durge, or Durkee, was born on March 31, 1732.

He studied divinity, and on October 11, 1758, was invited to settle on a salary of £55, in the plantation known as Township No. 4, afterwards incorporated as Becket, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. A church of five members was organized on December 28, and he was ordained as its pastor on February 23, 1759. The first meeting-house was built in 1762. He was dismissed on October 12, 1764, partly in consequence of some troubles that had arisen in connection with non-resident ownership of the town lands, and partly (it has been reported) in consequence of some indiscretions of his.

After this he returned to the place of his birth, and in 1767 the Eastern Association of New-London County Ministers recommended him as a candidate to the vacant church in Groton. Later in the same year he was invited to preach for the winter in Westford, a new parish lately erected in the town of Ashford, in his native county. A church was gathered there on February 11, 1768, and a formal call to the pastorate was given him on February 15. The salary offered was at first £60 a year, to be gradually raised to £70, one-half to be paid in produce. The membership of the church was fifty-five, and Mr. Martin was installed on June 15. In 1772 he was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly of the Colony, as an insolvent debtor, for relief from the danger of imprisonment. He was then in deep poverty. He obtained with some difficulty a regular dismission from his pastoral charge in 1776 or 1777.

From 1780 to 1787 he preached to the congregation in Spencertown (now Austerlitz), New York, of which his classmate Clark had been pastor. Thence he went, after

a short interval, to the township of Scipio, in Cayuga County. In later years he resided and preached in Saratoga and Chemung Counties, and in Towanda, Pennsylvania. The closing years of his life were spent in Broome County, New York, where he died, in the town of Union, on September 5, 1795, in his 64th year.

He married very early, Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Plumb (baptized May, 1738), of Milford, Connecticut, by whom he had seven children. She was living after he removed to Spencertown,

He left in Windham County, the place of his longest settled pastorate, the reputation of being an able man, but of impairing his influence by indiscretions and oddities, both of speech and action.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, vii, 32-35. Congregational Quarterly, i, 268–69. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 37–38, 110–12. *Field*, etc., Hist. of Berkshire County, 308. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 472. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 24.

Samuel Mather was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on June 10, 1737, the third child and eldest son of Dr. Samuel Mather (Y. C. 1726).

He studied his father's profession, under his instruction, and began the practice of medicine and surgery in Westfield, Mass., in 1759, and there married Grace Moseley in 1761. She was probably a daughter of David and Margaret (Dewey) Mandsley, or Moseley, of Westfield, and born there on May 16, 1739. He soon obtained an extensive practice, and came to be considered as skilful a physician as any in the old county of Hampshire. In February, 1762, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and during the latter period of his life was a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. He was also town-clerk and treasurer for a series of years in early life. Later he was rep-

resentative in the Legislature, and Judge of the County Court, from about 1780 to 1800.

He held the last-named office during the Shays Rebellion, and also acted as surgeon when the insurgents were dispersed at Springfield, and with his own hands dressed the wounds of the injured. "His whole life was filled up with uncommon activity and untiring zeal in the cause of his country, his family, and his God."

He died in Westfield, on December 17, 1808, in his 72d year. His wife died on December 20, 1800, in her 62d year.

His children were four daughters and five sons; the eldest son was graduated here in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

S. Clark, Northampton Antiquities, 113, 139–40. *J. Mather*, Mather Genealogy, 37, 74–75. *H. E. Mather*, Mather Genealogy, 331.

William Roe Miner, third son of Clement and Abigail (Roe?) Miner, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Saxton) Miner, of the same town, was born there on March 7, 1735–36, and was baptized in the First Church, on March 14.

He held a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the militia from 1758 to 1763.

He died in 1780, aged 44 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Wheeler, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 206, 215, 221–22.

John Owen was the only surviving son of the Rev. John Owen, who is said to have been a native of Braintree, Massachusetts; he was a graduate of Harvard College in 1723, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Groton, Connecticut, in 1727, and died there

toward the end of his son's first year in College. His mother was Anna, younger daughter of Deacon James Morgan of Groton, who died in his infancy. By his father's second marriage in 1744 (when he was about eight years old) to Mary Fitch, widow of the Rev. James Hillhouse, of New London, he became step-brother of James A. Hillhouse (Y. C. 1749), who was the tutor to whose care his class throughout their College course was especially assigned.

Upon graduation he settled in New London, where he secured at once the position of Master of the Free-Grammar School, in which he remained for almost forty years, or until 1795. In this capacity "Master Owen," as he was universally called, seldom had less than a hundred, and often more than a hundred and twenty scholars under his tuition; he was a peculiar character, but successful in his vocation.

He was also town or city clerk from 1781 until his death, which occurred in New London, on March 30, 1801, at the age of 65 years. His estate was valued at $1810.

He married, on June 21, 1767, Mary, second daughter of Captain Caleb and Mary (Moore) Douglass, of New London, who bore him five sons and eight daughters, and died on July 18, 1787, in her 42d year. He next married, on January 15, 1789, Elizabeth Rogers, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She also was a teacher, and after his death kept a primary school in New London for some years.

A life-like engraving from a portrait of Master Owen is given in volume 2 of the Records and Papers of the New London County Historical Society.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of New London, 418–419, 622, 667. Conn. Journal, April 9, 1801. Douglas Genealogy, 85. Morgan Genealogy, 29. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 70. New London County Hist. Society, Papers, ii, 117, 119.

Chandler Robbins, the second child of the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harvard 1729), of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Chandler) Robbins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born in Branford, on August 13, 1738. His mother was Hannah, only daughter of Dr. Isaac and Rebecca (Dickerman) Foote, of Northford parish, in (North) Branford, His elder brother was a member of the next lower class in College, and died a few months before graduating; his younger brother was graduated in 1760.

He resided for a time, as a student of theology, with the Rev; James Sproat (Y. C. 1741), of Guilford, and was recommended by him to the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon, as a teacher for the Indian School which he was then establishing. From Lebanon he went to the Rev. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlehem, for further theological training. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1759.

Mr. Sproat had declined in 1757 a call from the First Congregational Church in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and as they still remained without a pastor, he now recommended Mr. Robbins to them; who gave such satisfaction that he was called to settle there on October 30, 1759, with an annual salary of £100. He accepted the call, and was ordained on January 30, 1760, his father preaching the sermon on that occasion, which was printed. He died in office, after a long and distressing illness, on June 30, 1799, aged nearly 61 years.

He married in 1761 Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Prince, of Boston, and reported to be a niece of the well-known annalist, Rev. Thomas Prince; but this relationship is not proved.

She died in Brattleborough, Vt., on September 12, 1800, in her 60th year, and the sermon preached by her husband's successor, the Rev. James Kendall, the Sabbath

after her interment, was published. Their children were six sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters lived to old age. Two sons were graduates of Harvard College (1782 and 1798), one of whom as well as one non-graduate became ministers. The youngest son was the father of the Rev. Dr. Chandler Robbins (Harvard 1829), of Boston.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Edinburgh University in August, 1792, and by Dartmouth College in the same year.

A sermon delivered at Plymouth a fortnight after his death by one of his nearest ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Dr. William Shaw (Harvard 1762), of Marshfield, was published; and in an appendix was given a sketch of the life and character of Dr. Robbins, said to be written by the Hon. Joshua Thomas (Harvard 1772), one of his parishioners.

His nephew, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins (Y. C. 1796), contributed a brief letter concerning him, written in 1852, to Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit. He emphasizes his uncle's great urbanity of manner, joined with remarkable simplicity, and the integrity and symmetry of his character. He was held in high esteem as a preacher, and inasmuch as his sermons were apt to be practical rather than doctrinal, and both expressed and delivered with peculiar felicity, he succeeded in holding together his parish—one of the largest in the Commonwealth, embracing in 1795 not less than 2500 souls—though a considerable number, including some of the highest standing in the community, were decidedly out of sympathy with his theological views, which were strictly Calvinistic. In 1794 a movement was undertaken for the secession of the dissatisfied portion of the congregation, which was, however, checked; but after Dr. Robbins's death, under the leadership of his successor, the old church became identified with the Unitarian denomination.

His publications were the following:—

1. The Ways of God vindicated.—A Sermon [from Ps. xviii, 30] Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elisabeth Watson of Plimouth. Boston, 1767. 8°, pp. 42.

[*A. C. A. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

2. The Character of Dorcas considered and improved.—A Sermon [from Acts ix, 36–37] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Lydia Hovey, of Plimouth. Boston, 1771. 8°, pp. 35.

[*B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

3. To please Christ, the great Business of a Gospel Minister.—A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 4] Preached January 29th, 1772. At the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Lemuel LeBaron, . . in Rochester. Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brown. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*

Mr. LeBaron was a Yale graduate (1768), whose sister was the wife of Mr. Robbins's younger brother.

4. A Reply to some Essays Lately published by John Cotton, Esq.; (of Plymouth) Relating to Baptism. Wherein it is attempted to shew, That the Practice of Persons owning the Covenant, . . and enjoying Baptism for their Children, while they neglect to come to the Lord's Supper, is unscriptural and of dangerous tendency. Also, A Vindication of the Author from several injurious Aspersions contained in Mr. Cotton's Remarks on some Letters that passed relative to this Point. Boston, 1773. 8°, pp. viii, 76.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Cotton, a layman in Mr. Robbins's church, who had formerly been in the ministry, and a contemporary of Mr. Robbins's father in College, had just published these Essays, in which he had included two private letters (pp. 33–38, 48–50) written to him by Mr. Robbins in April, 1772. Mr. Robbins had at first practiced the Halfway Covenant, but had proposed its discontinuance to his church in 1770. His argument is a strong presentation.

5. Some Brief Remarks on a Piece published by John Cotton, Esq. . Entitled " The general Practice of the Churches in New-England relating to Baptism, further vindicated. . " Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 27. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Robbins's contributions to this controversy are candid and dignified ; the same cannot be said of the tracts by his antagonist.

6. A Sermon [from 2 Chron. xii, 12]. Preached before His Excellency Jonh [*sic*] Hancock, . . . May 25, 1791. Being the day of General Election. Boston, 1791. 8°, pp. 51.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

7. An Address [based on Daniel ii, 20–21], delivered at Plymouth, on the 24th day of January, 1793, to the Inhabitants of that Town; assembled to celebrate the victories of the French Republic, over their invaders. . Boston, 1793. 4°, pp. 20.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. M. H. S.*

8. A Sermon [from Psalms lxxvii, 11] preached at Plymouth, December 22, 1793; being the Anniversary of the Landing of our Ancestors in that place, in 1620. . With some enlargements. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 56.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S.*

The same. Stockbridge, 1796. 16°, pp. 46.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

In the Sermon are included valuable extracts from the church records, and a graphic sketch of the early Pilgrim history.

9. A Century Sermon [from 1 Sam. xx, 3], preached at Kingston, in the County of Plymouth, April 2d, 1794; at the special desire of Mr. Ebenezer Cobb, who, on that Day, arrived to the Age of one hundred Years. . . Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 24.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

10. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 26], preached at the general Convention of Congregational Ministers in Boston, May 29, 1794. Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 31.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

It is noticeable that, although the Convention included those of Unitarian tendencies, the sermon was a particularly earnest and outspoken exhortation to fidelity in doctrinal orthodoxy.

11. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 1], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, . . in Hallowell, (District of Maine) August 12th, 1795. Hallowell, 1795. 8°, pp. 31.
[*Brown. C. H. S. M. H. S.*

12. A Discourse [from Prov. xvii, 17] delivered before the Humane Society of . . Massachusetts, at their Semi-annual meeting, June 14th, 1796. Boston, 1796. 8°, pp. 36.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The sermon is included in the first 24 pages of the pamphlet, the remainder being an Appendix describing the work of the Society.

13. A Sermon [from Luke ix, 60], preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Ward Cotton, to the Pastoral Care of the First Church and Society in Boylston, June 6, 1797. Worcester, 1797. 8°, pp. 34. [*A. A. S. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Brown. Y. C.*

Dr. Robbins's Sermon occupies only the first 22 pages.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iii, 257–62. Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 146, 156. *Bridgman*, Inscriptions on Grave Stones in Conn. Valley, 199. Conn. Journal, July 17, 1799. *Davis*, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, pt. i, 101; ii, 218. *Goodwin*, Foote Genealogy, 186. *Kendall*, Semi-Centennial Sermon, 8–9. *Kingman*, Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, 82, 85. Mass. Hist. Society Collections, iv, 132; xiii, 198–99. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 87. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 573–75. *Thacher*, Hist. of Plymouth, 186–93, 285–89.

Elnathan Rosseter, twin-brother of the following, the two being the youngest of eight children of the Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter (Y. C. 1718) and Hannah (White) Rosseter, was born on July 3, 1739, and was baptized by his father in his church in Stonington, Connecticut, on July 8.

He was married by the Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, on February 1, 1767, to Mercy Coleman, but appears to have had no children.

He was clerk of the Probate Court in Stonington from June 26, 1770, to January 4, 1785. He was also one of the Selectmen of the town for six years, 1770–76.

He died in Stonington, in 1798, at the age of 59.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 337–38. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 224, 255; and MS. letter, Dec. 18, 1893.

John Cotton Rosseter, twin-brother of the foregoing, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, on July 3, 1739.

He was married by the Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, on October 20, 1765, to Phebe, daughter of Nathan and Phebe Palmer of that town, and had four daughters and ten sons.

He does not appear to have filled any public station other than that of Clerk of the First Ecclesiastical Society (of which his father had been pastor) from 1769 until 1794.

He died in Stonington, on February 9, 1798, in his 59th year.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 337–38. *Wheeler*, Hist. of 1st Church, Stonington, 224, 244, 255; and MS. Letter, Dec. 18, 1893.

Winthrop Saltonstall was born in New London, Connecticut, on June 10, 1737, being the fourth child and second son of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725) and Rebecca (Winthrop) Saltonstall.

He spent his life in his native town, in earlier years holding office as Register of the Court of Admiralty. He served as a representative in the General Assembly in the session of October, 1777. When New London received a charter as a city in 1784, he was chosen an alderman, and continued in office until 1806. He was also Clerk of the Courts of the County until 1809.

He died in New London, on July 11, 1811, in his 75th year.

He was married by the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming (Y. C. 1745), on April 17, 1764, to Anne eldest daughter of his first cousin, Mary (Winthrop) Wanton, and of her husband Joseph Wanton, an opulent merchant of Newport, Rhode Island, and afterwards Governor of that Colony. She died in 1784, at the age of 50.

Their children were three daughters and two sons. The younger son was graduated at this College in 1793; and one daughter was the mother of the Rev. Drs. Thomas W. and Gurdon S. Coit (Y. C. 1821 and 1828).

AUTHORITIES.

J. R. Bartlett, Hist. of the Wanton Family, 23–24, 149. *Bond*, Genealogies of Watertown, 925–26. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 198, 531, 619. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 130. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 305.

Daniel Sherwood, son of Daniel Sherwood, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born on November 20, 1735.

He lived at Greenfield Hill in Fairfield, and died there on April 5, 1819, in his 84th year.

He married, on January 28, 1760, in Fairfield, Abigail, second daughter of John and Sarah (Couch) Andrews, of Fairfield, who died on December 27, 1793, at the age of 57. Their children were eight sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Schenck, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 350.

John Smalley, third son of Benjamin Smalley, by his second wife, Mary Baker, was born in the North parish of Lebanon, Connecticut, then called Lebanon Crank, but now included in the township of Columbia, on June 4, 1734. His father was a weaver, who is said to have been a native of England, but this is doubtful.

He was at first apprenticed to a trade, but his pastor, the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, perceiving his promise, gave him a preparation for College. While in College his father lost his little property, by becoming surety for others, and it was only through the assistance of his tutor, Mr. Stiles (afterwards President), that he was able to continue his studies.

Soon after taking his first degree he began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, of Bethlem, Connecticut, and in May, 1757, he was licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers. At this time he was living with his widowed mother in Cornwall, Connecticut. In December, 1757, he was invited to preach as a candidate to the ecclesiastical society lately incorporated in the old town of Farmington, Connecticut, by the name of New Britain, which became the second society in Berlin when that town was created in 1786, and so continued until New Britain was made a town in 1850. On April 19, 1758, he was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the church of sixty-eight members, organized on that day, in the New Britain parish. He continued to discharge the duties of his office without interruption for upwards of fifty years, or until the autumn of 1808. He had already, on reaching the age of seventy, proposed to his people to retire, but had yielded to their wishes in retaining his post. A colleague pastor was called in December, 1809, and settled in February, 1810; and Dr. Smalley still preached occasionally until September, 1813. His remaining years were passed in the quiet of his own home, and were occupied diligently with reading. In the latter part of May, 1820, he was prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and after lingering about nine days in great feebleness, expired on June 1, at the age of 86 years.

A brief biographical sketch, written by his colleague, the Rev. Newton Skinner (Y. C. 1804), was printed in the Christian Spectator for July, 1825; and reminiscences by two of his ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Dr. Calvin Chapin (Y. C. 1788) and the Rev. Royal Robbins (Y. C. 1806) are preserved in Dr. Sprague's Annals.

He married, on April 24, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Peter and Anne (Gunn) Garnsey, of Bethlem, but originally from Milford, Connecticut. She died on October 10, 1808, at the age of 68. Their children were six daughters, two of whom died in infancy; of the others,

the eldest married the Rev. Isaac Porter (Y. C. 1788), the second married Roger Whittlesey (Y. C. 1787), and the third married the Rev. Israel B. Woodward (Y. C. 1789).

His publications were :—

1. The Consistency of the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Gospel; with his inexcusable Guilt is not complying with it, illustrated and confirmed :—In two Discourses, on John vith, 44th. Hartford: M.DCC.LXIX. 8vo, pp. 71.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

Reprinted in Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 71.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

Also in England, 1793. 8°, pp. 58. [*Y. C.*

These discourses are also said to have been translated into German, and published in Germany.

2. Eternal Salvation on no Account a Matter of just Debt; or, Full Redemption, not interfering with free Grace.—A Sermon [from Rom. iii, 24], delivered at Wallingford, By particular Agreement, with special Reference to the Murryan Controversy. Hartford, M.DCC.LXXXV. 8vo, pp. 30. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. The Law in all respects satisfied by our Saviour, in regard to those only who belong to him; or, None but Believers saved, through the all-sufficient Satisfaction of Christ.—A second Sermon [from Rom. x, 4], Preached at Wallingford, with a View to the Universalists. Hartford, M.DCC.LXXXVI. 8vo, pp. 32.
[*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

4. The Perfection of the Divine Law; and its Usefulness for the Conversion of Souls. A Sermon [from Ps. xix, 7], delivered in the College-Chapel, in New-Haven, on the Morning after the Commencement, A.D. 1787. N.-H., 1787. 8°, pp. 25.
[*A. C. A. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

As in all of Dr. Smalley's writings, the style is peculiarly downright and vigorous.

5. On the Evils of a Weak Government.—A Sermon [from Isa. iii, 4, 5], preached on the General Election at Hartford, May 8, 1800. Hartford: 1800. 8vo, pp. 51.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. Mass. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. Sermons, on a number of Connected Subjects; in which an attempt is made to explain the leading Principles of Revealed Religion. . Hartford, 1803. 8°, pp. 436.
[*A. A. S. Andover. B. Ath. Brown. Y. C.*

Contains twenty-three sermons, all previously unpublished.

7. Sermons, on various subjects, Doctrinal and Practical; together with an Appendix, containing Brief Remarks on certain Late Innovations in Divinity. Middletown, 1814. 8°, pp. 426.
[*Andover. Y. C.*

Contains twenty-five sermons, all previously unpublished excepting one (No. 5 in this list). The Appendix is a criticism of views expressed by his former pupil, the Rev. Dr. Nathanael Emmons.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the above list, were reprinted (pp. 1–170) in a duodecimo volume published by George Forman, of New York, in 1811, with the title, "Sermons, Essays, and Extracts, by various authors; selected with special respect to the great Doctrine of the Atonement"; and Nos. 2 and 3 were again reprinted (pp. 43–85) in the volume on "The Atonement," edited by Professor Edwards A. Park in 1859.

He was also one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine (begun in 1800), and contributed to its pages.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1800. Long before this date he had approved himself as a skilful teacher of theology to a succession of pupils who had been inmates of his household. Among the more distinguished of these were:—the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth (Coll. N. J. 1766), afterwards Chief Justice of the United States; the Rev. Dr. Nathanael Emmons (Y. C. 1767); the Hon. Jeremiah Mason (Y. C. 1788); the Rev. Professor Ebenezer Porter (Dartm. Coll. 1792).

He was not a popular preacher, but the acuteness of his reasoning won the respect and admiration of his people and maintained his influence. The allegiance of his congregation was temporarily shaken in 1774 by his lack of sympathy with the rising sentiment against Great Britain. President Stiles, who knew him well, says of him at this juncture (MS. Diary, Nov. 24, 1774):—

He is not at all connected with the Tories; however has adopted pretty absolute principles of civil Government and Submission to the higher Powers: and on the general Question respecting the

present Contest between America and the Parent state, is for passive Obedience and Non-Resistance. I believe it is partly from a conscientious Persuasion that Passive Obedience in civil Things is the Apostolic Doctrine.

He was obliged at this time to publish in the Connecticut Courant (for October 10, 1774) a defence and explanation of his utterances, and the Committee of the Sons of Liberty in Farmington made a statement in rebuttal in the Courant of the following week.

As a theologian he is ranked as one of the most eminent of his generation. In the language of his colleague, his writings "are distinguished by more than a common share of originality, by depth and clearness of thought, by the knowledge which they discover of the truths and doctrines of the gospel, by common sense, and by sound reasoning."

An engraving from his portrait is given in Andrews's New Britain, in Camp's History of New Britain, and in the Memorial History of Hartford County.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 66, 69–87, 133, 164. *Camp*, Hist. of New Britain, 136–53, 421–23. Christian Spectator, vii, 337–42. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 168. Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 284–86, 309–10. 150th Anniversary of Congregational Church in Columbia, Conn., 37. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 559–65.

Solomon Stoddard was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on May 29, 1736, being the third child and eldest son of the Hon. Col. John Stoddard (Harv. 1701) and grandson of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard (Harv. 1662). He was thus a first cousin of Jonathan Edwards, who was the pastor of his boyhood, and who preached a sermon (afterwards published) on his father's death in 1748. His mother was Prudence, eighth daughter of Major John Chester, Jr., and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. A brother was graduated here in 1758.

He entered on the practice of the law in Northampton, and in October, 1768, was commissioned as High Sheriff of Hampshire County, and continued in office until the period of the Revolution, when he at first adhered to the royal side. He afterwards gave allegiance to the new government and continued to reside in Northampton, where he died on December 19, 1827, in his 92d year. He retained to the last the antique dress, with three-cornered hat and large wig, and was distinguished for his courtly manners, as well as respected for strict integrity.

He married, on November 21, 1765, Martha, second daughter of the Hon. Oliver Partridge (Y. C. 1730), of Hatfield, Mass., who died on October 20, 1772, at the age of 33. Of their three children, the two sons were graduated at Yale, in 1787 and 1790 respectively. The Rev. David Tappan Stoddard (Yale 1838) was a grandson. He next married Eunice, daughter of the Rev. David Parsons, Jr. (Harvard 1729), of Amherst, Mass., who died on January 22, 1797, in her 46th year. By this marriage he had also three children,—all sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, v, 166–67. *Bond*, Genealogies of Watertown, 738. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 347. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 16. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 549, 551. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 24–26; xxii, 339. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 335–36. *Sumner*, Hist. of E. Boston, 226. *Thompson*, Memoir of Rev. D. T. Stoddard, 17–18.

John Storrs was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on December 1, 1735, being the eldest child of John Storrs, and grandson of Samuel Storrs, Jr., and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of Mansfield. His mother was Esther, eldest child of Samuel and Experience (Rust) Gurley, of Mansfield, who died when her son was ten years old. At the beginning of his Sophomore year his father also died.

He studied theology, but before accepting any pastoral charge he entered on a tutorship in the College in January, 1761. He left this office in the fall of 1762, being

then in poor health, and on November 29 of the same year married Eunice, widow of Dr. Samuel Howe, of Mansfield, and daughter of the Hon. Shubael Conant (Y. C. 1732) by his first wife, Eunice Williams; she had by her first marriage one son, who was graduated at Yale in 1776, and one daughter.

On August 15, 1763, Mr. Storrs was ordained pastor of the First (Congregational) Church in Southold, Long Island. His wife died there on March 27, 1767, at the age of 31, leaving a son, Richard Salter Storrs (named for and brought up by the husband of her aunt), who was graduated at Yale in 1773, and whose son and grandson have perpetuated and added distinction to the name.

On December 17, 1767, he was again married, to Hannah Moore, of an old Southold family, who bore him three daughters and three sons.

In August, 1776, the ravages of the British broke up his parish, and he removed his family to the farm which he had inherited in Mansfield, where, or in Windham, they spent most of the time for the next six years. During this interval he served as chaplain of the regiment of Colonel Fisher Gay (Y. C. 1759) in the campaign of 1776 around New York, and in 1777–78 supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Woodstock, Connecticut. In June, 1782, he was cordially welcomed back to Southold, and was thenceforward active and successful in his work until his dismissal from his charge, on account of impaired health, on April 13, 1787, when only 51 years old. He then returned to Mansfield for the rest of his life. For the most of the time to 1796 he acted as pastor of a small Congregational Church in what was then the north part of Windham, now Chaplin.

He died in Mansfield on October 9, 1799, in his 64th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to $2302, and included about fifty volumes of books,—a few of them medical. His widow removed with her sons to Trenton, in Oneida County, New York, where she died.

He published the sermon delivered at his eldest son's ordination, with title as follows :—

A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 1], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs. . Springfield, 1786. 16°, pp. 35.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Conant Family, 197, 244. Congregational Quarterly, iii, 265. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 216–17. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 210. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 134. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 257. Storrs Family, 122–26.

Simeon Strong, a brother of Nehemiah Strong, of the preceding class, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1735–6, and removed in his infancy to Amherst.

He resided at College after graduation until February, 1759, as a Dean's Scholar (on the Berkeley foundation); and during this time pursued the study of theology. He was for a short time an acceptable preacher, although he felt obliged to decline all calls to settle in the ministry and finally to abandon the profession, on account of pulmonary disease. About 1760 he began the study of law with Colonel John Worthington (Y. C. 1740), of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1762, and settled in Amherst, where he soon became distinguished as an advocate. He is said to have been employed in almost every cause of importance, which occurred in the county of Hampshire from 1780 to 1800. Though not a graceful speaker, his clearness and the force of his reasoning made him very successful. He was also greatly respected in the community for his integrity and piety. In 1767 and 1769 he represented the town in the General Court, and in 1793 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1800 he was appointed one of the Justices of the

Supreme Court of the State, in which office he continued until his death.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Harvard University in the summer of 1805, and he died at his home in Amherst, after a very distressing illness, on December 14 of the same year, in the 70th year of his age.

He married on January 12, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Stephen and Esther (Cook) Wright, of Northampton, who died on December 3, 1783, in her 44th year. Their children were five sons and two daughters. The youngest son died in infancy, and the rest all followed their father's profession; the eldest was graduated here in 1786, the third and fourth at Williams College in 1798, and the remaining son received an honorary degree at Yale in 1800.

Judge Strong married again, in 1787, Mary, widow of William Barron, of Petersham, Massachusetts. She was the eldest child of Thomas and Lydia (Parker) Whiting, of Concord, Massachusetts, and died on February 12, 1808, in West Springfield, in her 65th year. There were no children by this marriage.

President Dwight, who was long and intimately acquainted with Judge Strong, has left on record a most glowing tribute to his character, moral, intellectual and social.

Judge Strong retained through life a keen interest in theological subjects. He published anonymously the following:—

1. A Paraphrase, on Eight Chapters [xli–xlviii] of the Prophet Isaiah: Wherein it is attempted to express the Sense of the Prophet, in proper English Style. Worcester, 1795. 8°, pp. 41. [*Y. C.*

2. A Paraphrase on Nine Chapters [lii–lx] of the Prophet Isaiah, in which it is attempted to express the Sense of the Prophet in proper English Style. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 28. [*A. A. S. N. Y. H. S.*

3. A Paraphrase on the Six last Chapters of the Prophet Isaiah: in which it is intended to express the Sense of the Prophet, in proper English Style. Northampton, 1803. 8°, pp. 23. [*A. A. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, iii, 72–73. *G. Bliss*, Address to the Members of the Bar, 1826, 41–43. *Bridgman*, Inscriptions in Northampton, etc., 171. *B. W. Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1316, 1333–34. *T. Dwight*, Travels, ii, 361–63. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 172, 255. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 583. Panoplist, iv, 433–36. *Jos. Willard*, Address before the Bar of Worcester County, 43-44.

Jerome Topliff was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on February 6, 1731–32, the youngest of eight children of Samuel and Hannah Topliff, and grandson of Samuel and Patience, of Dorchester. The family removed to Willington, Connecticut, about 1735, where the father died in 1754.

The son died soon after graduation,—probably in 1757. His name is marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates issued in the fall of 1760.

AUTHORITIES.

G. F. Topliff, MS. Letter, Nov. 18, 1892.

Thomas Williams was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on November 12, 1735, being the fifth son of the Rev. Dr. Solomon (Harv. 1719) and Mary (Porter) Williams. Two of his brothers were graduated here in 1743.

He became a physician, and spent his life in the practice of his profession in his native town, where he died on February 10, 1819, in his 84th year.

He married Rebecca, youngest child of Captain Samuel and Esther (Ellsworth) Wells, of East Hartford, and had twin children (a son and a daughter), born in 1783.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Porter Genealogy, i, 73, 172, 207. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 175. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xii, 59. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 323. Williams Family, 164, 177.

Annals, 1756-57

On September 10, 1756, two days after Commencement, President Clap deeded to the College an acre of land on the west side of York Street (being part of the ground now occupied by the Medical School), which he had purchased a fortnight before of Benjamin Munson for £51 "Proclamation money," or £40 sterling. The deed specifies that the gift is for the benefit of the Professor of Divinity, and conditions its retention by the College on such a professor being regularly continued in office and being truly orthodox. A subscription was at once started for building a house on the lot thus acquired.

Upwards of £255 sterling was collected for the purpose, from 159 donors, among whom were 49 of the Connecticut clergy, though only four of the College Corporation—the four youngest in office. The largest contributors (each of £7. 10s.) were President Clap and Timothy Jones, of New Haven, John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), of Gardiner's Island, and Christopher Kilby, of London. The only names outside of Connecticut, besides those just given, were David Ingersoll, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Elihu Spencer (Y. C. 1746), of Jamaica, Long Island. Other notable givers were Madam Williams, the widow of the late Rector, and Roger Sherman, then of New Milford. A majority of the members of the Upper House of the General Assembly, as constituted in 1756–57, and some twenty-five of the Lower House were subscribers.* The house was begun in the early summer of 1757, but was not finished until the following year.

* The list is given in part in Clap's Annals, pp. 99–100.

Three meetings of the College Corporation were held during this year; and at the first of these, on April 20, 1757, the President succeeded in carrying resolves in support of the right and the expediency of the Professor of Divinity's administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper within the College walls. This action led naturally to the presentation at the next meeting of the Corporation, on June 29, of a request for the sanction by that body of the erection of the College congregation into a church. This petition* was signed by twelve persons,—the three tutors, the College butler (a resident graduate), one Senior, four Juniors, two Sophomores, and a Freshman; the last survivor of the group was Tutor Nathan Williams (Y. C. 1755), who died in 1829. Nine of the twelve became ministers,—one of them (Roger Viets) being an Episcopalian.

The desired approbation was given by the Corporation, and accordingly a College Church was formed the succeeding day (Thursday, June 30), when a sermon was preached in the Hall by the Professor (from Matthew v, 14), and the petitioners to the Corporation formally constituted into a church in an address by the President.†

This action was not, however, unanimous on the part of the Corporation. That body consisted of the President and ten ministers,—seven of whom were Yale graduates. A clear majority of the board were "Old Lights" in sentiment, and therefore on principle opposed to the present attitude of President Clap; but the strongest and most influential of the whole number (after Clap himself) were probably Messrs. Solomon Williams and Noah Hobart,—both of whom were Harvard graduates and ardent "New Lights." Benjamin Lord, though less active, sympathized with their views; and the President was also able to control the votes of Messrs. Anthony Stoddard (the oldest in years of the Corporation, and con-

* See Fisher, Discourse commemorative of the Hist. of the Church in Yale College, 12, 48.

† Ibid., 13, 48–50.

sequently not regular in attendance), Ashbel Woodbridge, and Elnathan Whitman, on the plea of a necessity for maintaining the orthodoxy of the College and preventing secessions to the College of New Jersey. On the other hand, Messrs. Jared Eliot, Joseph Noyes, and Thomas Ruggles, were stiffly and uncompromisingly opposed to all these measures; and with them was generally joined William Russell, under Noyes's influence (their wives were half-sisters).

At the April meeting in 1757, the four last mentioned were in opposition. At the June meeting Russell was absent, but the other three united on June 30 in presenting to the Corporation a protest, with five distinct specifications, against the establishment of a Church in the College, which was answered by the Corporation at the ensuing Commencement.

There had been rumors as early as the previous September of an intention on the part of Mr. Eliot to resign his trusteeship into the hands of the General Assembly; and the College has a manuscript letter of Mr. Hobart (dated Sept. 28, 1756), remonstrating vigorously with his fellow-trustee against this step, which may never have been contemplated, and was certainly never actually undertaken.

A counter-move on the part of the other section of the Corporation was broached in April,* and again more formally in June, when the Corporation voted to examine Mr. Noyes at the close of the meeting at Commencement, 1757, on charges of heterodoxy, with a view, of course, to his expulsion and the supply of his place with a more tractable Fellow. The examination seems in fact to have been informally begun in April, though the records of that meeting contain no reference to it; but in June the records set forth that "the Rev^{d} Mr. Noyes, a Fellow of the Corporation, has been suspected by some of the members thereof of being unsound in the Doctrine of the Trinity, the Divinity and Satisfaction of Christ, Original

* W. Hart, Letter to a Friend, p. 13.

Sin, Election, Regeneration, and the Doctrines thereon depending," and it is therefore resolved that he be examined in September. To conclude this incident, it may be stated that the examination was attempted on September 15, but Mr. Noyes utterly refused either to resign or to be examined, and while the business was nominally postponed, it was never revived, owing to its unpopularity. A strong pamphlet of remonstrance with President Clap, and in answer to his "Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines of the New-England Churches," was published anonymously in April or May, 1757, but was known to be written by Thomas Darling (Y. C. 1740), the son-in-law of Mr. Noyes. Another more personal and more bitter pamphlet, by the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), was published anonymously on the same side late in the summer.

The case against Mr. Noyes is strongly put in the following extract (p. 36) from a pamphlet by the Rev. Noah Hobart, entitled "The Principles of Congregational Churches," published in 1759:—

> It is well enough known, that the students of *Yale College*, attend public worship, and ordinances under the administration of the professor of divinity; and I suppose few are ignorant, that this was very much owing to a certain gentleman's refusing to satisfy the corporation, that he was not *Arian* in the important articles of CHRIST'S *divinity* and *atonement*, when they let him know the reasons of his being suspected on those heads, some of which were taken from sermons he delivered on sacramental occasions, when the scholars did attend.

It should be said, in explanation of this somewhat effusive zeal for orthodoxy, displayed in the proceedings against Mr. Noyes, that undoubtedly one motive of the prosecutors was a hope of thus affecting the "New Light" majority in the General Assembly, so as to secure from them a grant towards Professor Daggett's salary, or the restoration of the old subsidy to the College.

At the Corporation meeting in June, President Clap reported the final completion of Connecticut Hall (South Middle College), and his accounts were audited,—the total expenditure having been about £1660 sterling.

Changes in the tutorship during this year were made by the retirement of Mr. Elizur Goodrich in October, and the accession of Mr. Nathan Williams in December.

The year, like that which had preceded it, was darkened by the impending war between England and France. On January 12–13, 1757, the Earl of Londoun, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, stopped in New Haven, on his way from New York to Boston to attend a conference on army matters; and the Connecticut Gazette of that week contains an adulatory address presented to him by President Clap and some of the Fellows of the Corporation, with the Earl's reply. He was accompanied by a retinue of officers, and among the rest by the "agent-victualler of the army," Christopher Kilby,* Esq., originally from Boston, whose liberal contribution to the house for the Professor of Divinity (*supra*, p. 440) was no doubt given at this time, as well as an astronomical quadrant, and a copy of Dr. Shaw's Travels in Barbary and the Levant, in folio, for the Library.†

One expedient adopted by the General Assembly for raising money to meet the extraordinary war expenses of the year was a public contribution,‡ collected in the several parishes throughout the Colony on Sunday, March 20, 1757; and it is pleasant to learn (from the records in the State Library) that of the £1384 gathered through this means, £13 was given by the College congregation.

* See sketch of his life in N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxvi, 43–48. One motive which may have contributed to his interest in the College was the fact that his nephew by marriage, John Greenough, was a member of the Sophomore class.

† Clap's Annals, p. 98.

‡ Colonial Records, x, 604.

Sketches, Class of 1757

*Samuel Talcott, A.M.	*1798
*Gurdonus Huntington, A.M.	*1767
*Johannes Sloss Hobart, A.M., LL.D. 1793, Reip. Nov. Ebor. Cur. Supr. Jurid., Rerump. Foed. Sen. et Cur. in Jurisd. Nov. Ebor. Jurid.	*1805
**Sylvanus Griswold*, A.M.	*1819
*Daniel Humphreys, A.M.	*1827
*Josephus Pynchon, A.M.	*1794
*Johannes Richards	*1792
*Medad Pomeroy, A.M.	*1819
*Samuel Lynde, A.M.	*1787
**Carolus Galfridus Smith*, A.M. 1761	*1770
*Jabez Bowen, A.M. et Brun. 1769, LL.D. Dartm. 1800, Reipubl. Ins. Rhod. Cur. Supr. Jurid. et Vice-Gubern.	*1815
*Edmundus Fanning, A.M. et Harv. 1764 et Columb. 1772, J.C.D. Oxon. 1774, LL.D. 1803 et Dartm. 1803, Prov. Nov.-Scot. Vice-Gubern., Ins. Princ.-Edv. Gubern.	*1818
*Samuel Beach, A.M.	*1805
**Abrahamus Beach*, A.M., S.T.D. Columb. 1789	*1828
*Titus Hosmer, A.M., e Congr.	*1780
*Ebenezer Garnsey, A.M.	*1763
*Georgius Buttolph Hurlbut, A.M. 1761	*1781
*Johannes Hopson, A.M.	*1814
*Nathanael Caldwell, A.M.	*1802
*Timotheus Jones, A.M. et Harv. 1761	*1800
*Isaacus Jones, A.M.	*1812
*Daniel Bontecou, A.M.	*1778
**Jacobus Scovil*, A.M. et Columb. 1761	*1808
**Ezra Reeve*	*1818

*Noachus Parsons, A.M., Tutor	*1774
*Reuben Smith, A.M. 1761	*1804
*Ebenezer Case, A.M.	*1764
*Andreas Rowland, A.M. et Harv. 1761	*1802
*Zenas Huggins	*1761
**Job Wright*, A.M.	*1823
**Noachus Williston*, A.M.	*1811
*Jeremias Child	
*Amos Geer	*1821
**Oliverus Noble*, A.M.	*1792
**Samuel Andreas Peters*, A.M. et Columb. 1761, LL.D. alibi	*1826
**Ebenezer Kellogg*, A.M.	*1817
*Nathaniel Webb, A.M.	*1814
**Eden Burroughs*, A.M. et Dartm. 1773, S.T.D. Dartm. 1806	*1813
**Noachus Wetmore*, A.M.	*1796
*Johannes Pell 40	

Abraham Beach, the only child of Captain Elnathan Beach by his second wife, Hannah Cooke, was born in the parish of New Cheshire (now the township of Cheshire), in Wallingford, Connecticut, on August 29, 1740, and was baptized two days later by the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716). One of his older half-brothers was a class-mate. His mother, the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Cooke, Junior, a wealthy shipping merchant of New Haven and New Cheshire, was left a rich widow, under twenty years of age, when her son was about two years old, and soon after married Dr. Jonathan Bull, of Hartford, by whom she had a son who was graduated here in 1765.

After graduation, with a reputation for remarkable scholarship, Abraham Beach returned to Hartford, where he lived at Dr. Bull's house on Main Street. He accompanied some of the Connecticut troops in the campaign of the French war as a sutler, and then opened a store in

Hartford, where he was also Collector of Taxes in 1765. He is said to have been the author of the prospectus of the Connecticut Courant, which appeared in October, 1764.

About this time he became a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and afterwards pursued studies preparatory to ordination under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. John Beach (Y. C. 1721), of Newtown, and of the Rev. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714), who had married the widow of another uncle.

In November or December, 1767, he left for England, and was there ordained Deacon on May 17, 1768, by Dr. Ewer, Bishop of Llandaff, and priest on June 14 by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. He was then appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel its missionary to New Brunswick and Piscataway, New Jersey, with a salary of forty pounds, and he landed in Boston on his return, on the 17th of September. He soon began the duties of his mission, and in the spring of 1770 married Ann, the only child of Evart VanWinkle, of New Brunswick.

After the passage of the Declaration of Independence his active ministry was interrupted, as he adhered to the King as his sovereign. In 1783 Perth Amboy was added to his mission-field, but in June, 1784, at the particular request of the newly elected rector of Trinity Church, New York City, the Rev. Dr. Provoost, he was appointed Assistant Minister of that church, with a yearly salary of five hundred pounds. He served with distinction in this office (with a change of title to Assistant Rector in 1811) until his voluntary resignation, on March 1, 1813, when in his 73d year. The vestry of the church then voted him an annuity, during life, of $1500. One of the streets opened through the church lands had already been designated by his name.

He then retired to the farm inherited through his wife, on the Raritan river, about three miles from New Bruns-

wick, where he died on the night of September 10–11, 1828, at the age of 88, being—as was supposed—the oldest clergyman of his church in America. His wife died on January 24, 1808.

Their children were two sons (both of imperfect intellect) and four daughters. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Dr. Elijah D. Rattoone (Coll. of N. J. 1787), Professor in Columbia College and President of the College of Charleston; the third daughter married the Rev. Thomas Lyell, D.D.; and the youngest married the Rev. Abiel Carter (Dartmouth Coll. 1813).

A sketch of Dr. Beach's life was written by his grandson, the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, for Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit in 1852. A fine portrait is in the possession of the family.

Dr. Beach, throughout his residence in New York, was recognized as one of the leading clergy of the city, and took a prominent part in all the councils of his own church. In 1787 he was named in the new charter a trustee of Columbia College, in which office he continued until his removal from the State; he was also clerk of the Board of Trustees at Columbia from 1795 to 1811, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same Board in 1789. He was also a trustee of Rutgers College from 1787 to 1825.

He was repeatedly thought of as a candidate for the episcopate,—in New Jersey in 1787, and in New York in 1801 and 1811.

He is credited with outlining the earliest plan for organizing the Episcopal Church in the United States; and three letters of his on this subject (in 1784) have been printed by Bishop Perry.

Brief extracts from his correspondence with the Propagation Society in 1780–82 are published in Clark's Episcopal Church in the Colonies.

Dr. Beach also published several discourses,—one before a Masonic Lodge; one on the death of the Rev. Dr. T. B.

Chandler (Y. C. 1745), in 1790; one or more before Conventions of the Church; and one, entitled The Profitable Hearer of the Word of God, from Luke viii, 18, in vol. 3 (pp. 135–46) of The American Preacher, Elizabeth-Town, 1791, 8°.

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Samuel Beach was the fifth son and ninth child of Captain Elnathan Beach, of what is now Cheshire, Connecticut, where he was born on December 26, 1737. His mother, who died in his infancy, was Abigail, third daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Ufford, of Stratford; his half-brother has just been noticed. The father, a brother of the Rev. John Beach (Y. C. 1721), was a prominent man in Wallingford, and amassed a large fortune for that time in his business of collecting pipe-staves and kiln-dried corn for shipment to the West Indies.

This son remained in his native town and became one of its principal inhabitants. As early as 1767 he kept the leading inn in his vicinity. He wrote a fine legible hand, and was much employed in the drawing up of legal documents and other important papers. In determining the part taken by Wallingford in the Revolutionary struggle Mr. Beach was especially active. He was sent to the

Legislature as a Deputy for the first time in May, 1775, at which session he was also for the first time commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served again as Deputy in 1776 and 1777, and was much engaged at the same time in town business growing out of the state of the country. At the same time, as for many years previously, he was laboring to bring about a separation of the parish of New Cheshire from Wallingford, and at length the new township was incorporated in 1780. During the next seven years he served as representative in the General Assembly, being also town clerk. He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788. After this date, for some years before his death, the state of his health prevented him from active participation in public affairs. He died in Cheshire on July 11, 1805, in his 68th year.

He married, on August 30, 1759, Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), first pastor of the Congregational Church in Cheshire; Mr. Beach was one of the deacons of that church from April, 1766, until his death.

Mrs. Beach died on August 8, 1768, at the age of 32. Her children were two daughters, and two sons, of whom one daughter and one son died in infancy, and the remaining son died shortly before his father.

He next married, on June 14, 1769, Esther, daughter of Aaron and Ruth (Burrage) Cook, of Wallingford—a first cousin of his step-mother—who died on June 22, 1804, at the age of 64; the only son by this marriage was graduated here in 1793; of the two daughters one married the Rev. Joel Bradley (Y. C. 1789).

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Joseph P. Beach, MS. letter, Jan. 31, 1894. Colonial Records of Conn., xiv, 149. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 641-43, 676. *T. P. Hall*, Geneal. Notes of Hall Family, 36, 146, 156-58.

DANIEL BONTECOU was born in New Haven on the 9th of September, 1739. His father, Timothy Bontecou, a native of New York City, the son of Pierre and Marguerite (Collinot) Bontecou, Huguenot refugees from La Rochelle in France, settled in New Haven in 1735, and married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel David and Prudence (Churchill) Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1736; Daniel was their second son and child.

After graduation he studied medicine in France, and about 1760 received an appointment as surgeon in the French army. He returned to New Haven and began practice as a physician and surgeon in January, 1771. He was, like his father, a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a vestryman in 1774–75 and 1777–78. He died in New Haven on August 20, 1778, at the age of 39. The Connecticut Journal, in an obituary notice, describes him as "modest, meek, benevolent, and just; a worthy citizen and an excellent Christian."

He married, on September 12, 1775, Rebecca, second daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Southmayd) Starr, of Middletown, Connecticut, who had first married on July 27, 1753, Thomas Tyler, who died on November 7, 1754, and had next married, on September 23, 1756, Dr. John Rohde or Rhode, of New Haven, a native of Prussia, who died on January 24, 1775; by her first husband she had one daughter, now married, and by her second eight children, five of whom were living at her next marriage.

Dr. Bontecou's children were one daughter, who married the Rev. Menzies Rayner, and a posthumous son. His widow married for the fourth time, on December 23, 1787, Captain Ephraim Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut (the father of Obadiah Pease, Y. C. 1765), who died in 1801, and she herself died there on April 6, 1802, in her 69th year.

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Atwater, Hist. of City of N. H., 133, *Morris*, Bontecou Genealogy, 44–47, 265. Conn. Journal, Sept. 2, 1778. 52–58. Starr Family, 136.

JABEZ BOWEN was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 2, 1739, being the eldest child of Dr. Ephraim Bowen, of Providence, and grandson of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Hunt) Bowen of Seekonk, Massachusetts. His mother, Mary, only daughter of Thomas and Mary (Abbott) Fenner, of Providence, died in his infancy, while his father lived to the age of 96, dying in 1812. During his earlier public life he was known as Jabez Bowen, Junior, in distinction from his great uncle, Colonel and Dr. Jabez Bowen, of Providence, who died in August, 1770. A half-brother was graduated here in 1766.

He settled in his native place, and there married, on December 19, 1762, Sarah, second daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Harris) Brown, and first cousin of the eminent merchants for whom Brown University is named. Although a devoted Congregationalist, he was an early friend of that institution, and became one of its Fellows in 1768; in 1785 he was promoted to the place of Chancellor (or presiding officer of the Board of Trustees), which he held until his death. He was one of the largest donors to the building of the first College and a President's house, in 1770. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was given him at the first Commencement in 1769, and that of Doctor of Laws by Dartmouth College in 1800. He had an interest in science, and assisted in observing the Transit of Venus in June, 1769; a letter from him with reference to these observations is preserved in President Stiles's papers in the Yale Library.

As the struggle with Great Britain drew near, his large business interests inclined him to conservatism, but his patriotism determined him to put forth unsparingly all his commanding influence on the American side.

He was a member of the Town Council in 1773–75, and a Representative in the General Assembly in 1777.

He held the rank of Major in the militia in 1774, was

made Lieutenant Colonel in 1775, and in May, 1776, was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Providence County, and served actively with that regiment in 1777. Meantime he had been placed on the Superior Court Bench, in August, 1776, of which court he became Chief Justice in February, 1781. He was also in May, 1778, elected Deputy Governor, and with the exception of the year 1780–81 he served in that capacity until 1786, when the triumph of the disgraceful paper-money party, which he had stoutly opposed, relegated him to private life.

Through the whole of the Revolutionary contest he was an efficient member of the Council of War, and he repeatedly represented the Colony in congresses of importance. He was active in providing for the needs of the French allies at Newport in 1780, and came into intimate social relations with the principal officers among them.

He was appointed a delegate to the convention held at Annapolis in 1786 to promote a commercial union of the colonies; and was a member of the State Convention which finally adopted the Constitution of the United States in May, 1790.

Under President Washington he held the office of loan commissioner of the State.

He died in Providence on May 7, 1815, in his 76th year. His wife died on March 17, 1800, in her 58th year, and he next married, on May 21, 1801, Peddy, daughter of the Hon. George Leonard (Harv. Coll. 1748) and Experience (White) Leonard of Norton, Massachusetts. She died in Norton, on September 13, 1850, at the age of 90.

His children (all by the first wife) were seven sons and one daughter. The eldest son was graduated here in 1782, and died in 1793; two other sons died in infancy, and the only daughter in 1792. Three of the sons were graduates at Brown, in 1788, 1797, and 1802, respectively, the second of whom was Librarian and Professor there, and the youngest long Secretary of State.

Fine portraits of Governor Bowen and his first wife, by Copley, are preserved in the family; and an expressive silhouette of the former is given in the volume "Our French Allies," by E. M. Stone.

At least two of his Revolutionary letters are in print: one of 1778 in the Rhode Island Historical Magazine, vol. 5, p. 281; and one of 1780 in our French Allies, pp. 241–42.

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Eden Burroughs was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on the 19th of January, 1737–8, being the seventh child and fourth son of Stephen Burroughs, and grandson of John and Patience (Hinman) Burroughs, of that part of Stratford which is now Bridgeport. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Kellogg) Nichols, of what is now Trumbull. He was named for a younger brother of his father, who removed to New Haven during his nephew's College course.

For the first year after leaving College he was employed in teaching on Long Island. He then studied theology under the care of the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown, Connecticut, who was a native of Stratford. In the fall of 1759 he was living in New Haven, and was then a member of the Separate Church in what was called the White Haven Society. On the 23d of January, 1760, he was ordained and installed over the South Society in Killingly, Connecticut,—a feeble church, whose only previous pastor had been the Rev. Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742). After a discouraging experience there, he was dismissed in the latter part of the year 1771.

Almost immediately after, he was informally invited to settle in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, but at the solicitation of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, he was induced to visit Hanover to preach as a candidate for settlement there, in the church erected in that town, separate from the College. His services proved acceptable, and at a special town-meeting, held on June 23, he received a call, on a salary of £80. The church acquiesced in this call on August 24, and he was duly installed on Tuesday, September 1. He was elected a Trustee of Dartmouth College the next year, and remained in that office until his death.

Under Dr. Wheelock's influence the Hanover church put itself in 1773 under a Presbyterian form of government, and about 1780 it received large accessions in a season of remarkable religious interest. This was followed by serious difficulties in connection with the administration of discipline, in which Mr. Burroughs showed himself to be of an arrogant and contentious nature, and in 1784 he disavowed allegiance to the Presbytery which he had helped to form. His pastoral relation was accordingly declared by the Presbytery to be dissolved in November of that year. The town settled another pastor (in 1788), while Mr. Burroughs and those who adhered to him held their services for a time in barns and in private houses. Finally (before 1791) the Burroughs party built a new meeting-house, and he continued to act as pastor until he was invited in 1809 to remove to Hartford, Vermont, on the opposite side of the Connecticut river, as pastor of a branch of the College Church, a part of whose members resided there. His dismissal was advised by a Council of the neighboring churches on November 15, and the rest of his life was spent in Hartford, where he died, after eleven days' illness, of a malignant spotted fever, on May 22, 1813, in his 76th year.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1806. With many eccentricities he possessed a strong mind and special power as

an extemporaneous preacher. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. James W. Woodward (Dartmouth 1798) was published and contains a sketch of his life and an estimate of his character and influence.

He married in January, 1762, Abigail, eldest daughter of Major Edward and Abigail (Learned) Davis, of Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, who died four days before him, at the age of 68 years, of the disease which caused his own death. They had eight children, of whom three only survived their parents. Two were daughters who married and died in Hanover; the other was a son, Stephen Burroughs, notorious as an adventurer and law-breaker.

Of his publications I have only seen the following:

1. The Right Hand of Fellowship, given at the Ordination of Mr. Joel Benedict, at Newent, in Norwich, on February 21, 1771. Published as an appendix (pp. 27–31) to the Sermon on the same occasion by the Rev. Levi Hart (Yale 1760).

2. The Profession and Practice of Christians, held up to View by way of Contrast to each other; Appearing in the Neglect of executing the Laws of Christ in his House; and that this Neglect is pregnant with every evil that threatens Ruin to the Churches. New-London, 1793. 12°, pp. 71.

[*A. C. A.* (*impf.*) *U. T. S. Y. C.*

The Preface is dated January 20, 1784; and the tract, in its somewhat bitter and pointed insistence on the short-comings of Christian professors, appears to have reference to his own struggles for the maintenance of church-discipline.

At the time of the attempted union of Hanover and the neighboring towns with the State of Vermont, he preached the Vermont Election Sermon on October 9, 1778, in Windsor; and this is said to have been printed.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 190–216, 474–75. *Daniels*, Hist. of Oxford, 467. *Farmer & Moore*, Hist. Collections, iii, 80. Genealogy of Samuel and Joseph Davis, 10, 28–29. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, i, 531; ii, 92. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 174. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1167. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 90.

Nathaniel Caldwell, third son and fourth child of Charles and Anna Caldwell, of Guilford, Connecticut, was born on November 18, 1736. His father was an emigrant from Beith, near Glasgow, in Scotland, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles (Harvard 1690), an early trustee of Yale, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Yale 1723), both ministers of Guilford.

He settled for life in his native town, succeeding his father in his business as a country merchant. He also kept the village inn. In the struggles of the Revolution he was loyal to Great Britain, and in consequence suffered largely in a pecuniary way. He took very little part, however, at any time in political affairs.

He died in Guilford on October 13, 1802, at the age of 66 years.

He married, on December 10, 1760, Clarinda, daughter of Edmund Ward (Y. C. 1727), who died on December 11, 1791, aged 52 years. Their only child, Harry Caldwell, was graduated at Yale in 1784.

Ebenezer Case, the second son and fifth child of Jonathan and Bathsheba (Williams) Case, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born on February 22, 1729–30.

He was appointed 2d lieutenant in one of the regiments raised for military service in March, 1758, and was promoted a year later to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the same regiment.

He married in Lebanon on February 18, 1761, widow Hannah Loomis (probably Hannah Snow, widow of Ebenezer Loomis, who died in 1759). They had one daughter.

He died on December 21, 1764, in his 35th year. From the inventory of his estate, which proved to be insolvent, he seems to have been engaged in trade.

His widow married Samuel Robertson, of Coventry, Connecticut, before July, 1767.

Jeremiah Child has not yet been identified, though it seems likely that he came from Rhode Island. His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogue until 1823.

Edmund Fanning was born in 1737 in Riverhead, Long Island, the son of Captain James and Hannah (Smith) Fanning, and grandson of Thomas Fanning, of Groton, Connecticut. A nephew was graduated here in 1769.

He enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships after graduation, and then entered on the study and the practice of the law, settling about 1760 in Hillsborough (then called Childsburg), Orange County, North Carolina. As early as 1763 he was appointed Register of Deeds and colonel of the militia of that county. He was also clerk of several of the courts, and much engaged in public business. In April, 1765, William Tryon succeeded to the Governorship of the Province, with whom Fanning speedily became a favorite. In March, 1766, the Governor made him an Assistant Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Salisbury,—his predecessor being removed on account of opposition to the Stamp Act. He was also in this year for the first time elected to the House of Assembly from Orange County, and the records of that House for the next five years show that he was prominently active in all the business before it. His alleged extortions as Register were made a primary cause of the civil war known as the revolt of the "Regulators." At the beginning of these troubles, in April, 1768, his house was fired into by the mob, and at the next election he lost his seat as Representative of the county. The Governor, however, at once gave Hillsborough the right of representation, and Fanning was thus retained in the Assembly.

In September, 1770, the Regulators broke up a session of the Superior Court in Hillsborough, dragged Colonel

Fanning from the bench and beat him severely, and destroyed his house and its contents. An explanation of the popular indignation against him may be found, not only in the belief that he had enriched himself illegally by fees, but also in the traditional haughtiness of his behavior and in rumors (perhaps unfounded) of his immoral life.

When Tryon was transferred, in June, 1771, to the governorship of the province of New York, Fanning went with him as his private secretary. The North Carolina Assembly rejected his appeal for compensation for losses, but the home government made amends by granting him in 1774 the profitable office of Surveyor-General of the Province of New York, and in July of the same year the University of Oxford created him a Doctor of the Civil Law. He also secured other official appointments in New York which increased his income,—such as that of Surrogate of the City from 1771.

In 1776 and 1777, as an ardent loyalist, he raised and took command of a corps of like-minded Americans called the Associated Refugees, or King's American Regiment of Foot, of which the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748) was Chaplain. He was in active service on the British side throughout the war, and his corps earned a bad reputation for rudeness and cruelty. He was twice wounded, and in 1779 the property which he had left in North Carolina was confiscated. He retained the office of Surveyor-General until his removal to Nova Scotia, shortly before peace was declared.

In December, 1782, he was given the rank of Colonel in the British army, and in September, 1783, was sworn in as Councillor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.* In 1787 he became Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St. John, now called Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; a charge of tyranny preferred against him while holding this office was dis-

*The appointment was announced in the American papers of May preceding.

missed by the Privy Council in August, 1792, and in October, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. In June, 1799, he was further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and in May, 1804, he resigned his appointment as governor. In April, 1808, he attained the rank of General. His last years were spent in London, where he died on February 28, 1818, in his 81st year. His only son, a Captain in the 22d Foot, died in 1812, and the father never recovered from the blow.

He married, after his removal to Nova Scotia, a lady of that province, much younger than himself, who was living as late as 1852. Three daughters also survived him.

An engraving from his portrait is given in Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.

The testimonies to his character vary widely, from the bitter denunciations of the North-Carolina Regulators and their historians to the eulogies of those who knew him only in the last stages of his career.

In Stevens's Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives is a characterization written in April, 1778, by the Rev. John Vardill, as follows :—

> Col: Fanning is a plausible good natured Gentleman: but of shallow Understanding and held for his affectation in contempt by those in the Congress who are acquainted with him.

The notice published in the Gentleman's Magazine on the occasion of his death says :—

> The world did not contain a better man in all the various relations of life : as a husband, a parent, and a friend, he was almost unequalled—as a landlord and master he was kind and indulgent. He was much distinguished in the American war, and raised a regiment there, by which he lost a very large property. He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia, whence he was removed to Prince Edward's Island, of which he was Lieut. governor 19 years ; when on account of ill health, and to attend to his private affairs, he resigned, to the great grief of every good and loyal man in that Island. His conduct during his Government was beneficial to the Colony, serviceable to the King, and honourable to himself.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was granted him in 1803 by both Yale College and Dartmouth College, on the strength of an application which he made in 1802 to his classmate Burroughs, an extract from which is as follows :—

> It is with the most sincere and heartfelt satisfaction that I can say that in the time of impending ruin, and meditated conflagration she [Yale College] owed her salvation and present existance to the mediatorial & supplicating influence of one of her sons who has, as well as her own honors, had the honor to receive a Degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge College or University, and also at King's College, or Columbian University at New York ; was President of the College, now University in North Carolina, and Doctor of Laws at the University of Oxford : Has been many years Governor first of the Province of Nova Scotia, and now of Prince Edward Island, and also a Lieutenant General in the service of the king of Great Britain, or Emperor of the British Isles ; and is now desirous of having his name appear with suitable distinction in the Catalogue, and receiving from them a proper testimonial of such his civil, military, and literary honors.

With regard to the claim here made that Yale College owed her salvation, at the time of the British invasion of New Haven in July, 1779, to Fanning, it seems probable that the College authorities in 1803 thought it not without foundation ; we only know that Governor Tryon was in command of the British, and that Fanning was his trusted secretary. Another letter of Fanning's in which he made the same claim (in 1789) is quoted in Johnston's Yale in the Revolution.

The claim of the Presidency of a College in North Carolina has reference to Queen's College, at Charlotte, of which the act of incorporation, in January, 1771, names him first in the Board of Fellows or Trustees.

Half-a-dozen of Fanning's letters, dated in 1768, are printed in volume 7 of the North-Carolina Colonial Records, pp. 706–07, 713–16, 739–41, 744–46.

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Appletons' Cyclopædia of Amer. Biogr., ii, 406. Calendar of N. Y. Revol. Papers, i, 333, 362, 673. *Caruthers*, Life of D. Caldwell, 114–17, 123–33, 158–59. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 216. Gentleman's Magazine, lxxxviii, i, 469. Georgian Era, ii, 465–66. Historical Magazine, viii, 325. *Howell*, Hist. of Southampton, L. I., 2d ed., 241. *J. Johnson*, Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, 573. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 109. *J. S. Jones*, Defence of the Revol. Hist. of N. C., 40, 46–47, 53–54, 82. *Lossing*, Field-Book of the Revolution, ii, 365–68, 371. *Moore*, Hist. of N. C., i, 110–18, 125, 133, 137, 156. N. C. Colonial Records, ed. Saunders, vol. 7, xv, xxiv–v, 192, 201, 760–69, 776, 791, 793, 832; vol. 8, xix, xl–xlii, 27–28, 33–36, 223–26, 230–31, 242–62, 461, 487, 520, 645–48. *Onderdonk*, Revol. Incidents of Queens Co., 247. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 415–17. *Stephen*, Dict. of National Biogr,, xviii, 181–82. *Wheeler*, Hist. of N. C., i, 55–58; ii, 11–14, 308, 321–23, 331–32. *J. G. Wilson*, Memorial Hist. of N. Y. City, ii, 569.

Ebenezer Garnsey (or Guernsey), son of Ebenezer and Rhoda Garnsey, of Durham, Connecticut, was born in that town, on February 26, 1737–8.

After graduation he studied theology with the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1730), of Springfield, and was licensed to preach by the Hampshire South Association of Ministers in August, 1759. In 1760 he preached for four months, to almost universal acceptance, in the settlement which the next year received the name of Pittsfield, in Massachusetts; and the proprietors extended to him a call with a view to his ordination among them. They were, however, mainly in favor of the "New Divinity," and Mr. Garnsey as a pupil of Mr. Breck, of known Arminian principles, was somewhat a subject of suspicion; so that a request was appended to the call, that he should submit to further examination and approval by the Hampshire North Association. Partly in consequence of this request, and partly for other reasons, among which the state of his health was pre-eminent, he declined the call; but he consented to continue to supply the pulpit, and in December of the same year the call was renewed, and this time without conditions. A month later he replied that "the turn of thinking he had discovered among some particular persons, he considered in such a light as rendered a happy

union very difficult, and almost utterly impossible." He therefore retired to his native town, and endeavored to find a more congenial settlement in that vicinity. But a manuscript letter from the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), of New Haven, in January, 1762, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, preserved among President Stiles's papers, states that President's Clap's influence was exerted against Mr. Garnsey, partly on account of his association with Mr. Breck, and that his settling in the neighborhood was thereby hindered. Mr. Whittelsey testifies that Mr. Garnsey has preached for him, "and appears quite an honest, ingenious, serious, religious young gentleman."

His health, however, was already impaired, and he died in Durham, after a lingering illness, on the 24th of October, 1763, in his 26th year.

His epitaph describes him as "In Literary Accomplishments an Honour to his Education, Constant & cheerfull in all Duty, Benevolent to All Mankind, A tender Relative & Faithfull Friend."

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Dedication Sermon in Durham, 49; Hist. of Durham, 112. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 160–61.

Amos Geer, younger son of Robert and Abigail (Greenman) Geer, and grandson of Captain Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer, was born in North Groton, now Ledyard, Connecticut, on April 14, 1736. A first cousin was graduated here in 1763.

Soon after graduation he married Mary Wight, only daughter of the Rev. Jabez Wight (Harv. 1721), and Ruth (Swan) Wight, of Preston, the next town to the north; and he began business as a merchant in that town, in connection with a brother of his wife, their location being near the Shetucket river. They sustained considerable loss by a freshet, and soon relinquished their business.

Thenceforth he lived upon the farm where he was born, cultivating the land, and teaching school for twenty or more winters. Being a superior penman he served for many years as town clerk, and clerk of the school society and the ecclesiastical society, and was much employed for other writing. He was County Surveyor, from 1770 until disqualified by the infirmities of age. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for thirty-two years, from 1779, and performed most of the duties required of such an officer for the northern part of Groton. He was also a representative in the General Assembly for three sessions,—May and October, 1780, and October, 1790.

He died at his home in North Groton on May 19, 1821, at the age of 85 years. His widow died on July 18, 1822, at the age of 85. Their children were four sons and six daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of N. London, 502. *J. Geer*, Geer Genealogy, 42–43; and MS. Letter, Nov. 10, 1857. Wight Family, 75, 78.

Sylvanus Griswold was born in (East) Lyme, Connecticut, on February 3, 1732–3, the second son of the Rev. George Griswold (Y. C. 1717) by his first wife, Hannah Lynde.

He studied theology, and was ordained on November 17, 1762, as pastor of a church just formed at Feeding Hills, in Springfield, Massachusetts, which became by the division of the town a few years later the Second Church in West Springfield, and is now included in the town of Agawam. The church consisted of nine male members at his settlement, and the parish contained about seventy-five families; some of the church-members had previously been connected with a small Baptist church which had been maintained there. Mr. Griswold's salary was £75 per annum, with his wood, and forty acres of land.

In 1772 the former pastor of the Baptists in this parish returned to the town, and collected again the families of his charge for a separate congregation. This weakened sensibly Mr. Griswold's church, and the burden of his support became greater than the people were willing to bear. In 1781, accordingly, he gave up all claims on the parish for support, and they released him from the obligation of ministerial services. The church, however, retained its organization, and he continued to be its pastor and occasionally preached,—for the last time in March, 1818. The parish was divided by an act of the Legislature, in 1800, and in 1819 a second church was gathered. Mr. Griswold died on December 4, 1819, in his 87th year, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Suffield, from Luke xxiii, 28, "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children,"—a text selected by the deceased pastor, with reference to the sadly destitute condition of his flock.

He is said to have been a good scholar in College, and a pattern of piety, but a dull and uninteresting preacher.

He married, on November 17, 1763, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Matthew and Mary (Beckwith) Marvin, of Lyme, who bore him six children, of whom four daughters survived him. She died on January 27, 1797, aged 59 years, and he next married on December 1, 1799, Mrs. Elizabeth Colton, of North Granby, Connecticut, who died in November, 1815.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 384, 404. Conn. Gazette, Dec. 11, 1762. Hampden Pulpit, 68–69. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, ii, 41; iii, 145. *Sprague*, Hist. Discourse at W. Springfield, 31, 61–62. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 52, 190–91.

JOHN SLOSS HOBART was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 6, 1738, and was baptized the next day by his father, the Rev. Noah Hobart (Harv. 1724), pastor of the

Congregational church in that town. The year before this son entered College Mr. Hobart was chosen a member of the Corporation, in which place his influence was deeply felt. His wife was Ellen, daughter of John and Esther (Burr) Sloss, of Fairfield.

From this grandfather, a Scotchman by birth, who died in 1721, his namesake inherited property in Huntington, Long Island, where he settled after graduation. His political tendencies were early shown by his becoming, in November, 1765, a member of the Sons of Liberty, in New York City,—an organization formed to oppose the Stamp Act.

He was a deputy from Suffolk County to the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses of New York, in 1775–76. And when the last of these congresses, meeting just after the Fourth of July, 1776, assumed the name of the Convention of Representatives of the State, he was a leader in all their deliberations. Thus, he served on the committee which reported the resolutions approving the Declaration of Independence, on that which was appointed to prepare and report a Constitution, on that which organized the Council of Safety (of which the Convention made him a member), and on a committee of three, with Gouverneur Morris and John Jay, for devising the first great seal of the State.

In May, 1777, although he had not been bred to the law, he was elected as one of the two associate Judges of the newly organized Supreme Court of the State. In 1780 he served as a member of an important convention at Hartford for the discussion of the weaknesses of the Confederation; and in 1788 he was a member from the city and county of New York of the Convention for the adoption of the United States Constitution, and was a strenuous advocate of that action.

On January 11, 1798, he was appointed by the Legislature United States Senator, to succeed General Philip Schuyler. He accordingly resigned his judgeship in the

following month,—as indeed the constitutional limit of age (60 years) would have shortly required of him; but on May 5 he also resigned the senatorship, to accept a poorly-paid appointment as Judge of the U. S. District Court for New York, which he held until his death.

Chancellor Kent describes him as a faithful, diligent, and discerning Judge. He was universally respected for his good sense, integrity, pure moral character, and patriotism. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by this College in 1793.

He was six feet four inches in height, thin in person, and of dark complexion; taciturn of speech, grave if not austere in manner, and plain in dress.

He died in New York City on February 5, 1805, in his 67th year. During later years he had lived on Throgg's Neck, in Westchester County, and in the city.

He married in 1764 Mary Greenill (license dated June 22), who died before him, after long invalidism, leaving no issue. (She was still living in 1789.)

Seven letters of his, in 1776, are printed by Force in his American Archives, Fifth Series, volumes 1 and 2; three letters of friendship to Chief Justice John Jay, in 1794–98, are given in volume 4 of Jay's Correspondence.

AUTHORITIES.

Hobart, Wm. Hobart, his Ancestors and Descendants, 49–51. *Lamb*, Hist. of the City of N. Y., ii, 161–63, 299. Mass. Hist. Society's Proceedings, xi, 19–21, 24. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 149. *Platt*, Old Times in Huntington, 27–28. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 375–76. *Street*, N.-Y. Council of Revision, 177–80. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., i, 474–75.

John Hopson was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on the 29th of January, 1734–5, being the second child of Captain John and Lydia (Kellogg) Hopson, and grandchild of John and Sarah (Northam) Hopson, of the same town. His father died in August, 1751, and his mother soon after married Henry Bliss, of Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut.

He settled in Colchester, where he married, on April 19, 1759, Mary, elder daughter of Elijah and Mary (Welles) Worthington, of that town. In 1762–64 he served as deputy from Colchester in four sessions of the General Assembly. Later he fell into intemperate habits and not only became insolvent, but was charged with having appropriated to his own use a portion of the Colony tax which he had been empowered to collect. He finally removed from Colchester to Kent, in Litchfield County, where he died on December 5, 1814, in his 81st year. His wife died in Colchester, on July 30, 1797, at the age of 58. They had five children.

AUTHORITIES.

Connecticut Colonial Records, xiv, 140. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 268. *Hurd*, Hist. of N. London County, 395. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlii, 387. *Taintor*, Extracts from Colchester Records, 83, 112.

Titus Hosmer, the third son and eighth child of Captain Stephen Hosmer, of West Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Thomas and Anne (Prentiss) Hosmer, was born in 1737. His mother was Deliverance, daughter of Thomas Graves. His father was a first cousin of the Rev. Stephen Hosmer (Y. C. 1732).

He received a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, though it is doubtful whether he remained in residence. His father died in the latter part of 1758, and he began in 1760 the practice of law in Middletown. The Rev. Dr. Field gives a satisfactory account of his career, as follows :—

The profession which Mr. Hosmer chose, led him to cultivate the powers of understanding, rather than the imagination ; and in this profession, faithfulness to his clients and strong powers of reasoning, soon raised him into esteem with the bar and the court ; and secured him not only much professional business, but civil offices of honor and importance. Besides the common town

offices and the commission of peace which he held [from 1773], he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, from October, 1773, constantly until May, 1778, when he was elected an assistant, and thus annually until 1780, the year of his death. In 1777, he was speaker of the house of representatives, and had great influence in prompting the Legislature to the adoption of vigorous measures against Great Britain. During a part of the war of the Revolution, he was a member of the Council of Safety, and in 1778, besides being an assistant in the State Legislature, he was a member of the Continental Congress. In January, 1780, when the plan was matured by Congress, for establishing a Court of Appeals, principally for the revision of maritime and admiralty cases in the United States, he was elected one of the three judges. There seems to have been an understanding, that one of the judges should be elected from a southern, one from a middle, and one from an eastern section of the country. Seven men were put in nomination for election, and when the votes were cast, George Wythe of Virginia, William Paca of Maryland, and Titus Hosmer of Connecticut, were chosen. . . . . On the duties of this appointment Mr. Hosmer was not permitted to enter, dying suddenly, [from a fever,] August 4th, 1780, aged 44.

His person was above the common size, and his countenance expressive. His passions were naturally quick and strong, but kept under discipline. Fond of conversation, and extensively acquainted with men and books, he often entertained at his house a group of friends who courted his society. In deliberative bodies he was always heard with that attention and pleasure, which are secured by lucid and manly argumentation, connected with probity and patriotism. He was, in one word, a gentleman of correct moral habits, a thorough scholar, a learned and eloquent lawyer, and a sound practical statesman; deeply versed in national law and universal history. An obituary notice of him in the Connecticut Courant, says, that he was endowed with a natural genius and capacity of uncommon magnitude, which, cultivated by the best and most liberal education, and continually improving, shone with remarkable lustre, and made him eminently useful in every department of life. Such abilities and improvements, joined with the most polished and engaging manners, formed him, in a rare degree, for influence and service among mankind. . . . .

Dr. Noah Webster regarded him as one of the greatest men Connecticut ever produced. He numbered him among the three "mighties": and these three he designated as William Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. of Stratford, Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Hon. Titus Hosmer.

Had he lived, there is little doubt that he would have soon been a candidate for the Governorship of the State, for which place his name was already mentioned in 1779.

His interest in poetry led him to encourage Joel Barlow (Y. C. 1778) to undertake his chief poetical attempt, *The Vision of Columbus*; and one of Barlow's earliest publications was an *Elegy on Hosmer* (Hartford, 15 pp. 8°).

Four of his letters to Silas Deane, in 1774–75, are printed in the 2d volume of the Collections of the Conn. Historical Society (pp. 152–56, 238–43, 320–22).

An incidental evidence of his early prominence is seen in the fact that he was one of the signers of the Memorial praying for a visitation of the College, presented to the Colony Legislature in 1763,—all the other signers of which were much older men.

He married on November 29 [or 30], 1761, Lydia Lord, who died on November 29, 1798, at the age of 61. Their children were three sons and four daughters,—the eldest (Y. C. 1782) being a distinguished lawyer and statesman.

The inventory of his estate amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds; and in it is enumerated a library of nearly 200 volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, 50–51; Centennial Address, 96–99. Geneal. Records of Avon, N. Y., 22–23. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. Hosmer Genealogy, 9–10. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 121. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, ii, 911.

Zenas Huggins was from Sheffield, Massachusetts, and was prepared for College by the Rev. John Ballantine (Harvard 1735), of Westfield. His father died before he entered College.

He returned to Sheffield after graduation, and in the latter part of the same year joined a company of his

townsmen who went, under Major John Ashley, to Fort Edward, on the alarm raised for the relief of Fort William Henry. On July 22, 1760, he made his will, being about to go on another campaign, as Captain of a Sheffield Company. He did not return, and his will was proved on February 11, 1761. His property, amounting to about £775, was left to his mother, Mrs. Keziah, then wife of Nathaniel Downing, of Sheffield, and to his brothers, sisters, and nephews.

AUTHORITIES.

MS. Muster Rolls in State Library of Mass.

Daniel Humphreys, the eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Humphreys (Y. C. 1732), and brother of General David Humphreys (Y. C. 1771), was born in Derby, Connecticut, on May 18, 1740.

He studied law after graduation with James A. Hillhouse (Y. C. 1749) and was admitted to the New Haven County bar in November, 1762. During these years he also found employment as a school-teacher. In 1768 he was employed by the General Assembly to make an index to the Colony Laws. In April, 1769, while still living in New Haven, being prostrated with severe illness, he avowed himself a Sandemanian, thereby separating himself from the most of his friends and associates. Later in the same year he married Mary, youngest daughter of William and Abigail A. (Oberne) King, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He left New Haven in 1770 and in 1774 was admitted to practice before the Superior Court of New Hampshire and settled in Portsmouth, where a Sandemanian society was already in existence.

In 1776 he was teaching in New York City, and retreated thence to New Haven, where he opened in November a new school, in which the study of English grammar and literature was a specialty. The members of

his sect maintained what was considered a disloyal attitude towards America; and in 1777 he and his co-religionists were desired to leave the town; but ultimately they seem to have been allowed to remain.

At the close of the Revolution he settled again in Portsmouth, where he took a leading position at the bar, and was finally (in 1804) made United States District Attorney for New Hampshire, retaining that position until his death, which occurred in Portsmouth on September 30, 1827, in his 88th year.

As a lawyer he was faithful and conscientious. He carried his feeling as a Sandemanian against a paid clergy so far that he would never remain in the court-room while the minister made the opening prayer.

His family consisted of four sons and four daughters,—of whom only three daughters survived him.

He continued to the last faithful to his Sandemanian belief, and for many years conducted the weekly worship of the few of that sect in Portsmouth.

His interest in study continued to the last, and he is said to have learned the Italian language after passing the age of 70.

He showed some of the same poetic facility which his younger brother possessed; his most sustained poetical effort being the following :—

1. The Compendious American Grammar, or, Grammatical Institutes in Verse designed for the use of schools in the United States. Portsmouth, 1792. 16°, pp. 71.

[*M. H. S. Watkinson Libr.*

The rhymes are ingeniously handled, but many subterfuges have to be adopted, such as

> " Hard names in verse to quote!
> We'll place them in a note."

He also published, in prose :—

2. The Bible needs no Apology: or, Watson's System of Religion Refuted; and the Advocate proved an unfaithful one, by the

Bible itself: . . in Four Letters, on Watson's Apology for the Bible, and Paine's Age of Reason. . Portsmouth, 1796. 12°, pp. 96. [*B. Publ. U. S.*

3. An Appeal to the Bible, on the Controversy What is genuine Christianity? and against the Corruptions of that Religion by the Clergy; containing Strictures on Mr. Macclintock's Ordination Sermon. . . Portsmouth, 1797. 16°, pp. 59. [*B. Publ.*

4. A Plain Attempt to hold up to View the Ancient Gospel, being a Discourse on Acts ix, 22. Shewing from the Apostolic testimony, that the Clergy and their followers, in our age and country, are the very Antichrist. Opposing that Gospel with the weapons of Jewish error still. . . Adapted to the meanest capacities. Portsmouth, 1800. 12°, pp. 35.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. C. H. S.*

An arraignment of the pomp and worldliness of the clergy, and especially of any union between Church and State.

5. The Inquirer: being, An Examination of the Question lately agitated, respecting the legitimate Powers of Government; whether they extend to the Care of Religion, and warrant making and enforcing Laws for the Purpose of establishing . . the Christian Religion. In six numbers; with a supplement . . Boston, 1801. 12°, pp. 47. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. U. S.*

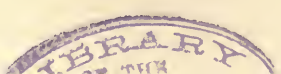
6. Recent Proofs of a Defection from the Christian Religion, exhibited in a brief review of the doctrine lately published in New-England, that "The Christian Religion is the Law of the Land;" and Remarks on several late popular publications. . . Portsmouth, 1802. 8°, pp. 36. [*B. Ath. Harv.*

Largely devoted to an arraignment of all alliances between Church and State.

7. A Letter to Mr. Elias Smith, Baptist Teacher, on his late Performance entitled "A Reply to this Congregational, Methodistical Question—"Why cannot you commune with us, seeing we are willing to commune with you?" Portsmouth, 1804. 12°, pp. 23. [*B. Publ. N. Y. H. S.*

While criticizing the minor point of Baptist exclusiveness, the author takes occasion more broadly to find fault with the whole plan of all the modern varieties of religion.

8. Impartial Review.—A General Brief View of the existing controversy between Unitarians and the Orthodox so called; as it appears in some late publications; more particularly in a Review



in "The Christian Disciple," of Professor Stuart's Letters, and in Dr. Wood's Letters to Unitarians. By a Laical Observer. Portsmouth, 1820. 8°, pp. 79. [*A. C. A. B. Publ.*

Anonymous. In support of the Orthodox belief.

In 1789 he was appointed, with the Hon. John Pickering, by the General Court of New Hampshire, to edit the following :—

The Perpetual Laws of the State of New-Hampshire. . Portsmouth, 1789. 8°, pp. 256.

Colonel John Hubbard, the father-in-law of President Stiles, in writing to him in 1769 of Mr. Humphreys's declaration of his belief in Sandemanianism, characterizes him as "a very ingenious Attorney, a Gentleman of fine Sense, of peculiar Modesty and sweetness of Temper."

AUTHORITIES.

Bell, Bench and Bar of N. Hampshire, 450. Conn. Colonial Records, xiii, 120. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 588–92. *Howard*, Cutts Genealogy, 36, 65. Humphreys Family, 130, 145–46. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Derby, 736. Wentworth Genealogy, i, 302.

Gurdon Huntington, fourth son and tenth child of the Hon. Hezekiah and Hannah (Frink) Huntington, and a brother of Hezekiah Huntington (Y. C. 1744), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on August 14, 1739.

He spent his life in his native town, where he married, on November 8, 1764, Lydia, youngest daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Lydia (Leffingwell) Lathrop. He died in Norwich on December 28, 1767, in his 29th year, leaving no issue.

His widow married, on January 11, 1775, Elisha Lathrop, Junior, of Norwich, who died in Demerara on September 23, 1790. She died in Norwich on January 7, 1816, at the age of 75.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington, Huntington Family Memoir, 101; Lathrop Family Memoir, 84, 106–07. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 156.

George Buttolph Hurlbut, eldest child of Titus and Lydia Hurlbut, and grandson of Stephen and Hannah (Douglas) Hurlburt, of New London, Connecticut, was born in that town on January 27, 1737–8. His father was a prominent citizen of New London, and for many years captain of the battery there; his mother was a daughter of George Buttolph, of New London, originally from Salem, Massachusetts.

He settled in New London, where he was engaged in business.

He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Bulkley (Y. C. 1726). They had no children.

He died in New London, in October, 1781, aged nearly 44. His estate was valued at only £79,—the largest item being "1 Negro Girl Cate, £30."

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of N. London, 358. Hurlbut Genealogy, 50, 95.
Chapman, Bulkeley Genealogy, 99, 108.

Isaac Jones, third son and sixth child of Timothy and Jane Jones, of New Haven, and grandson of Isaac and Deborah (Clark) Jones, was born here on December 21, 1738. His mother was the second daughter of John and Susanna (Collins) Harris of Middletown, and his next older brother was a classmate.

He settled in New Haven in partnership with his father as a merchant, and died here on May 18, 1812, in his 74th year. His estate was insolvent.

He first married, on June 5, 1768, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Woodward) Trowbridge, of New Haven, whose sister had already married his brother. She died on April 4, 1769, in her 19th year, leaving an infant child who soon followed her. He next married, on December 27, 1770, Lucy, only daughter of Charles and Lucy (Ward) Goodrich, of Pitts-

field, Massachusetts, who died on December 10, 1771, at the age of 22. He married thirdly, on January 23, 1774, Sybil, eldest daughter of Colonel John and Lucretia (Backus) Benjamin, of Stratford, Connecticut, who bore him ten children and died in Bridgeport on Sept. 19, 1814, aged 59 years; four of the sons were graduated at Yale,—in 1792, 1796, 1804, and 1807, respectively.

AUTHORITIES.

Case, Goodrich Family, 49. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 33, 56. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 545. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1146.

TIMOTHY JONES, Junior, the next older brother of the last-named, was born in New Haven on October 1, 1737.

For two years after graduation he officiated as Rector of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School, and later followed a mercantile life here. He was also prominent in civil life, holding a commission as Justice of the Peace, and after the incorporation of the city being made one of the aldermen. He was a representative of the city in the legislature in the sessions of May and October, 1786.

He died suddenly, in New Haven, on May 11, 1800, in his 63d year.

He married on June 20, 1765, Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Woodward) Trowbridge, of New Haven, who died on September 20, 1789, aged 45 years. He next married, on July 28 [or 29], 1790, Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, Connecticut, and widow of William Lynde (Y. C. 1760), of Saybrook. She died on September 26, 1819, in her 75th year.

By his first marriage he had two sons (one of whom died in infancy) and a daughter; by his second marriage, a large family, all of whom died young.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Genealogy, 377, 403. *Chapman*, Trowbridge Family, 33, 52–53. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 546.

Ebenezer Kellogg, son of Daniel Kellogg, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel Kellogg, of the same town, was born there on April 5, 1737. His mother was Eunice Jarvis, from Huntington, Long Island.

He studied theology with the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown, Connecticut, and was licensed to preach on May 28, 1760, by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers. Of his preaching as a candidate we know only that in February, 1762, the Fairfield West Association advised the church in Ridgefield to apply to him. On March 29, 1762, he was called, and on November 24, 1762, he was ordained, pastor of the Congregational Church of thirty-five members, formed in the parish of North Bolton, since 1808 the town of Vernon, in Tolland County, Connecticut. His annual salary was £70, or in federal currency $233.33. After nearly fifty-five years of faithful service, he died in Vernon on September 3, 1817, in his 81st year. In his half-century sermon, preached in December, 1812, he was able to say that he had been detained from public worship by infirmity not more than twelve Sabbaths since his ordination. He was able to continue preaching regularly until early in the year 1817.

He married, on October 20, 1763, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Wright (Y. C. 1724), of Stamford, Connecticut, who died on June 7, 1807, aged 67 years. Their children were three sons and three daughters. Professor Ebenezer Kellogg (Y. C. 1810), of Williams College, was a grandson; and President Martin Kellogg (Y. C. 1850), of the University of California, is a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Historical Collections, 558. *A. S. Kellogg*, Hist. Address on the Church in Vernon, 26–36. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xiv, 130–31.

Samuel Lynde, the only child of Willoughby Lynde (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born on October 14, 1736.

By the death of his father, a few months before he entered College, he became heir to a large estate; but as he adopted no profession, and acquired no good business habits, he soon exhausted his patrimony.

He married, on July 26, 1758, Phebe, eldest daughter of John Waterhouse, of Saybrook, by whom he had five sons and four daughters.

After the Revolution he was obliged to give up the inherited family residence on Lynde Point in Saybrook, and remove to a small house in the northern portion of the town, in what is now the town of Chester, where he died on June 2, 1787, in his 51st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Salisbury, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 403–04.

Oliver Noble, second son and child of David Noble, of Gilead Parish in Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of James and Catherine (Higley) Noble, of Westfield, Massachusetts, was born in Hebron on March 3, 1733/34. His mother was Abigail, third daughter of Philip and Hannah Loomis, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on February 7, 1758; and on January 10, 1759, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Coventry, Connecticut. The pulpit had been vacant for over six years, and in the meantime divisions had arisen in the parish which continued after Mr. Noble's installation. He married, on May 15, 1760, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harvard 1723) and Mary (Fox) Weld, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and the same month com

plaints were brought before the Windham Association of Ministers by members of his society, charging him with falsehood. The Association investigated the case, and decided that the charges were the result of a misunderstanding; but dissensions continued, and after several councils had been held he was dismissed on June 10, 1761. The tradition is that the whole difficulty arose from his having given to different persons different reasons for wearing a blue cloak with a white cape, thus becoming chargeable with not being a man of truth.

His next settlement was in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was installed over a new Congregational church, the fifth in that town, on September 1, 1762. Through some dissatisfaction, after about eleven years, the society became much reduced in numbers, and although he retained office nominally until April, 1784, his active service seems to have terminated some years earlier. He served as Chaplain of Colonel Little's Massachusetts regiment at the siege of Boston in 1775, and is said to have accompanied his regiment to New York in the spring of 1776.

He was settled for the third time, on August 18, 1784, over the Congregational church in New Castle, New Hampshire, where he remained until his death. Here also he was beset with discouragements, the parish having been for six years without a pastor and the population having been greatly depleted by the Revolution. He died in New Castle, on December 15, 1792, in his 59th year. His wife died in Newbury, on May 28, 1781, in her 46th year. Their children were two sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived him and grew to maturity, except one son who died in infancy.

Tradition represents him as of fine, commanding person, tall and well proportioned, social in his habits, evangelical in sentiments, and possessed of more than ordinary gifts as a preacher. A miniature on ivory is in the possession of his descendants.

He published :—

1. Preaching Christ, the Office-Work of Ministers, and how they should perform it ;—shewn in a Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv. (error for vi) 4] preached at Arundel [Maine], at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Silas Moody . . ; January 9, 1771. Salem, 1771. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

2. Regular and Skilful Music in the Worship of God, Founded in the law of nature, and introduced into his Worship, by his own institution . . ; shown in a Sermon [from 1 Chron. xv. 22] preached at the North Meeting-House, Newbury-Port, . . February 8, 1774. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 46.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.* (*imperfect.*)

A spirited plea for better singing in public worship, and for regular instruction in music.

3. Some Strictures upon the Sacred Story recorded in the Book of Esther . . . ; in a Discourse [from Esther viii, 11], delivered at Newbury-Port, March 8th, 1775. In Commemoration of the Massacre at Boston, March the Fifth, 1770. . . Newbury-Port, 1775. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

A discourse of the most advanced patriotism.

4. The knowledge, or well grounded hope, that, we shall go to heaven when we die, is the best support in every calamity and trial of life, and our only comfort in that great and last article of dying —Shewn in Two Sermons [from 2 Cor. v, i], preached in Newbury, June 3d, 1781. . . Occasioned by the death of his amiable consort, who departed this life May 28th, 1781. . Newbury-Port, 1781. 8°, pp. 40. [*A. C. A.*

AUTHORITIES.

Boltwood, Noble Genealogy, 631, 640–43. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 211. Loomis Genealogy, Female Branches, i, 474–76. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 602–03.

Noah Parsons, son of Captain Simeon Parsons, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was baptized in Durham on February 19, 1737/8. His mother was Mehitabel, eldest child of Captain Preserved and Mehitabel (Warner) Clapp, of Northampton.

He entered on a tutorship in the College in October, 1761, but was obliged by the state of his health to withdraw from office a few weeks later, at the end of December. The brief story of his life is told in the inscription on a memorial stone which stands in the cemetery in Durham, as follows:—

In Memory of Noah Parsons, M.A., a Gentleman of sprightly genius improved by a liberal Education at Yale College, of which he was sometime a Tutor. The fair prospects of his Youth were soon clouded by disorders of body which continuing for several Years he took a Voyage to West India, for the recovery of his Health, and died in the Island of Hispaniola, May A.D. 1774, in the 37th year of his Age.

He was not married.

John Pell is believed to have been the son of John Pell, one of the early settlers of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who probably came thither from Westfield.

He was admitted to the bar of Berkshire County at the December term of 1761, and practiced in Sheffield for a few years. To judge from the number of suits which he brought, he must have had a flourishing business. At September term, 1762, he was brought before the Court of Sessions and confessed that he had traveled on the Lord's Day from Hampshire County through the towns of Sandisfield, New Marlborough and Tyringham to Sheffield, and he was thereupon fined ten shillings, to be equally distributed to said towns for their respective poor. His name disappears from the Court records in 1765, but his

residence seems to have continued in Sheffield, or in that part of the town which was incorporated as Great Barrington in 1761, for at least thirteen years longer.

One of this name was a physician in Great Barrington in 1776; and one of the same name, resident in Sheffield, was convicted in 1778 of having endeavored to persuade two Americans to enlist in the British army, and was sentenced therefor to two years' imprisonment in Northampton jail, but was released in November, 1779.

Our graduate was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1793.

It is not unlikely that the graduate was a brother of Dr. Sallu Pell, who was of Sheffield in 1765–70, and of Danbury, Connecticut, from 1772 until his death about 1808. He was a surgeon in the Revolution.

AUTHORITIES.

Acts and Resolves of Province of Mass. Bay, v, 988. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 112. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 157. *Henry W. Taft*, MS. Letter, Febr. 16, 1894.

SAMUEL [ANDREW]* PETERS was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on November 20, 1735, the fourth son of John and Mary (Marks) Peters, of Hebron, and grandson of William and Mary (Russell) Peters, of Andover, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch claimed descent from a brother of Hugh Peters, but wholly without reason.

He studied theology, and went to England in the latter part of the year 1758 to obtain Episcopal ordination. Soon after his arrival there he came down with the smallpox, and narrowly escaped with his life. He received orders in the summer of 1759, with a commission from the Bishop of London (Thomas Sherlock) on August 25,

* Andrew was a common name in this branch of the Peters family; and was assumed and discarded at will, as a middle name, by our graduate.

as missionary to Hebron and the vicinity, on a yearly salary of £20.

The quiet tenor of his life as a parish priest was interrupted by the approach of the American Revolution. In August, 1774, he was charged with sending false and malicious reports to England, and on the 15th he was forced by the "Sons of Liberty" assembling at his house to sign a promise not to do anything of the kind in the future. On Sunday, the 4th of September, when Eastern Connecticut was profoundly stirred by the news of British troops firing on Boston, he exhorted his flock not to take up arms in support of rebellion, and in consequence was visited two days later by another assemblage who treated him with indignity. His equivocations and generally unsatisfactory attitude led to the report that another visitation was impending, and a few days later, although Governor Trumbull has issued orders for his protection, he took refuge in Boston, whence he sailed for England on October 25. He petitioned for and received a small pension from the crown, in compensation for property which he professed to have lost in Connecticut, but did not exercise his ecclesiastical functions to any considerable extent while there. As a means of obtaining funds, and at the same time of avenging himself on his fellow-countrymen, he published in 1781 a History of Connecticut, which has long held a unique position because of its many and gross misstatements.

While living in London he became acquainted with Jonathan Carver, the American traveler, from whom he afterwards claimed to have received, in connection with Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, a grant of a tract of land, one hundred miles square, on the east side of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony.

In February, 1794, a partial representation of the Episcopalians of Vermont elected him Bishop of that State. He responded favorably to the invitation in July, but was unable to obtain consecration, either from the

English bishops or from those in America. Earlier, in 1781, he had been a candidate for the bishopric of Nova Scotia.

As the result of a quarrel with William Pitt, then Prime Minister, Dr. Peters's name was struck from the pension roll in 1804; and being thus left without means of support, he returned to his native land in 1805, his friend Lettsom furnishing the money for this purpose. He spent several years at Washington, in the endeavor to obtain a confirmation from Congress of his Western grant. Finally in 1817, in his 82d year, he set out to visit the land in which he was interested, and spent the winter at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. On his return without results, he settled in New York City, where he lived for the rest of his days, in poverty and obscurity, subsisting on charity, partly in the form of contributions from his friends in pretended payment for land-sales. He died after a short illness on April 19, 1826, in his 91st year.

He married, on February 13, 1760, Hannah, only child of Silas Owen, of Hebron, who died on October 25, 1765, leaving one daughter. He next married, on June 25, 1769, Abigail, daughter of Captain Samuel Gilbert, of Hebron, who died on the 14th of the following month, aged less than 17½ years. He next married, on April 20, 1773, Mary, only daughter of William and Eunice (Benjamin) Birdseye, of Stratford, Connecticut, who died on June 16, 1774, in her 24th year, leaving an infant son, who followed his father to England in 1784, and returned to America ten years later.

He assumed the title of LL.D., and claimed that it had been given him at Cortona in Italy; but the tale must be deemed apocryphal.

The testimony given by his nephew, Governor John S. Peters, in Sprague's Annals, ascribes his eccentricities mainly to ambition, and asserts that "in his domestic and private relations he was everything that could be desired."

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), who

was his fellow-townsman, and of almost exactly the same age, told Professor Kingsley "that of all men with whom he had ever been acquainted, Dr. Peters, he had thought, from his first knowledge of him, the least to be depended upon as to any matter of fact, especially in 'story-telling.'" Curwen, who heard him preach in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, London, calls him "an indifferent speaker and composer."

His publications were :—

1. A General History of Connecticut, from its First Settlement under George Fenwick, Esq., to the Latest Period of Amity with Great Britain ; including a Description of the Country, and many curious and interesting Anecdotes. . . By a Gentleman of the Province. London, 1781. 8°, pp. x, 436.

A part of the edition, described as a second edition, was reissued the following year, with date 1782.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Another edition appeared at New-Haven in 1829 (12°, pp. 405), with a Supplement, believed to have been edited by Sherman Croswell (Y. C. 1822*)*; and still another was published at New York in 1877 (12°, pp. 285) by Samuel Jarvis McCormick, a descendant of the author.

The untruthfulness of this volume has been often exposed,—most trenchantly by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, in the Introduction to his True and False Blue Laws (1877), by Dr. William L. Kingsley, in the Methodist Quarterly Review for January, 1878, and by the Rev. Charles Hammond in the Connecticut Valley Historical Society's Papers (1881). It is believed that the author never acknowledged the work as his composition.

2. A Letter to the Rev. John Tyler, A. M., concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments, and the Improbability of Universal Salvation. London, 1785. 8°, pp. iii, 24. [*A. A. S. Y. C.*

A sane and sincere defence of the orthodox doctrine of eternal punishment.

3. A History of the Rev. Hugh Peters. . With an Appendix. N.-Y., 1807. 8°, pp. vi, 155 + pl.

[*B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. Lenox. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

Untrustworthy.

A number of Dr. Peters's letters have been printed, of which the following may be mentioned :—

Extracts from letters written to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1761 and 1768, in vol. 2 of the Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut (1864) ;

An intercepted letter to his mother, dated September 28, 1774, in the American papers of the next month, and in Force's American Archives, 4th Series, vol. 1, pp. 715–16 ;

A similar letter to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, of New York, October 1, 1774, in the same volume of Force, p. 716 ;

Another letter to Dr. Auchmuty, February 25, 1775, in New Jersey Archives, vol. 10, pp. 616–19 ;

A letter to Thomas Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 7, 1776, and one of the next day to the Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, of Boston, in the American papers of November, 1776, copied by President Stiles in his Diary, February 14, 1777 ;

A portion of a letter to the Rev. Roger Viets (Y. C. 1758), 1787, in Russell's History of Christ Church, Hartford, pp. 519–21 ;

A letter to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), May 20, 1789, in the Historical Magazine, 2d Series, vol. 3, pp. 154–55 ;

Two letters of July 17, 1794, to the Churchmen of Vermont on receiving notice of his election as Bishop, in Sprague's Annals, vol. 5, pp. 196–99.

He contributed occasionally to British periodicals, especially to the Political Magazine (London), in which may be found, for instance, the following articles :—

Account of Major General Benedict Arnold, in vol. 1, pp. 690, 746–48 (Nov.–Dec., 1780) ;

History of Jonathan Trumbull, the present Rebel Governor of Connecticut, in vol. 2, pp. 6–10 (Jan., 1781) ;

Extracts from his History of Connecticut, with a sketch of the Newgate Prison at Simsbury, in vol. 3, pp. 591–97 (Oct., 1781) ;

Accounts of New London, Groton, and Norwich, in *do.*, p. 648 (Nov., 1781) ;

Description of Connecticut River : Wonderful Account of the Narrows, in *do.*, p. 656.

The account of Governor Trumbull is a particularly scandalous and abusive libel.

A letter from him, dated at London, April 18, 1803, was published in the New York papers of that year, giving advice to American farmers relative to the destruction of ticks on sheep.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Nov. 18, 1774. Conn. Valley Hist. Soc'y., Papers, 91–114. *Curwen*, Journal and Letters, 304. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th series, i, 711–18; ii, 278. *J. A. Graham*, Correspondence with his Grace of Canterbury. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revol., i, 687, 689–90. *Kingsley*, Hist. Discourse at New Haven, 83-90. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 130–36. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, 6th Series, iv, 56–57. Mass. Provincial Congresses, Journals, 21–22. New Englander, xlii, 715–16. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 325–26. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1150. *Perry*, Hist. of the Amer. Episc. Church, ii, 79, 180. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 177–83. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 191–200. *Thompson*, Hist. of Vt., pt. 2, 194. *Trumbull*, Blue Laws, True and False.

Medad Pomeroy, third son and child of Colonel Seth and Mary (Hunt) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and brother of the Rev. Seth (Y. C. 1753), was born there on November 12, 1736, and baptized two days later.

He studied medicine and settled in practice in Northfield, Massachusetts, where he married, on October 15, 1767, his first cousin, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Samuel and Anna (Ellsworth) Hunt. Two years later he removed to the adjoining town of Warwick, where he lived for half a century, greatly respected in his profession, and valued as a citizen and friend for his active sympathy and Christian influence, and where he died on October 30, 1819, at the age of 83. He retired from active practice in 1788. His widow died on October 30, 1832, in her 87th year. Their children were five sons and four daughters.

In May, 1787, he was captured by some of the insurgents engaged in Shays' Rebellion, and was held for some time as a hostage, under threat of death in case of the execution of certain of the rioters who were then in prison.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Warwick, 204–05. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 339. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 287. Hunt Family, 177–78. *Minot*, Hist. of Shays' Rebellion, 178. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 43. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 321, 472, 519.

Joseph Pynchon, third son of the Hon. Colonel William Pynchon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Colonel John and Margaret (Hubbard) Pynchon, was born on October 30, 1737. His mother was Catharine, eldest child of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. Coll. 1687) and Catharine (Chauncey) Brewer, of Springfield. His eldest brother had been graduated at Harvard in 1743, and the next son in the family died while a Junior at Yale in the spring of 1754. He lost both parents before he was ten years of age.

Soon after graduation he settled in Guilford, Connecticut, where he had married on July 12, 1759, Sarah, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ruggles, Jr. (Y. C. 1723). He followed no profession, but was a man of influence in the community, and a Deputy to the General Assembly in 1768 and 1769, besides filling other local offices. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1768 to 1771. At a later date he identified himself with the Sandemanians, and in consequence his attitude towards the Revolution led to suspicion and to virtual ostracism. He united with his classmate Humphreys and others of his fellow-religionists in their declaration of principles in 1777, by which time he had removed his residence to New Haven. Before April, 1780, he had left the State and had sought the protection of the British in New York, and at the date just given the Probate Court for the District of New Haven granted letters of administration on his estate,—the bonds of the administrators being fixed at £2000. The next year he and his family, consisting of seven persons, migrated to Shelburne in Nova Scotia, where he held a commission as a magistrate in 1784. By April of 1784, however, his wife had returned to Guilford, and within another year he joined her, and resided there until his death on November 23, 1794, at the age of 57. His wife survived until December 3, 1807, being then in her 73d year.

Their children were two sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter died young. The elder son became a physician in Guilford, and was the grandfather of the Rev. President Pynchon, of Trinity College.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, April 19, 1781. *B. W. Dwight*, Dwight Family, ii, 633; Strong Family, ii, 1282. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 197. *Green*, Hist. of Springfield, 279. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, 439. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 205.

Ezra Reeve, the eldest son of Abner Reeve (Y. C. 1731), was born on January 27, 1733–34, in Southold, Long Island, the native place of his father who was then studying for the ministry there. When he was eight years old his mother died, and a few years later his father's ministerial career was for a time interrupted by intemperate habits.

At the time of his graduation his father was settled over a Presbyterian church at Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven; and on October 10, 1759, the son was ordained and installed by the Suffolk Presbytery, at Old Man's Village, now known as Mount Sinai, in the same township, on the north side of the island; at the installation it was found that the church had not been duly organized, and after delays interposed by the mother church in Setauket, this was accomplished on September 3, 1760. Two years later he was censured by the Presbytery for having left his people without a regular dismission, which followed, however, on October 25, 1763; and in the following February he was invited to preach in South Brimfield, Massachusetts, which had recently been set off from Brimfield; perhaps the invitation was due to acquaintance in College with Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, of the class of 1756. After due probation he

received on May 2, 1765, a call to settle there on a yearly salary of £60. This call he accepted, and he was installed on September 13, 1765, a church being gathered the same day.

The parish was at first known as the East parish of South Brimfield (now Wales); but was incorporated as a separate district, called Holland, in 1783, and erected into a township by the same name in 1796.

After a service of fifty-three years, he died in office on April 28, 1818, in the 85th year of his age, having retained his mental powers surprisingly to the last.

He married, before leaving Long Island, Mary Landon, of Southold, probably daughter of Samuel Landon, and had two sons and one daughter.

After his decease his church spread upon their records an appreciative minute, commending him as a man of exemplary piety and orthodox in doctrine. A sentence or two from this tribute may be quoted :—

> Mr. Reeve, though a man of dignified character, was not raised above any one in his deportment, but was easy of access, free to communicate, of a very social disposition, sometimes facetious, yet never suffered himself to degrade his ministerial character or bring a stain on the Christian profession. He was a person very tender of the character of others, and very careful of making animadversions on persons or things.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. O. Bissell, MS. Letters, Jan. and Febr., 1896. *Morse*, Annals of the Church in Brimfield, 75–76. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 226–27.

John Richards, fourth child and only son of John and Anne Richards, of New London, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant John and Love (Manwaring) Richards, of New London, was born in that town on July 7, 1736. His mother was a daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Latimer) Prentis, of New London.

He is said to have studied law after graduation, but does not seem to have practiced the profession. He settled in New London, inheriting a large estate from his father, who died in May, 1765; but a series of misfortunes reduced him to poverty.

He died in New London on July 1, 1792, at the age of 56, leaving no issue.

He married on July 7, 1765, Susanna, daughter of Ebenezer Gray, of Windham, Connecticut, who died on February 20, 1768.

He next married, on June 16, 1768, Catharine, second daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of New London. She was born on February 17, 1735–36, and died in the October following her marriage, in her 33d year.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 925. *Morse*, Richards Genealogy, 94. N.-E. *Caulkins*, Hist. of New London, 318. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341.

Andrew Rowland, only son of Samuel and Abigail (Squire) Rowland, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Samuel and Esther Rowland, of that town, was born there in the early part of the year 1737 (January 17, or May 22?).

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield West Association of Ministers on October 31, 1759. Subsequently, however, he adopted the profession of the law, and in May, 1776, received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He served the town for many years as Town Clerk, and also as Representative in the General Assembly at fifteen sessions between 1785 and 1796. From 1791 to 1801 he was State's Attorney for Fairfield County, and from 1793 to his death Judge of the Fairfield Probate District. During the Revolution he was active in support of the American cause, and in consequence

suffered by the invasion of the British in Fairfield in 1779. On that occasion his wife remained courageously in her house when the enemy approached to set fire to it, and by a statement of past favors done to Britons secured an exemption for her dwelling.

He died in Fairfield on July 26, 1802, in his 66th year.

His wife was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch (Y. C. 1721), of Norwalk; she died in Fairfield on March 29, 1825, in her 87th year.

One of their sons received an honorary Master's degree at Yale in 1809.

AUTHORITIES.

Fairfield Centennial Commemoration (1879), 25, 98. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 617. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield Co., 290–91. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xvi, 43. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 113, 164. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 404.

James Scovil, the second child and eldest son of Lieutenant William and Hannah Scovil, and grandson of John and Hannah (Richards) Scovil, of Waterbury, was born in that town on January 27, 1732–33. Soon after his birth his father, by an exchange of farms, removed from the central village of Waterbury to the part known as Westbury, now Watertown. There his wife, who was a daughter of John Richards, of Waterbury, and his own cousin, died, and he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of James Brown, an Episcopalian, of the family of the Rev. Daniel Browne (Y. C. 1714). Through this connection William Scovil became the earliest Episcopalian resident in Waterbury. He was a farmer, and his son lived with him, but is also said to have learned a weaver's trade. Owing to an injury to his leg, he was obliged to give up active occupation for some months, and during this time (while under the medical care of Dr. Daniel Porter, Jr., of Waterbury) he was brought under the special notice

and instruction of the Rev. John Southmayd (Harvard 1697), the retired minister of the town, who recommended that he be given a liberal education. Before his graduation his father died, leaving him by will £200 to complete his education.

In July, 1758, the Episcopalians of Waterbury, who had previously been under the charge of the Rev. Richard Mansfield (Y. C. 1741), of Derby, agreed to give Mr. Scovil "£22.10 sterling, to carry him home," that is, to England, for ordination, and when ordained to provide him a salary. Accordingly he went to England, and received priest's orders from Bishop Pearce, of Rochester, on April 1, 1759, in Westminster Abbey, his commission to Waterbury, on an annual stipend of £30, being dated on April 4. His field of labor included Westbury, where a separate parish was organized in 1765, Northbury (now Plymouth), and New Cambridge (now Bristol)—for which last two places an additional missionary was appointed in 1774.

During the Revolution, though his sympathies were on the British side, he behaved with such prudence and moderation that he escaped anything like personal indignity. After the close of the war, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ceased its allowance, but offered him, if he would remove to the British Provinces, a liberal increase of salary, with a land grant. He hesitated long as to his duty; but felt that he could not support his family upon the amount which his parish had been accustomed to contribute. He offered to remain if they would raise an amount equal to his former income; but the parish had been weakened by the war, and could do little, Finally, in 1785, leaving his family behind, he removed to New Brunswick, where he became missionary at Kingston, about fifteen miles north of St. John. For the three following winters, however, he revisited Waterbury, and thus retained until the spring of 1788 his old charge. He then took his family to Kingston, where the rest of his

life was spent, and where he died, after a long and painful illness, on December 19, 1808, aged nearly 76 years.

He married, on November 7, 1762, Amy, daughter of Captain George Nichols, of Waterbury, who died in June, 1835, at the age of 93. Their children were six sons and three daughters, all of whom survived their father. The eldest son remained in Waterbury, while one of the younger sons succeeded his father as rector of Trinity Church, Kingston, and was in turn succeeded by his son, who died in office so lately as 1876.

Dr. Bronson, writing in 1857, summarized what he could learn of Mr. Scovil thus :—

> Mr. Scovil was known for punctuality and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. "He taught his people from house to house ; comforted the aged, instructed the young, and made himself agreeable to children—no despicable qualification in a clergyman." "He had a grave and becoming deportment, and was sound in doctrine." He is believed to have been a good man, devoted to his work and anxious to do it well. One of his manuscript sermons is before me. It is written in a simple and devotional strain, and in that spirit of kindness and benevolence which so much adorns a minister of the Gospel of peace.

An extract from one of Mr. Scovil's letters to the Propagation Society, in 1767, is printed in Hawkins's Missions of the Church of England, pp. 398–99.

A sermon preached in his memory at Kingston, in July, 1809, by his intimate friend, the Rev. Samuel Andrews (Y, C. 1759), was published. Tablets have been erected in his honor in the two churches in which he ministered, in Waterbury and Kingston.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 197, 237, 354-55. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 299–303, 532–33. *Eaton*, Church of Nova Scotia, 152–53, 180–81. *F. J. Kingsbury*, MS. Letters, April and May, 1894. *Lee*, Church of England in New Brunswick, 87–92. *Sabine*, American Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 269. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 350.

Charles Jeffry Smith was born at St. George's Manor, near the village of Setauket, in the township of Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1740, being a son of Henry Smith (who died in 1747), and grandson of the Hon. Colonel Henry and Anna (Shepard) Smith. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Jonathan Smith. He was named for a brother of his father, and he in turn for a brother of his father.

He remained in New Haven for awhile after graduation, probably studying divinity, and was admitted to the College church on April 30, 1758. He had inherited a large estate, and declined an offer of a tutorship in College in the fall of 1762, in order to fit himself for service as a missionary among the Indians.

He served without pay during the ensuing winter for about three months as a teacher in the Indian Charity School which the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733) had recently established in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut; and having arranged to set out thence on a mission to some of the Six Nations in the Province of New York, he was ordained at Lebanon on June 30, the sermons in connection with that occasion by Wheelock and Whitaker being published in London four years later. He started on his mission the following week, but Pontiac's war thwarted his plans and he returned shortly.

His residence was thenceforth on his paternal estate in Brookhaven, but he spent much of his time, so far as infirm health allowed, in itinerant preaching.

In May, 1765, he was solicited by Dr. Wheelock to go to Great Britain as an agent in behalf of the Indian School, but declined.

Subsequently he preached extensively in Virginia and elsewhere in the South, and advocated a transfer of Wheelock's enterprise to that latitude. He exerted himself to provide ministers for that region, and himself purchased an estate in one of the Eastern counties of

Virginia and proposed to settle there, mainly with the intention of laboring among the slaves.

In the summer of 1770 he returned to Long Island with the purpose of settling his affairs there so as to effect his permanent removal to Virginia. On the 10th of August he went out with gun in hand for a stroll over his estate, and was found dead later in the day with his gun so placed as to suggest the idea of suicide. He was subject to fits of despondency, and also to severe paroxysms of pain in the head; and the conclusion was justifiable that he had either taken his own life while not responsible for his actions, or that his death had occurred accidentally.

A sermon occasioned by the event, preached by the Rev. Samuel Buell (Y. C. 1741), of East Hampton, Long Island, was published. Mr. Buell speaks in glowing terms of his friend's "unblemished character, universal benevolence, and generous donations to promote the interest of Christ's kingdom in the world." "He appeared very eminently possest of gifts and graces—his ministerial labours were indefatigable, and the Lord gave them his signal blessing."

He married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Platt and Mary (Woolsey) Smith, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, on August 31, 1816, at the age of 79.

Their only child was graduated at Yale in 1785.

He published the following:—

The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration. A Discourse at Williamsburg, Va. Woodbridge, N. J., 1765. 8°.

Another edition is said to have been published at New York in 1766.

A letter of his to Sir William Johnson, dated January 18, 1763, is printed in the Documentary History of New York; and extracts from two later letters, in the Preface to Dr. Buell's Sermon.

His will bequeathed his landed estate in Virginia to the College of New Jersey, in trust, with very elaborate and interesting provisions for the disposal of the income. "Six Spanish milled dollars" were, in the first place, to be paid annually to each of the three Colleges—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—"to support three annual Lectures to be preached by some able pious Minister before the students on the following subjects, The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, The Nature and Necessity of Justification by Faith alone, The Dignity, Utility, Greatness and Importance of the Gospel Ministry." After this, as soon as the income was sufficient, they were to appoint "an able Orthodox and Godly Minister to itinerate three years in preaching the Gospel to those White People and Negroes in the Southern Colonies that most need it." Subsequently the income was to be spent mainly in promoting "Christian Knowledge among the poor Heathen the Aboriginal Natives of America," and whenever "an Indian War or any other impediments shall obstruct and stop attempts to Gospelize the Indians," then the Income may be spent in "supporting Itinerant Preachers among those White People & Negroes in those Colonies that most need it on account of their Poverty, Ignorance and Immorality, & I hope," he says, "those precious Immortals the poor Negroes will always have their full Proportion of this Charity."

Mr. Smith's estate appears not to have realized a sufficient amount to allow of this bequest's taking effect.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, 21–24, 30–31, 47–48, 56, 71, 91–92. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 322–26, 367. Dwight Family, ii, 1103. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, v, 23–24; xiv, 140. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 402. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 446. *Wheelock*, Continuation of Narrative (1765), 4.

Reuben Smith, fifth child and second son of Deacon James Smith, of the parish (now town) of Southington, in Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Porter) Smith, of Farmington, was born on July 12, 1737. His mother was Ruth, youngest daughter of Captain and Deacon Thomas and Sarah (Freeman) Judd, of Waterbury.

He settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, about 1759, as a druggist and physician, and there continued until his death, on August 25, 1804, in his 68th year. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1772, and in 1776 held a temporary appointment as Judge of Probate, during the absence of Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747) at the Continental Congress. He was also County Treasurer for twenty-two years (1779–1801).

He married, on October 23, 1770, Abigail, second daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Sill) Hubbard, of Middlefield, in Middletown, Connecticut, who survived him with three daughters. Their eldest child, Elihu Hubbard Smith (Y. C. 1786) died before his father.

Dr. Smith was an earnest patriot during the Revolution, and two of his familiar letters to Oliver Wolcott in 1777 are printed (in whole or in part) in Kilbourne's History of Litchfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Atkins, Hist. of Middlefield, 142. 209, 215, 247. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, ccxxxiv.
Kilbourne, Hist. of Litchfield, 107–11,

Samuel Talcott, Junior, the eldest of eight children of Colonel Samuel Talcott (Y. C. 1733), who married Mabel Wyllys on May 3, 1739, was baptized in Hartford, on March 2, 1739–40, by his uncle, the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth.

He spent his life in Hartford and the adjoining town of Wethersfield, and was little employed in public affairs. Towards the end of his life he was insane, and is thus spoken of in his father's will, in February, 1797.

He married on December 24, 1767, Abigail, eldest daughter of John Ledyard, of Bristol, England, and Hartford, by his second wife, Mary (Austin) Ellery.

Mr. Talcott died in Philadelphia, while on a visit there, on May 27, 1798, in his 59th year. His wife survived him, with three of their five daughters and their three sons. The youngest son was graduated at Williams College in 1809, and his son at Yale in 1838.

AUTHORITIES.

Magazine of Amer. Hist., vii, 192. N.-E. Hist, and Geneal. Register, xxxvii, 35. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, vii, 12. Talcott Pedigree, 85, 89–90. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary, 47.

NATHANIEL WEBB, the youngest of nine children of Nathaniel Webb, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Adams) Webb, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and Windham, was born on August 5, 1737, and was baptized two days later by the Rev. Thomas Clap, afterwards Rector. He lost his father when 13 years of age. His mother was Elizabeth, eldest child of Captain John and Elizabeth (Waterman) Fitch, of Windham, and he was thus a first cousin of John Fitch (Yale 1753).

He settled in his native town and there married on May 15, 1767, Zerviah, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ripley) Abbe, of the same place.

In October, 1765, he received from the General Assembly the appointment of County Surveyor, and in other ways he became prominent in the affairs of the town and neighborhood. He was also engaged in business as a merchant in partnership with Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758).

He joined the army of the Revolution in 1776, and as

adjutant and lieutenant was present with Colonel John Durkee's Fourth Connecticut Regiment at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned as Captain in the same Regiment, and with it passed through the battle of Germantown in the fall, wintered at Valley Forge, and was closely engaged in June, 1778, at Monmouth. In the summer of 1779 he was assigned to Wayne's Light Infantry Corps, and was stationed in the Highlands of New York for most of the time until January 1, 1781, when upon the consolidation of regiments he retired from the army. In October, 1782, he wrote to Governor Trumbull, offering his services as Captain of a company to be stationed at New London, but nothing came of this.

He died in Windham on January 25, 1814, in his 77th year. His wife died on May 17, 1825, aged 82.

Their children were three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew up and married. The youngest daughter married the Hon. Zephaniah Swift (Y. C. 1778).

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 211. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 38, 160, 189. *Vinton*, Giles Memorial, 510, 517–18. *Weaver*, Hist. of Ancient Windham, 20.

Noah Wetmore, third son and fourth child of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, of the parish (now town) of Middlefield, in Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Bacon) Whitmore, of Middlefield, was born there on April 16, 1730.

He studied theology and was licensed by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1759. At the end of March, 1760, he was by recommendation of the Litchfield Association invited to preach as a candidate for settlement in the new township of Norfolk, Connecticut; and his services were so satisfactory that the advice of

neighboring ministers was asked about calling him, but for some unknown reason, probably connected with his theological views, an unfavorable judgment was expressed, and the matter dropped.

On August 20 of the same year he was called to the parish (now the town) of Bethel, then part of Danbury, Connecticut. He accepted the call on October 15, and was ordained by the Fairfield East Consociation on November 25, a church of seventy-one members being gathered at the same date, by dismission from the First Church in Danbury. He soon after fell under suspicion of Sandemanianism, and was arraigned in consequence before the Fairfield East Association of Ministers, in company with two of his nearest ministerial neighbors, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733) and the Rev. James Taylor (Y. C. 1754); Mr. Wetmore was cleared from all suspicion, while the others were held for trial and were eventually silenced. The pastorate thus disturbed in its early years showed traces for some time of similar agitation, until in January, 1784, he requested a dismission. The church had been reduced by that date to a membership of thirty-six, through secessions to a Sandemanian society, as the result of the use of the half-way covenant; but the pastor's final decision to withdraw was due to offense being taken by some leading parishioners at his rigidity in enforcing rules of order in the church. After two refusals of his request it was referred at length to the Consociation, which granted his dismission on November 2, 1784.

On April 13, 1786, he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the village of Setauket, township of Brookhaven, Long Island, in succession to the Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge (Y. C. 1747), who had been dismissed from that church in June of the previous year. He labored in this office until his death there on March 9, 1796, at the age of 66.

He married on July 9, 1761, Submit, daughter of Ithiel

and Eunice (Harrison) Russell, of Branford, Connecticut, who died on August 17, 1798, in her 64th year. Their children were three daughters and three sons.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. William Schenck (Coll. of N. J. 1767), of Huntington, Long Island, is said to have been published, but I have never seen a copy.

Thompson, in his History of Long Island, testifies of him :—

> He was a gentleman of respectable talents, and exercised a powerful influence among his clerical brethren. His social disposition made his company the delight of every circle, and it may be safely said, that few clergymen were ever more beloved.

AUTHORITIES.

Boyd, Annals of Winchester, 66.
Hickok, Century Sermon at Bethel, 4–9.
New Haven Gazette, May 11, 1786, 102.
Roys, Brief Hist. of Norfolk, 8.
Thompson, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 425.
Wetmore Family, 53–54, 58–63.

Noah Williston, second son and child of Joseph Williston, of Springfield, Massachusetts (who died in 1747), and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Parsons) Williston, of Springfield, was born there on July 3, 1734. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Strong) Stebbins, of Northampton, Massachusetts; after the death of Thomas Stebbins, in 1712, his widow married Joseph Williston, Senior, as his second wife, so that Noah Williston's father and mother were brought up in one household.

He enjoyed one of the Berkeley Scholarships after graduation, and was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven for the year 1759–60. Meantime he had studied theology, and had been licensed to preach, on September 25, 1759, by the New Haven Association of Ministers.

On June 11, 1760, he was ordained by the Consociated

Pastors of New Haven County over the Congregational Church and Society in the parish of West Haven, then included in the town of New Haven. He continued in this office for over fifty-one years, until his death, on November 10, 1811, in his 78th year. His slender estate, including a library of less than fifty volumes, was appraised at $1133.

He married, first, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Joshua Payson, of Pomfret, Connecticut, who died at the age of 27 on January 22, 1771. A second wife, also named Hannah, died on November 4, 1778, in her 35th year. He married thirdly on November 25, 1779, widow Eunice Hall, second daughter of John and Hope (Hawley) Lyman, of Middletown, Connecticut; she was a sister of the mother of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and died on April 4, 1807, at the age of 64.

His children, by the first marriage, were two sons (Y. C. 1783 and 1787), who both became clergymen; and two daughters, who married clergymen—Richard Salter Storrs and Ebenezer Kingsbury, classmates of their elder brother.

The sermon delivered at his interment by his intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759), of North Haven, was published. It emphasizes "his peculiarly amiable and exemplary conduct"; and instances certain particulars in his character :—

"He was modest and diffident to a degree which were sometimes a disadvantage to him. He had a pecullar attachment to his relatives and friends; to the liberties of his country; and especially to the rights of the churches. . . As a minister, he was Calvinistic in doctrine. . . Though it be true, that he had not the most happy manner of speaking, yet his zeal and the fervency of his devotion, procured him respect and attention."

His grandson, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree, Massachusetts, writes of him :

"His conversation in the domestic circle was well nigh exclusively directed to the improvement of the family in religious knowledge. . . And yet, it is a singular fact, that no man could

draw from his lips a direct expression of his own hope in God; of himself he would never speak as a Christian. . He seemed intent on the salvation of every other human being, and willing that God should dispose of *him*, as He saw fit. . In pastoral visitation he was abundant, devoting the first four week days hardly less faithfully to this department of duty, than the two remaining days to his preparation for the pulpit. The ministry was his whole business. . . . On the back of his horse, he made two missionary tours into Vermont, of three months each, at a time when no other person could be found to venture on so novel and untried an experiment. . . The first motion towards the formation of the Connecticut Missionary Society was made by him, in the New Haven Association of Ministers. . His love and zeal for missions knew no bounds."

When the British invaded New Haven, in July, 1779, Mr. Williston while making his escape from his house fell and broke one of his legs. He was at first threatened with being killed, at the instigation of the Tories of the village, who were incensed with him for the ardor he had shown in rousing patriotic feeling; but a more merciful spirit prevailed.

He published:—

A Sermon [from Acts xx, 17–35] preached at the Ordination of the Reverend David Howe Williston, A.M. . . in Tunbridge, June 26th, 1793. Hanover, 1794. 8°, pp. 37. [*B. Ath. U. T. S.*

The subject is Paul's character as a minister.

AUTHORITIES.

L. Beecher, Autobiography, i, 21, 36–37. *Coleman*, Lyman Family, 204. *Colton*, Discourse, Historical, of West Haven, 11–13, 24–29, 52–53. Conn. Journal, Nov. 11, 1778. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1150–53. Hawley Record, 505. New Haven Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, ii, 36–37. *Savage*, Geneal. Dict. of N. E., iv, 578. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 586. Tuttle Family, 237.

Job Wright, son of Deacon Stephen and Esther (Cook) Wright, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Lyman) Wright, of Northampton, was baptized there on October 16, 1737. About 1744 his

father moved to a part of the town which is included in what is now Easthampton.

He studied theology and in July, 1761, was ordained pastor of the church in that part of the district known as Falltown, Massachusetts, which was incorporated eight months later by the name of Bernardston. The only preceding pastor of this church had been the Rev. John Norton (Y. C. 1737), who had been dismissed in 1745, when the French and Indian war had broken up his parish. After this long interval, the return of more peaceful times encouraged the people to call a new minister. Mr. Wright remained in office until March 13, 1782, when he sought and obtained dismissal, ostensibly on account of the difficulty which his people experienced in raising money to pay his salary,—specie being very scarce, and paper money at a great discount. In recognition of his services the town voted him freedom from taxation for a period of five years. Another pastor was settled over the church in November, 1783.

Mr. Wright continued to live in Bernardston, and filled repeatedly important civil offices. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1789 to 1797, and was several times a candidate for the State Senate. He died in Bernardston, after a long and distressing illness, on January 24, 1823, aged 85 years.

An obituary notice published in the Franklin Herald (at Greenfield), of February 4, describes him as "a man of quick apprehension and strong powers of mind." The Hon. Samuel C. Allen (born in Bernardston in 1772) said of him in 1833, "I loved Mr. Wright for the simplicity of his manners, and his high intellectual attainments, combined in so great a degree with the Christian character and conduct. . . His talents and usefulness were much underrated by his contemporaries, the inhabitants of Bernardston."

Of the same date is the following tribute from the Hon. Henry W. Cushman :—

Mr. Wright was a gentleman of an ingenious, sound, and discriminating mind, enriched by habits of studious research. His piety was exemplary and ardent, and his qualities in the circle of domestic and social life endearing. His mind was quick, and his judgment rapid, in the attainment of its object. In his politics, and he devoted considerable attention to the subject, Mr. Wright was ever a firm friend of liberty and equal rights. During the revolutionary war, he was a whig in heart and in deed. * * * * * Mr. Wright never engaged in controversies upon theological subjects, believing, as many others do, that but little good results from it, and that we ought to devote our whole attention to the practice of the religion we profess. As a preacher of the gospel, his sermons were chaste and instructive; as a man, he was kind and affectionate; and as a christian, he exemplified the doctrines of the Bible in a high degree of perfection.

He married, on October 6, 1762, Miriam, youngest daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Sheldon) Wright, of Northfield, Massachusetts, who was born on September 10, 1739.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 260, 266. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 267. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 321. *Lyman*, Hist. of Easthampton, 169. *Packard*. Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 33–35. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 571.

Annals, 1757–58

The College year was, so far as the extant records show, an unusually eventless one. On the 2d of November Tutor Pomeroy resigned, and his successor, Nehemiah Strong (Y. C. 1755), was inducted into office two days later. The house for Professor Daggett was in progress of building through the year, and was probably ready for occupation at Commencement, 1758. The total cost was £285 sterling, of which £231 (or four-fifths) had been given for the purpose.

On May 8, 1758, Jared Eliot and Thomas Ruggles, the two Fellows of the Corporation who had been most active in opposition to Clap's recent measures, drew up for presentation to the Governor and the General Assembly, which was to meet at Hartford three days later, a Memorial representing the action of the Corporation in setting up a College Church as "a direct violation of the Trust reposed in the President and Fellows, an infringement on the order & rights of the regular Churches in this Colony, & a daring Affront to the Legislative power of this Colony, & such a glaring Evidence of an undue aim at exorbitant power, as loudly calls for the timely check of the Legislature," and requesting the Assembly to inspect and consider the orders and resolves of the Corporation and the other rules and laws of the College, and repeal such as are "not within the province of said Corporation to make," or are "inconvenient & unwholesome," or otherwise interpose as may be thought fit. The Memorial was laid over by the Assembly for consideration at their next session, but was not again taken up.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on July 19th, 1758, the following action was taken :

Whereas the present calamitous and distressing War loudly calls us to Repentance and Reformation, and to the practice of Industry and Frugality—and all kinds of Luxury, extravagancy & Disorder are in a particular manner wrong and unseasonable at this Time, It is therefore ordered that the next Commencement shall be private. . .

And whereas the Candidates for the first Degree have heretofore obliged every one in the Class to pay their proportionable Part of the Charge of purchasing a Pipe of Wine at the Commencement, this Board do now prohibit that Practice : but allow the President and Tutors or either of them to give Liberty to particular Persons to get such Quantities of Wine as they in their Discretion shall think proper.

A private Commencement was accordingly held, on September 6; at which time the Rev. Moses Dickinson (Y. C. 1717), of Norwalk, was chosen a Fellow, in the place of the Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, who had died a month before.

Sketches, Class of 1758

*Israel Stoddard	*1782
*Samuel Wyllys, A.M. 1762, Reip. Conn. Secr.	*1823
*Ambrosius Collins, A.M.	
*Ephraimus Lewis, A.M.	*1810
*Daniel Brewer Breck, A.M.	*1799
*Jonathan Ashley, A.M.	*1787
*Jabez Huntington, A.M.	*1782
*Johannes Ellery, A.M. 1763	*1764
*Zephanias Leonard, A.M. et Harv. 1763 et Brun. 1793	*1814
*Nathaniel Ruggles, A.M.	*1793
*Johannes Ashley, A.M.	*1799
*Samuel Cooke, A.M.	*1783
**Daniel Hopkins*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1809	*1814
*Marcus Hopkins, A.M. 1765	*1776
*Shem Burbank, A.M. 1762	*1800
**Rogerus Viets*	*1811
*Bildad Phelps, A.M.	*1814
*Philippus Burr Bradley, A.M.	*1821
*Sethus Warner	*1769
**Rogerus Newton*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1805	*1816
*Johannes Dibble, A.M.	*1815
**Jonathan Leavitt*, A.M.	*1802
*Aaron Phelps, A.M.	
**Bela Hubbard*, A.M. et Columb. 1762, S.T.D. 1804	*1812
*Israel Dickinson, et Neo-Caes. 1759, A.M.	*1777
*Eliphalet Banks, A.M.	*1785
*Jonathan Lyman, A.M., Tutor	*1766
*Silas Deane, A.M. 1763, e Congr., apud Aul. Gall. Legatus	*1789

**Jesse Ives*, A.M.	*1805
*Ebenezer Parmele, A.M. et Columb. 1762	*1802
*Thomas Burgis, A.M.	*1799
**Bulkleius Olcott*, A.M. 1765 et Dartm. 1786	*1793
**Clemens Sumner*, A.M. 1763	*1795
*Johannes Gillet, A.M.	
*Josias Case, A.M.	
**Benjamin Boardman*, A.M., Tutor	*1802
*Eliphalet Hull, A.M.	*1799
**Thomas Niles*, A.M. 1762	*1782
**Caleb Turner*, A.M.	*1803
*Caleb Fuller, A.M. 1762	*1815
**Benjamin Wildman*, A.M.	*1812
**Thomas Davies*, A.M. 1763	*1766
*Johannes Felch	*1821

John Ashley, Junior, the only son of Judge John Ashley (Y. C. 1730), was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on September 26, 1736.

He read law but did not practice the profession, settling in his native town as a merchant. He was in the possession of ample means from his father, who outlived him.

He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace in June, 1771. In April, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Berkshire Militia (in succession to his classmate Hopkins), and he participated with his regiment in the battle of Bennington and the Burgoyne campaign.

Ten years later he distinguished himself by his part in the suppression of Shays' rebellion,—having the good fortune to command in the severest engagement (on February 27, 1787) which occurred in connection with that uprising. In 1788 he was made Brigadier-General of the militia, and in 1789 Major-General of the 9th Division.

At various times he represented Sheffield in the General Court.

He died suddenly at his home in Sheffield on November 5, 1799, in his 64th year.

He married on May 20, 1762, Louisa, youngest daughter of Jabez and Phebe (Eager) Ward, of New Marlborough, Massachusetts, who died on April 2, 1769, in her 30th year; their children were a daughter and a son. He next married, on October 17, 1769, Mary, elder daughter of the Rev. John Ballantine (Harvard 1735) and Mary (Gay) Ballantine, of Westfield, who died on March 8, 1827, aged 83 years. By this marriage he had four sons and four daughters; the second son was graduated at Harvard in 1793.

The sermon preached at General Ashley's funeral by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Y. C. 1763), of Sheffield, was printed at Stockbridge in 1800 (32 pp., 16°).

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 94. Dwight Family, ii, 823. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of the County of Berkshire, 137–38, 213. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 67–68, 119. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass.. i, 279–80. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 212. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, vi, 371. Ward Family, 38, 70–71.

Jonathan Ashley, eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Y. C. 1730), of Deerfield, Massachusetts, was born in that town on January 6, 1738–9.

He studied law, and practised his profession in Deerfield. In May, 1770, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace.

In the Revolution he was like his father a Tory, and is said to have suffered, to his great chagrin, the indignity of imprisonment. In 1786 he sold his estate in Deerfield, and removed to the neighboring town of Shelburne.

He married Tirzah, daughter of Colonel David and Thankful (Taylor) Field, of Deerfield, by whom he had four daughters who lived to maturity, besides a son and a daughter who died in infancy.

He died in Shelburne on May 30, 1787, in his 49th year.

His widow soon married his classmate Leavitt, and died on November 22, 1797.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 64. 1896. Williams Family, 197.
F. B. Trowbridge, MS. Letter, April 11,

ELIPHALET BANKS, son of Benjamin and Sarah Banks, of Greenfield parish, in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lyon) Banks, was born there on July 25, 1740; his mother was a widow Hull before her marriage to Mr. Banks.

He died in Greenfield on February 18, 1785, in his 45th year. He was probably unmarried. The inventory of his estate amounted to £564.

AUTHORITIES.

Schenck, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 351.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN, elder son of Edward and Dorothy Boardman, of Glastonbury, and grandson of Isaac and Rebecca (Benton) Boardman, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born in Glastonbury on August 3, 1731. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Smith, of Glastonbury, and granddaughter of Richard Smith, of the same town. The family removed about 1740 to Westfield Society, in the northwestern part of Middletown, Connecticut.

He secured a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, and after studying theology was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of ministers, on February 5, 1760, being then of Middletown. The following week he

entered on a tutorship in the College. His term of office was a period of much disorder, and he had the misfortune to be the object of special abuse. In April, 1761, he was assaulted and severely beaten by a party of students, and reports derogatory to his character were spread abroad; so that the Corporation in July thought it wise for his vindication to make an inquiry into his conduct, which resulted in their complete approval. Already, in May, the Rev. Benjamin Bowers (Harvard 1733), pastor of the Congregational Church in the parish of Middle Haddam, in what is now Chatham, less than ten miles east of Westfield, had died, and Mr. Boardman was soon after invited to be his successor. He resigned his tutorship, and on October 6, the Hartford South Association approved of his candidacy there, and he was ordained and installed on January 5, 1762. On the 11th of the next month he married the widow of his predecessor, Ann Johnson, who had first been married to Stephen Hosmer (Y. C. 1732), of East Haddam; she was Mr. Boardman's senior by about fifteen years.

The course of his pastorate was interrupted by the demands of his country for his services. He was appointed chaplain of the 2d Regiment (Colonel Spencer's) by the General Assembly in April, 1775, and his Diary in Camp at Roxbury, Massachusetts, from July to November, has been printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (2d Series, vol. 7, pp. 400–13). In the next year he was Chaplain of Colonel Durkee's Regiment, and was with it in September at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, when New York was taken by the British. A diary kept by him for part of this time is printed in Force's Archives (5th Series, vol. 2, pp. 460–62).

Meantime he was showing his patriotism in another way by accepting merely nominal payment of his salary from his parish; and his sacrifices in this regard for the entire period of the war were almost incredible. Accord-

ing to memoranda which he left, he received for the six years from 1777 to 1782, inclusive, what amounted to only £36. 18s., lawful money,—though his stipulated salary was £95 *per annum.* After such an experience we are prepared for the statements that "much difficulty arose between him and his people," and that he was accordingly "dismissed on a question of expediency" on September 12, 1783. Further comments from the same pen are that "he had more talents than prudence," and was "rash and violent in his temper." The author of these criticisms was the Rev. Dr. David Dudley Field (Y. C. 1802), who was settled over the mother church in Haddam in 1804, and who doubtless derived his impressions from the older ministers of the vicinity who were more nearly contemporaries of Mr. Boardman.

For only a few months was he unemployed, since on January 7, 1784, the Second or South Church in Hartford —some twenty miles from Middle Haddam—invited him to become their pastor with a salary of £120. He was installed over that church on May 5, and the sermon on the occasion, by the Rev. Elizur Goodrich (Y. C. 1752), was printed. There is perhaps a reflection on Mr. Boardman's trials in Middle Haddam in a passage towards the close, in the course of which apt use is made of the quotation, "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye to another."

The society over which he was now settled, in his 53d year, had been without a pastor for nearly seven years, and in common with all the churches had suffered in financial strength from the effects of the Revolution. After the experience of a year or two it became evident that the society could not pay the salary stipulated, and also that there was more or less dissatisfaction with the pastor's services. In 1789 matters came to such a pass that Mr. Boardman was constrained to withdraw from the pastorate, on the ground of such a diminution of his salary as was inconsistent with his just claims. No formal dismission

took place, but a letter written by him on October 29, 1789, is on file, which seems to mark the termination of his services. He remained in fellowship with the church until his death, in Hartford, from a complication of diseases, on February 12, 1802, in his 71st year. His widow died there on December 9, 1809, at the age of 92. They had no children, but adopted a son of his brother. Mr. Boardman's property was valued after his death at $8130.

His extant manuscript sermons and other papers of his composition show an excellent spirit and sound judgment and understanding. He continued to preach in neighboring destitute churches until near the close of life. His portrait is preserved in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford, and is reproduced in the Rev. Dr. Parker's History of the Second Church.

AUTHORITIES.

Boardman Genealogy, 250, 305–07. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam and E.-Haddam, 32; Centennial Address at Middletown 269–70. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 213, 349. *Parker*, Hist. of Second Church in Hartford, 153–60, 163, 385. *Parsons*, Sermon at the Funeral of the Rev. D. Selden, 19.

Philip Burr Bradley, fourth son of Captain Daniel Bradley, Junior, of Greenfield Hill, in Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Abigail (Jackson) Bradley, was born on March 26, 1738, and was baptized on April 9, by the name of Philip, simply. His mother was Esther, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Burr, of Greenfield Hill, who died in his infancy.

His father removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1759, where this son also settled as a merchant, and represented that town in the General Assembly at thirty-eight sessions between 1769 and 1791. In May, 1769, he received for the first time a commission as Justice of the Peace. In October, 1771, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Militia.

In June, 1776, he was commissioned as Colonel of one of the Connecticut Regiments comprised in General Wadsworth's brigade in Washington's army at New York, and served in that vicinity to the close of the year. On January 1, 1777, he was made Colonel of the Fifth Connecticut, and served with it in the field for four years. When the British returned through Ridgefield from the raid on Danbury, in April, 1777, they ransacked Colonel Bradley's house, destroying furniture and valuables.

In 1788 he was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In September, 1789, he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut, and continued in office until 1802. He was also Judge of the Fairfield County Court, from the Revolution until 1806.

He died in Ridgefield, on January 4, 1821, in his 83d year.

He married, on April 22, 1762, Mary Bostwick, of Greenfield Hill, by whom he had one son and one daughter.

A second wife, Ruth, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Ridgefield, survived him, as did also three sons and four daughters; the children by the second marriage were two sons and four daughters. The youngest son was graduated at Yale in 1800.

Two letters of his, written in July, 1776—one to Governor Trumbull, and one to General Washington—are printed in Force's American Archives, Fifth Series, vol. i, pp. 328–29, 470.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in the Revolution, 102, 207, 216, 626. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 213–14. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 357, 361. *Teller*, Hist. of Ridgefield, 49–50. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 130.

Daniel Brewer Breck, second son of the Rev. Robert Breck, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and brother of Robert (Y. C. 1756), was born in Springfield on December 16, 1740. He was named for his maternal grandfather.

No details of his life are known; but as his name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1799, it has been assumed that he lived until that year. It is believed, however, that he did not remain in Springfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20.

Shem Burbank, fourth child and elder son of Captain Abraham Burbank, a wealthy resident of Suffield, then in Massachusetts, and grandson of John and Mary (Granger) Burbank, was born on May 21, 1736. His mother was Mehitabel, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Partridge) Dwight, of Northampton, Massachusetts; and he was thus a first cousin of Major Timothy Dwight (Y. C. 1744). A brother was graduated here in 1759.

He became a merchant, like his father, in his native town, which had been transferred to Connecticut in 1749; and was also locally distinguished for the pains he took in cultivating fine varieties of fruits. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Militia in May, 1771, and Captain in October, 1774, but does not appear to have served in the Revolutionary struggle.

He removed at a later date to Granville, in Massachusetts, a little distance northwest from Suffield, where he died, suddenly, during the night of January 31, 1800, in his 64th year. The notice of his death in the papers of the day has appended the significant couplet,

> Go, stranger, and in distant climates tell,
> The noble mind, the friend of man, has fell.

He married, on December 29, 1761, Anna, daughter of Joseph Fitch, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who survived him. Their children were six sons and three daughters. His estate was inventoried at $2000, but proved to be insolvent.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Febr. 13, 1800. *man*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 407. Dwight Family, i, 429, 434–35. *Hin-*

Thomas Burgis, Junior, the eldest child and only surviving son of Thomas Burgis, of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Mercy (Wright) Burgis, was born in Guilford on February 24, 1738. His mother was Hannah, elder daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Savage) Dod, of Guilford.

He settled on a farm in Guilford, but did not follow a profession. For a number of years he taught the town grammar-school. In May, 1770, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He served as town-clerk from 1776 until his death. He was a deacon in the Congregational church in Guilford from November, 1794.

He died in Guilford on June 14, 1799, in the 62d year of his age. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1390.

He married on August 9, 1769, Olive, youngest child of Oliver and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Dudley, of (North) Guilford, who died on August 18, 1813, in her 65th year.

One daughter died in infancy, and three sons and three daughters survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Dodd, Family Record of D. Dod, 23. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iv, 412.

Josiah Case is not identified. He took his second degree in 1761, and is first marked as dead in the Triennial Catalogue of 1820.

Josiah Case, 2d, was appointed Captain of the militia in Simsbury in May, 1765; and the same person was one of a committee named by the General Assembly in May, 1770, to see to the building of a new bridge in Simsbury.

In November, 1775, the Rev. Roger Viets (Y. C. 1759) baptized a son of Josiah Case, in that part of Simsbury which is now Bloomfield.

Ambrose Collins, the fifth son and seventh child of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Y. C. 1718), of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in Litchfield on March 30, 1737.

He studied theology, and in 1764 served as chaplain to the Connecticut forces in an expedition sent against the Indians in the Middle Colonies and as far as Detroit.

He returned from this expedition, and appears subsequently to have been preaching within the limits of the County of New London, as the records of the Litchfield Association of Ministers, by which he had probably been licensed to preach, speak in February, 1766, of the receipt of a letter from the Western Association of New London County, which describes his confession of certain misdemeanors while chaplain.

This is the latest direct report of him. Hinman, in 1852, says that he went among the Indians as a missionary, and was probably murdered by them, as he was never heard from afterwards by his friends.

His name is first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of 1775.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xii, 236. Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 665.

Samuel Cooke, Junior, the eldest son of Samuel Cooke (Y. C. 1730), of New Haven, was baptized on December 31, 1738.

He spent his life quietly in New Haven, where he died in May, 1783, in his 45th year. He was probably never married.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Trowbridge Family, 40.

Thomas Davies, the second son of John Davies, Junior, and Elizabeth (Brown) Davies, and grandson of John and Catharine (Spencer) Davies, was born in the town of Kington, in Herefordshire, England, near the Welsh border, on December 21, 1736. His father and grandfather had both previously visited this country, and removed hither permanently in 1745. They settled within the limits of Litchfield, Connecticut, in what is now the town of Washington, and were mainly instrumental in organizing the first Episcopal church in that vicinity.

In April, 1761, he went to England for orders, and was admitted to the diaconate by Archbishop Secker, at Lambeth, on August 23, and to the priesthood by the same prelate on the next day. He returned to Connecticut in March, 1762, with a commission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to New Milford, Roxbury, Sharon, New Preston, and New Fairfield,—to which Litchfield was soon after added. He fixed his residence at New Milford, and was abundant in labors over the wide field of Litchfield County and in neighboring portions of Massachusetts, especially at Great Barrington. According to universal testimony he was peculiarly acceptable in his services, having a prepossessing appearance, forcible delivery, and superior style of composition. The duties proved too severe for his constitution, and after continued ill-health he was seized in February, 1766, with

a fever which settled on his lungs. Quick consumption followed, and he died at his residence in New Milford on May 12, in his 30th year.

He married on April 1, 1762, Mary, daughter of Joel Harvey, a well-to-do farmer of Sharon, who survived him with their children, a son and a daughter (who married Jonathan Burrall, Y. C. 1781). She married in 1781 the Hon. Lot Norton, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and died on March 13, 1783, in her 45th year.

After his early death his name was perpetuated by a half-brother, the youngest child in his father's large family (born May, 1766), who was the father of the Rev. Thomas F. Davies (Y. C. 1813) and the grandfather of the present Bishop of Michigan (Y. C. 1853).

A Biographical Sketch of Mr. Davies, by the Rev. Solomon G. Hitchcock (Trinity Coll. 1834), was printed in 1843; it contains some extracts from his letters to the Venerable Society, and the record of his parochial acts, also an engraving from a likeness taken in England.

He published in 1765, at Providence, a Sermon preached on Christmas Day, 1764, from Matthew xxi, 13.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 141, 204–06, 237. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 190–91. Churchman's Magazine, i, 350 (Nov., 1821). *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 292–95, 433. Documentary Hist. of the Church in Conn., ii, 16, 19. [*Hitchcock*,] Biographical Sketch of T. Davies. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 178–80. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 166–67, 590–94, 690, 850. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 205–07. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 197–200.

Silas Deane, son of Silas Dean, a blacksmith, of that part of Groton, Connecticut, which is now the town of Ledyard, and grandson of John and Lydia (Thacher) Dean, was born on December 24, 1737. His mother was Sarah, daughter of John Barker, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and half-sister of Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742).

He was appointed at graduation to a Berkeley Scholar-

ship, and after a short experience in teaching school, studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1761. In 1762 he settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where on October 8, 1763, he married Mehetabel Webb, the well-to-do widow of Joseph Webb, a country merchant. She was a daughter of Gershom and Sarah (Waterhouse) Nott, of Wethersfield, upwards of five years the senior of her new husband, and the mother of six young children,—one of whom became known later as General Samuel B. Webb, the father of General J. Watson Webb. By this marriage Deane became the manager of a large mercantile business, which caused the abandonment of his profession. His wife, however, soon died, on October 13, 1767, in her 36th year. He entered public life in the fall of 1768, as a deputy to the General Assembly, which office he filled at eight other sessions between that date and 1775. In May, 1773, he was chosen one of a standing Committee of Correspondence for Connecticut, and so efficient and zealous did he prove in that relation that when the same Committee was empowered in 1774 by the House of Deputies to appoint delegates to a Congress of the Colonies, he was one of those named (on July 13), and distinguished himself in that body by the boldness and firmness of his policy. Returning home he was the leading spirit in the first offensive movement by the Americans, consequent on the battle of Lexington,—the expedition against Ticonderoga, which was planned in Hartford.

The General Assembly sent him again in May, 1775, to the Continental Congress, where he was busily employed on several important committees. He was especially prominent in the measures taken in the fall of that year to organize and equip an army and a navy. In the meantime, as his correspondence shows, he took no pains to keep on good terms with his colleagues from Connecticut, and lost to some degree the confidence of the General Assembly, so that in October he was not re-elected. The Committee of Congress for Secret Correspondence, how-

ever, proposed him before the close of the year to go on a mission to France; and he accepted the offer as a practical vindication of his conduct as a delegate from Connecticut.

His formal commission, as a Commercial and Political Agent, was dated on March 2, 1776, and he sailed for France in April, with the hope of securing a speedy recognition of the sovereignty of the Colonies. On his arrival in Paris, he found that all he could accomplish was to purchase needed supplies on credit from agents recommended by the French government, and in this course he continued. Early in December Franklin joined him, with a commission naming himself, Deane, and Arthur Lee, as negotiators of a treaty of commerce and friendship, which was finally signed on February 6, 1778. Meantime Deane had continued his former contracts, and had engaged the services of many foreign officers, including Lafayette and DeKalb. His colleague, Arthur Lee, whose testimony is now discredited, transmitted to the United States a running fire of charges of extravagance and corruption, which led finally to a vote, on November 21, 1777, directing Deane to embrace the first opportunity of returning to America to inform Congress more fully of the state of affairs in Europe. Conscious of injustice, he at first determined not to return until he had received specifications of the charges against him; but following Franklin's advice he sailed on April 10, in company with the Minister accredited by France to the United States. Franklin sent at the same time a letter to the President of Congress, in which he testified as follows:—

> I have no doubt that he will be able clearly to justify himself, but having lived intimately with him now fifteen months, the greatest part of the time in the same house, and being a constant witness of his public conduct, I cannot omit giving this testimony, though unasked, in his behalf, that I esteem him a faithful, active, and able Minister, who, to my knowledge, has done, in various ways, great and important services to his country, whose interests I wish may always be, by everyone in her employ, as much and as effectually promoted.

It is very likely that Deane had been inexact in his methods of keeping accounts, and had exceeded the expectations of Congress in what he had done; but his errors were at most errors of judgment, and he had at all events succeeded admirably in his main object—that of procuring necessary supplies for carrying on the war.

Arriving in Philadelphia on July 11, he found it impossible to obtain speedy satisfaction from Congress. It is interesting to notice that one of the first letters which he wrote after his return was addressed to President Stiles (on July 29), to propose the establishment of a chair of French in this College, for which he would collect an endowment from friends abroad; the offer was not thought a promising one. It is also of interest to see that in the ensuing fall he was proposed in his native State as one of the nominees for membership in the Upper House of the General Assembly.

Irritated by the long and fruitless delay to which he was subjected, he was driven in self-defence to publish in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of December 5, 1778, an address "To the Free and Virtuous Citizens of America," in defence of his reputation, which was resented by Congress, and seriously hurt his own cause. As one result, however, Congress took up his case anew, and an autograph copy of the Memorial which he presented on December 21 is owned by the University Library; it was printed in 1855 by the Seventy-Six Society of Philadelphia. Other results which followed his appeal to the popular ear were wordy controversies in the newspapers, initiated by Thomas Paine (as a friend of Arthur Lee), who in answering Deane outdid him in imprudence; and the resignation of Henry Laurens as President of Congress, as a protest against what he thought a lack of dignity in that body.

Action by Congress was still delayed, and when Deane was finally discharged from further attendance, on August 6, 1779, the only relief offered was an entirely inadequate allowance for his expenses, which he spurned, and an

assurance that his accounts would be audited when ready for presentation. He then proposed to return in the fall to France, to make up his accounts, but private business and an unusually severe winter delayed him, and he finally sailed from York, Virginia, in June, 1780.

He arrived in France in the latter part of July, but on the completion of his statement of accounts found no one empowered to settle them, nor was he ever able to secure this simple act of justice. After waiting in Paris for over a year he retired to Ghent as a cheaper place of residence, —his private fortune being exhausted,—and thence went to London in March, 1783. Meantime he had incurred a new accusation, that of having become an enemy of his country and a partisan of England, on the strength of Letters of his, dated in May and June, 1781, which were intercepted (apparently with his connivance) and published by the Tories in New York. After the peace, however, he had faith in the future of America, and was desirous to return here and undertake some schemes for the development of the resources of the country. His relatives dissuaded him from the attempt, in the fear that he would be met with abuse and contumely, and he lingered in England, in abject poverty, until a partial failure of health made him eager to accomplish the voyage, On the 23d of September, 1789, he died very suddenly on board a packet just sailing from Gravesend for Boston, in his 52d year; his body was taken on shore at Deal, on the Kentish coast, and was there buried.

Unhappy to the last, his reputation has suffered from other assaults since his death. He appears in his later years to have renounced the orthodox beliefs of his youth; and his atheistic opinions were imputed, in a pamphlet published in 1790, to the influence of Dr. Joseph Priestley, who indignantly refuted the charge. Again, the Correspondence of George III and Lord North, published in 1867, has been held to prove that in March, 1781, he was in the pay of the English ministry; but all that is

really stated is that the King approved a proposition to bribe him; there is no evidence that he was actually bribed, and the whole impression of his correspondence, as now chronologically published, is against such a theory.

Furthermore, John Quincy Adams's Diary for March, 1795 (vol. 1, pp. 104–08), published in 1874, advocates the theory—unsupported by sufficient evidence—that his death was by suicide.

Soon after his first wife's death he had married Elizabeth, daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of New London, Connecticut, and widow of John Ebbetts (or Evarts ?).

She died in Wethersfield after a long illness, on June 9, 1777, in her 35th year.

His only child was a son by his first marriage, who settled in Hartford and left descendants.

A miniature painted in France is reproduced in the first volume of the Deane Papers published by the New York Historical Society. Another miniature in the de Simitière collection has often been reproduced, most successfully in vol. 1 of the Webb correspondence.

His only authorized publication in book-form was:—

An Address to the Free and Independant [*sic*] Citizens of the United States of North-America, Hartford, 1784. sm. 8°, pp. 30.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

Another American edition was issued at New London, late in 1784. sm. 4°, pp. 38. [*B. Publ. Brit. Museum. C. H. S.*

The same. London, 1784. 8°, pp. 95.
[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. Harv.*

This pamphlet gives in an apparently candid and straightforward manner the author's narrative of the injustice he has met with. The style and substance carry conviction.

He appended to the London edition A Letter to the Hon. Robert Morris, which had been included in the collection of his intercepted letters which is noticed below.

In March, 1782, the following was published, without (so far as appears) his connivance:—

Paris Papers; or Mr. Silas Deane's late intercepted Letters, to His Brothers, and other intimate Friends, in America. . . N.-Y. 16°, pp. 141, xxxii. [*B. Ath. U. S. Y. C.*

In judging of the argument in these letters, their date should be remembered, as they were written when the prospects of the Americans were at their worst.

In 1855 the Seventy-Six Society of Philadelphia published a volume of Papers in relation to the Case of Silas Deane; it includes his Narrative and Memorial of 1779 (pp. 17–81), Proceedings in Congress (pp. 82–99), and supplementary documents (pp. 101–201).

In 1870 the Connecticut Historical Society included in its second volume of Collections Deane's Correspondence from 1774 to 1776 (pp. 127–368).

In 1892 the New York Historical Society began the publication of The Deane Papers, edited by Mr. Charles Isham,—a collection which is intended to comprise all the accessible correspondence illustrative of Deane's life. As yet only four volumes have appeared, extending to December, 1781; and one or two more will be needed to complete the work. It is understood that Mr. Isham is also preparing a memoir of Deane's Life and Times.

In 1893 two volumes were printed of the Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley Webb, Deane's step-son, edited by W. C. Ford; in which several letters of Deane's are included, not elsewhere given. Additional letters are contained in Dr. Francis Wharton's edition of the Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States (Washington, 1889); Dr. Wharton's summary of Deane's public life and character is the most satisfactory which has been made.

AUTHORITIES.

J. Adams, Life and Works, i, 247–50, 279–83; ii, 341; iii, 3–4, 138–43, 187–91. Amer. Hist. Association, Papers, iii, 40–47. *Bolles*, Financial Hist. of U. S. 1774–89, 223–33. *Bond*, Hist. of Watertown, 927. *Durand*, Documents on the Amer. Revolution, *passim*. *Franklin*, Works, ed. Sparks, ix, 176–77. Gentleman's Magazine, lx, i, 383–86, 518–20. *George III*, Correspondence with Lord North, ii, 363–64, 380–81. *Gordon*, Hist. of the Amer. Revolution, 1st ed., i, 369; iii, 38–40, 216–20. *Hale*, Franklin in France, i, *passim*. *Hurd*, Hist. of N. London Co., 530, 767–68. *Jefferson*, Works, ii, 454–55. Magazine of Amer. Hist., iii, 631–35; xii, 17–18. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 381–82; xvii, 261; xx, 13, 320. N. Amer. Review, xxxiii, 464–73. *T. Paine*, Writings, ed. Conway, i, 395–445. Penns. Magazine of Hist., i, 96–100; xviii, 273–92. *Peters*, History of Hugh Peters, 142–44. *Priestley*, Works, xix, 290–300, 531. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 361–62. *E. Watson*, Men and Times of the Revolution, 130–32. *Wells*, Life of S. Adams, iii, 59–63. *Wharton*, Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of U. S., *passim*. *Winsor*, Narrative and Crit. Hist. of America, vii, 26–35. *Woolsey*, Hist. Discourse at Y. C., 120.

JOHN DIBBLE was born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1735. His father died early, and his mother, Elizabeth (who was a widow Wheeler at the time of her Dibble marriage), married for a third husband Captain Ebenezer Beecher and settled in that part of Milford, Connecticut, which is now Woodbridge, about 1742.

About the time of his graduation John Dibble married Mary, daughter of Deacon Job Terrill, of Woodbridge parish, and settled upon a farm which belonged to her. Their children were three sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to maturity; the eldest child was graduated at Yale in 1778.

In the war of the Revolution John Dibble was an ardent patriot, and served in the field (for instance at Burgoyne's surrender) with (it is said) the rank of Captain. He was also locally prominent, and held a commission as Justice of the Peace for some years from 1777. He served as a member of the General Assembly of the State during eleven sessions—from Milford in 1780, and from Woodbridge (incorporated in 1784) between 1785 and 1808.

His wife died shortly before March 16, 1789, when her will was proved; and he married (within two years) Hannah Smith, widow of his step-brother, Caleb Beecher, Esq., of Woodbridge. She died soon, and he then went back to the Terrill farm and spent his last years with his youngest son. He died there on April 14, 1815, at the age of 80. His estate was inventoried at about $7870.

AUTHORITIES.

Ezra B. Dibble, MS. letter, Apr. 18, 1895.

ISRAEL DICKINSON, son of Obadiah, and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (White) Dickinson, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, was born in that town in 1735.

His mother was Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Belding, of Hatfield.

At the time of his graduation the settlement which was incorporated in 1761 by the name of Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, was just starting into new life, after the effects of the French and Indian War, and among those attracted to the locality was young Dickinson.

He soon proved one of the important men of the place, and took a leading part in all local affairs. As early as February, 1766, he was appointed by the Legislature the Collector of Excise on spirituous liquors for Berkshire County. In 1774, when party lines began to be drawn more strictly with reference to loyalty to Great Britain, he was one of the selectmen, town-clerk, and a captain in the militia; and although his social connections were especially with families which took the other side, he was prompt and outspoken in support of the American cause. In May, 1775, he joined the volunteers from Connecticut, on their way through Pittsfield, and distinguished himself by brilliant service at the capture of Ticonderoga. Later in the year he was one of the Representatives from Pittsfield in the General Court, and received the appointment of high sheriff of the county.

On August 16, 1777, he accompanied a squad of Pittsfield men to Bennington, and is said to have contracted on the battle field that day the disease (a bilious fever) which caused his death at his home, on the 18th of the following November, at the age of 42.

He married, on November 20, 1764, Mercy, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Partridge (Y. C. 1730), of Hatfield, who was seven years his junior and long survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 108–09. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 28, 214–15. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 482, 551. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, *passim*.

JOHN ELLERY was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 17, 1738, being the eldest child of John Ellery, of Boston and Hartford, and grandson of Captain John and Jane (Bonner) Ellery, of Boston. His mother was Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Stanley) Austin, of Hartford. His father, a man of large wealth, died in November, 1746, and left £100 to Yale College, "to be used towards maintaining needy students designed for the ministry."

He settled in Hartford, and there married, on November 27, 1760, his cousin Eunice, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Hooker (Y. C. 1729), who was an older half-brother of Mrs. Mary (Austin) Ellery.

He died in Hartford on April 14, 1764, at the age of 26, and his widow died there on July 8, 1800, aged 60. Their only child, a daughter, married a son of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732).

His estate was inventoried at about £1620.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxiii, 44; xliii, 314. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 292–93.

JOHN FELCH, son of John and Sarah (Green) Felch, of Canterbury, Connecticut, was baptized on December 9, 1739. His father died about the time he entered College.

He passed his life in his native town, where for many years he was looked up to as a leading citizen. Besides filling most usefully various local offices, he served as Representative in the General Assembly at seven sessions between 1769 and 1783. At the first of these sessions he was appointed surveyor of lands for Windham County. He was a staunch patriot in the Revolutionary struggle, and held the appointment of Commissary of Supplies and Refreshments to the State troops in the Continental

service for part of the year 1777. He received a commission as Justice of the Peace in 1779.

He died in 1821, at the age of 82.

He married in Canterbury, on November 5, 1761, Sarah Adams.

AUTHORITIES.

Larned, Hist. of Windham County, i, 544; ii, 44, 46, 180, 305, 312, 314, 427.

Caleb Fuller was baptized in Colchester, Connecticut, on August 17, 1735, the son of Young and Jerusha (Beebe) Fuller, and grandson of Matthew Fuller.

After graduation he appears to have settled in East Windsor, Connecticut. He was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association, on February 5, 1760, when he is described as "of Windsor, now residing at Andover," —a parish lying partly in Hebron and partly in Coventry.

On October 28, 1762, he married Hannah, the seventh daughter in a family of fifteen children of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harv. 1723) and Mary (Fox) Weld, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and sister of the wife of the Rev. Oliver Noble (Y. C. 1757), who was a native of Hebron, and pastor of the church in Coventry.

They resided in East Windsor for some years, but no traces remain of Mr. Fuller's employment in the ministry, except his manuscript sermons in the possession of his descendants. He was admitted to membership in the Congregational Church in East Windsor on May 16, 1770, and took a letter of dismission to the church in Middletown, Connecticut, on May 12, 1777.

He appears to have lived in Middletown from 1770 until about 1790–91, when he made another removal, to Hanover, New Hampshire, perhaps because he preferred Dartmouth College as a place of education for his son. In Hanover he occupied a prominent position, and in November, 1796, he was chosen one of the deacons in the College Church, then a Presbyterian organization. Sub-

Caleb Fuller

sequently, in 1805, a new Congregational Church was organized in the College, of which he was one of the original members.

His wife died in Hanover, on January 13, 1805, in her 64th year, and his death followed on August 20, 1815, at the age of 80. He was commonly known in Hanover as "Deacon Fuller," but his gravestone gives him the title of "Reverend." Tradition reports him to have been a man of earnest piety, zealous in good works, of great benevolence and kindness of heart, affable, quiet, and unostentatious of manner.

His children were three sons and five daughters. One daughter married the Rev. Benjamin Chapman (Dartmouth 1784). The youngest son was a classmate (Dartmouth 1801) and intimate friend of Daniel Webster; a grandson of his is now Chief Justice of the United States.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 113. *F. Chase*, MS. letter, Nov. 2, 1889. *Hon. Benj. A. G. Fuller*, MS. letter, May 19, 1883. *Prof. H. G. Jesup*, MS. letter, June 20, 1883. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, vii, 309–10. *North*, Hist. of Augusta, Me., 871–72. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 275.

JOHN GILLET, Junior, son of John Gillet, was a native of Hebron, Connecticut, where he was born on January 6, 1737–38.

He settled in Hebron, and there married, on April 19, 1759, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy (Y. C. 1733), the minister of the village. They had one child,—a daughter, born in 1763, who married Dr. Dan Arnold, of Hebron.

His life was a failure and his wife was obliged to separate from him. He is believed to have died in Hebron about 1808, in which year he is marked as deceased in the Catalogue of Graduates.

AUTHORITIES.

N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xii, 166.

Daniel Hopkins, the third son and seventh child of Captain Timothy and Mary (Judd) Hopkins, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on October 16, 1734. In his 15th year his father died, and his preparation for College devolved on his eldest brother, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins (Y. C. 1741), who was then settled in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. The brother between these in age died in College in his Freshman year (class of 1757), and a younger brother was a classmate of Daniel.

After graduation he pursued theological studies under his brother Samuel's direction, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 30, 1760. The six years which followed were broken up by ill health, so that he was able to exercise his vocation only at intervals. We hear of him at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was invited to preach as a candidate in the latter part of 1762; and President Clap is said to have recommended him about this time to a church in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he gave good satisfaction, but was prevented by his health from settling. He also received a call in 1764 from the church at Newark Mountains, now the 1st Presbyterian Church in Orange, New Jersey.

After the death of the Rev. John Huntington (Coll. N. J. 1759), on May 30, 1766, he was invited on his brother's introduction to supply the Third (now the Tabernacle) church in Salem, Massachusetts. In point of doctrine and in pungency his preaching made him bitter enemies, as well as warm friends, and the result was that he was not called to the pastorate. He remained, however, in the town, and taught a private school, for which he built a schoolhouse in 1769. He preached extensively in neighboring towns, and received at least one call to settle,—over the Third Church in Ipswich, now the Congregational Church in Hamilton.

In 1769 the Salem Church which he had formerly sup-

plied settled the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Whitaker as their pastor, who changed the organization into a Presbyterian one, which led to the dismission of a minority of the church (about 40 or 50 families) in 1774, who formed a new Third Church (now called the South Church) in February, 1775. To this organization Mr. Hopkins preached statedly when in town, until November 18, 1778, when he was ordained pastor. The formal call to the pastorate was unanimously voted him on March 15, 1776; but ordination was delayed by the circumstance that for the two years, 1776–78, he was a member of the Governor's Council, being a zealous patriot and having previously been sent as a delegate to the Third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts (May-July, 1775), and to the General Court which succeeded it. The records of these bodies show how active and valuable he was in these capacities.

His useful ministry with this people continued without break until the summer of 1804, when on account of his growing infirmities a colleague was called, who was regularly installed the following April. Dr. Hopkins continued to preach occasionally until October, 1814, when a painful illness confined him to his house; his death followed on December 14, 1814, in his 81st year.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1809.

He married, on March 7, 1771, one of his pupils, Susannah, daughter of John Saunders, a merchant of Salem, and Susannah (Barrett) Saunders. She died on March 16, 1838, in her 84th year. Their children were four sons and two daughters; two of the sons died in infancy and the other children survived their parents. One of the daughters married her father's colleague and successor.

He published :—

1. A Charge delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. John Cleaveland, Junior, 1785; appended (pp. 28–31) to the Sermon preached by the Rev. John Cleaveland (Y. C. 1745) on that occasion. [*A. A. S. A. C. A.*

2. A Sermon [from 2 Sam. iii, 38], preached December 29, 1799, in the South Meeting House, Salem, the Lord's Day after the melancholy tidings were received of the Death of General George Washington. . Salem. 8°, pp. 28.

[*B. Ath. M. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The author writes discriminatingly, from personal knowledge, and with deep veneration for Washington's character. As a whole, the sermon is remarkable for eloquence and fervor.

3. A Sermon [from Ezra vi, 16], preached at the Dedication of the New South Meeting House, in Salem, January 1, 1805. Salem, 1805. 8°, pp. 24. [*Y. C.*

His colleague and son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Emerson, wrote of him in 1855: "Perhaps no pastor ever possessed the affections of his people in a higher degree." The same authority, writing in 1851, says at length:—

Dr. Hopkins was highly respected as a gentleman of superior native talents, polished manners, and a kind and amiable disposition. He was eminent for self-government, humility, forgiveness of injuries, patience under trials, and a quiet, peaceable, affectionate spirit. He was deeply interested in the benevolent enterprises which were springing up in the latter part of his ministry. In the cause of Home Missions he was a pioneer; he took an active part in forming the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and with Dr. Spring and others, had a principal agency in editing the Massachusetts Missionary Magazine. He was an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of that Society from its foundation to his death; and, during the last two years of his life, though at so advanced an age, he filled the office of President in a highly dignified and satisfactory manner.

As a Theologian, he adopted substantially the views of his brother, Dr. Samuel Hopkins—indeed his brother acknowledged himself indebted to him for some of the most discriminating views and closest reasoning in his "System of Divinity." The doctrines contained in that System he explained and defended in the pulpit, not as metaphysical abstractions, but in their practical bearings, and with great plainness, earnestness, and affection.

AUTHORITIES.

Acts and Resolves of the Province of Mass. Bay, ed. Goodell, v, *passim*. Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 254, 260. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 408–10, 502. *Emerson*, Pastor's Jubilee, 15–17, 45, 57, 84–90. Essex Institute Hist. Collections, xix, 116; xxi, 221; xxiii, 93; xxiv, 276–77. *Felt*, Annals of Salem, ii, 520, 564–65, 602–03, 614, 622, 627. *Hoyt*, "The Mountain Society," Orange, 112–13. *Park*, Memoir of Rev. S. Hopkins, 56. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 163. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 581–84.

Mark Hopkins, the youngest child of Captain Timothy Hopkins, was born in Waterbury, on September 18, 1739, and like his brother in this class was cared for after his father's death by the oldest brother in Great Barrington.

He studied law, and when Berkshire had been made into a separate county, he was the first person to be admitted to the bar of the county court, in September, 1761. He remained in practice in Great Barrington, being appointed the first Register of Deeds for the county (which office he held until his decease), as well as the first County Treasurer, and the first Town Clerk,—Great Barrington having been incorporated in June, 1761. His commission as a Justice of the Peace dated from June, 1766. His reputation as a lawyer is shown by the fact that he began very early to receive students in his office, —among them Theodore Sedgwick, who had left the class of 1765 at Yale without graduating.

He was also King's Attorney for the County, and a representative in the General Court in 1773–74. He was appointed in September, 1775, Judge of Probate, but did not serve.

He early espoused the cause of the colonies against Great Britain, and was a deputy to the County Convention of July 6, 1774, and one of the committee which prepared the patriotic resolves adopted by that body. In April, 1775, he was a member of the County Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Provincial Congress, and in this relation was able to be of much service, watching the disaffected element and furthering the supply of troops. On January 30, 1776, the Congress elected him Colonel of the 1st Berkshire Militia Regiment, and in the following summer he accompanied General John Fellows's brigade to New York, and was appointed by Washington, on August 7, Brigade Major, and as such served through the campaign. When the brigade marched to White

Plains, in October, he was still with it, but the fatigue and excitement of recent events threw him into a fever, and some exposure incurred by his removal to a place of presumed safety from the impending engagement, caused his death, on October 26,—two days before the battle of White Plains,—at the age of 37.

He married, on January 31, 1765, Electa, only daughter of the Rev. John Sergeant (Y. C. 1729), of Stockbridge, and stepdaughter of General Joseph Dwight, of Great Barrington. She died in Stockbridge on July 11, 1798, at the age of 58. They had six children, the eldest of whom was the father of President Mark Hopkins of Williams College.

Two of Colonel Hopkins's letters, written in March and May, 1776, respectively, are printed in Force's American Archives (vol. 4, pp. 551–52, and vol. 6, pp. 582–83, 4th Series).

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, iv, 227–28. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 110–11 *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 410–11 503. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 132. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 215–16. *Park*, Memoir of Rev. Dr. S. Hopkins, 57. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 210, 233, 247, 289, 294–96.

Bela Hubbard, the third son and fourth child of Lieutenant Daniel Hubbard, of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cruttenden) Hubbard, of that town, was born there on August 27, 1739. His mother was Diana, youngest child of Captain Andrew and Deborah (Joy) Ward, of Guilford, and sister of the Rev. Edmund Ward (Y. C. 1727). His father died when he was twelve years old, and his mother married, in 1755, Captain Nathaniel Johnson, of Guilford, a younger brother of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Y. C. 1714).

After graduation he studied theology under the direction of Dr. Johnson (who was then President of King's

College), and spent one year with him in New York. He then returned home, and served the forty or fifty Episcopal families in Guilford as reader of the church services for two years, and after he had reached the canonical age for orders, he sailed (in November, 1763) for England. He was ordained deacon in London, on February 5, 1764, by Bishop Keppel, of Exeter, and priest by Bishop Lyttelton, of Carlisle, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on February 19. On his return to Connecticut, in June of the same year, he settled in Guilford, as had been arranged, and for three years officiated there and in the adjoining town of Killingworth, having some income of his own, besides a yearly contribution of £30 sterling from his parishioners. To their great distress he accepted in the summer of 1767 an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary to Trinity Church, New Haven, and West Haven, on an annual salary of £60, and at New Haven he remained until his death. As long as he continued a missionary of the Venerable Society,—that is until the Revolution,—he divided his labors between his two parishes; subsequently, though his support was assumed by the New Haven parish, its weak financial condition led for some twenty years to an arrangement by which West Haven also contributed in return for a partial supply.

On the approach of the Revolution he remained loyal to the King, but conducted himself with so much discretion that he was not subjected to any serious embarrassment. In 1804 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale College.

In 1808 an assistant minister was engaged for the first time, though it was not until June, 1811, that the position was permanently filled. After a long period of infirmity and suffering, Dr. Hubbard died in New Haven on December 6, 1812, in his 74th year. The sermon preached by his colleague, the Rev. Henry Whitlock, on occasion of the funeral was published.

He married, in Fairfield, Connecticut, on May 15, 1768, Grace Dunbar Hill, a native of Antigua, West Indies, daughter of Thaddeus and Elizabeth (Isaacs) Hill, and niece of Andrew Hill (Y. C. 1759); she died in Farmington, on April 27, 1820, at the age of 72. Four sons survived their father, of whom two were graduated at Yale College,—in 1792 and 1799, respectively,—also one daughter, the wife of the Hon. Timothy Pitkin (Y. C. 1785), of Farmington; besides these, three children had died in infancy, and a daughter at the age of 25.

The stone over his grave commemorates what by all testimony were his special characteristics; "Amiable in all the relations of life, he was an able, tender, and diligent pastor, the friend of the poor, and the comforter of the afflicted. Eminent for his charity, he was greatly beloved:" and the funeral sermon by his colleague enlarges on the same general theme. A letter in Dr. Sprague's Annals, from the Hon. John Woodworth (Y. C. 1788), written in 1855, says of him: "The expression of his countenance was more intensely benevolent than that of almost any person whom I ever met."

He was regarded as a dull preacher, and none of his sermons were ever printed.

A portrait in India-ink is reproduced in the Hubbard History and Genealogy and in Andrews's History of Christ Church, Guilford.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, American Epitaphs, iv, 172–76. *Andrews*, Hist. of Christ Episcopal Church, Guilford, 43–52. *Atwater*, Hist. of the City of New Haven, 132–36. *Beardsley*, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 210, 269, 275, 292; ii, 9, 84–86, 99; Life of S. Johnson, 296. Churchman's Magazine (1813), i, 35–49, 79–80. Documentary Hist. of Church in Conn., ii, 54. Hubbard History and Genealogy, 328, 351, 392. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d Series, ii, 7. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 58–73; ii, 75, 300; iv, 537–38. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 550–51. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 234–37.

Eliphalet Hull, son of Cornelius Hull, and grandson of Cornelius Hull, Jr., and Sarah (Sandford) Hull, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born there on April 18, 1738. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Robert Rumsey, of the same town. The family seem to have lived in the Greenfield Hill neighborhood.

He passed his life quietly as a physician in his native town, and died on November 18, 1799, in his 62d year. He is buried in the graveyard at Greenfield Hill.

His wife Charity died on September 16, 1795, in her 51st year. Five daughters and one son survived him and shared his estate, which was valued at £886; the detailed inventory shows but four books,—a Bible, a hymn-book, a geography, and a copy of Josephus.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 150. *Todd*, Hist. of Redding, 203.

Jabez Huntington, the elder and only surviving son of Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Christopher and Sarah (Adgate) Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Windham on April 15, 1738, and was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Clap (afterwards Rector) the next day. His mother, the second wife of Colonel Huntington, was Widow Sarah Wetmore. When he was in his 15th year, his father died.

He spent his life in his native town, and filled with credit many local positions of trust and responsibility. In May, 1760, he received the commission of Lieutenant in the militia, and four years later he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He served as deputy in the General Assembly at eleven sessions between 1770 and 1778. His patriotic devotion to the American cause was recognized by his appointment to the office of High Sheriff of Wind-

ham County (a place formerly held by his father) in December, 1776, in succession to Colonel Eleazar Fitch (Y. C. 1743), who was superseded on account of toryism. CaptainHuntington served as sheriff until his death, in Windham, on November 24, 1782, in his 45th year. He had been engaged extensively in business in partnership with Nathaniel Webb (Y, C. 1757), but owing to the confusion of the times his estate proved to be insolvent.

He married, on August 6, 1760, Judith, daughter of Colonel Jedidiah and Anne (Wood) Elderkin, of Windham, and sister of Vine and Bela Elderkin (Y. C. 1763 and 1765). She died on September 24, 1786, at the age of 43. Their children were four daughters and six sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, i, 153. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54. Huntington Family Memoir, 80, 98, 148. *Larned*, Hist of Windham County, ii, 150, 173, 210.

Jesse Ives, the seventh son of John Ives, of that part of Wallingford, Connecticut, which is now Meriden, and grandson of John and Mary (Gillet) Ives, was born there on April 2, 1738. His mother was Hannah, elder daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Benedict) Royce, of Meriden. His father died in 1745, leaving a considerable estate; and his training thus fell into the hands of an over-indulgent mother.

He studied theology with the Rev. John Trumbull, of Westbury, now Watertown, Connecticut, and was licensed by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 27, 1760. He began at once to preach in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and on September 24 he was called to the pastorate. Two occasions were successively fixed for his ordination, but objections were raised against his character (chiefly, it appears, charges of equivocation and a want of seriousness and prudence; the records of the

County Association of Ministers say that he is reported as "a man of vain conversation"), and accordingly the project was abandoned.

He is next heard of as preaching in Torringford parish, in the eastern part of the town of Torrington, in the same county; and in September, 1762, he was a candidate for settlement in Mount Carmel parish, in the northern part of New Haven, now in Hamden. The Association which had licensed him being applied to for counsel, advised the parish not to proceed until the rumors originating in Litchfield County should be cleared up. Complaints and charges of falsehood and deceit were brought before the Association on May 31, 1763, and it was voted to summon him, for an investigation and to suspend meantime his license. He accordingly ceased supplying the Mount Carmel pulpit in June, and retired to Meriden. On August 22, 1763, he married Sarah, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Bellamy, of Hamden. Her elder sister was already the wife of Stephen Hawley (Y. C. 1759).

On May 29, 1764, the Association voted to prohibit him from preaching, but on September 24, 1765, his license was temporarily restored, and fully so on May 27, 1766.

In 1766 he was called to a parish in the northeastern part of Norwich, Connecticut, now contained principally in the town of Sprague, but then known as the Pautipaug or Norwich Eighth Society. Here he was ordained pastor with an annual salary of £95, but his career was brief, as in 1770 the society (which was composed of incongruous elements, partly Separatist and partly Old-Light) voted to withhold his salary, and in 1772 he went to the Presbyterian Church in Southold, Long Island, which he supplied for about a year. He was next installed over the Congregational Church in Monson, Massachusetts, on June 23, 1773, with an annual salary of £65, and remained in office there until his death on December 31, 1805, in his 68th year.

His first wife was living as late as 1778; a second wife, named Mercy, survived him, with two sons and six daughters—the youngest daughter being a minor.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 263, 275. *Barber*, Hist. Collections of Mass. 284–85. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 237, 652, 825. New Haven East Association, MS. Records. *Roys*, Hist. of Norfolk, 8–9. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Hamden, 9. *Woodward*, Hist. of Franklin, 90.

Jonathan Leavitt, son of Lieutenant Joshua Leavitt, was born in Suffield (then in Massachusetts, but transferred in 1749 to Connecticut) on January 11, 1730–31. His mother was Mary, daughter of Captain Joseph Winchell, of Suffield.

He studied theology, and was ordained on May 27, 1761, as pastor of the Congregational church organized the same day at Walpole, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut River. The sermon preached on the occasion by his half-brother, the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Y. C. 1745), was printed. After a pastorate of three years he was dismissed on June 19, 1764.

At this time he had the plan of entering the Presbyterian Church; and in May, 1765, he attended the annual meeting of the Synod at Philadelphia and was received as a member of that body.

His next settlement, however, was in Charlemont, in what is now Franklin County, Massachusetts, where he was installed at the gathering of the Congregational church in October, 1767. After about ten years difficulties arose between him and his people, partly because of his alleged Arminian doctrines, and partly because of his suspected lukewarmness towards the Revolution. Finally they ceased to pay him his salary, and in August, 1781, the town voted that they considered him dismissed,—though no council had been held for terminating the pastoral relation. Being refused the use of the meeting-house, he

gave notice that he should hold meetings at his own house, and thus he continued until April 15, 1785, when a regular dismission was secured. Subsequently he sued the town for his salary, and recovered before the Supreme Court £500 for preaching after the meeting-house was closed to him, and £200 for loss suffered by the depreciation of the currency.

In February, 1785, the part of Charlemont in which he lived was set off as a separate town, by the name of Heath; and here his residence continued until his death. For the first few years after the organization of the town, he assisted in maintaining preaching until a pastor was settled.

He married on December 10, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Roger Hooker, of Farmington, Connecticut (a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington), who bore him one daughter and eleven sons, all of whom grew to maturity. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1785. Rev. Joshua Leavitt (Y. C. 1814) was a grandson. Mrs. Leavitt died suddenly on October 11, 1791, in her 49th year, from the effects of a wrong medicine given her by her daughter. The sermon preached at her funeral by the Rev. John Emerson, of Conway, was published.

He next married, on August 27, 1792, Tirzah, widow of his classmate, Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield. She died on November 22, 1797, in her 49th year.

He married, thirdly, on May 20, 1798, Mary, widow of Obed Foote, of Gill, Massachusetts, and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Todd (Y. C. 1734).

His third son, Joshua, left home secretly, at the age of 24, in 1791, and his family learned nothing of him, until July, 1802, when it was reported to his father that traces of him had been found in New York City. He immediately started in search of his son, and on his return, exhausted by anxiety, excitement, and the long horseback ride, he succumbed to illness, and died of dysentery on September 9, in his 72d year.

His widow died at the house of a daughter, in Bernardston, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1816, at the age of 73.

The accounts of his character describe him as a gentleman in his manners, dignified and hospitable, cheerful and patient under suffering. His sermons are represented as didactic, very monotonous in delivery, and very long; his prayers, both in public and family devotions, are said to have been incredibly long.

He published:

A Concise View of the New Covenant; the Church's Duty; and of Divine Appointment, or Decrees. Northampton, 1801. 16°, pp. 254. [*Harv. U. T. S.*

This volume includes five sermons, and two addresses delivered to the Church in Heath. At the end is a valuable list of subscribers' names, covering eight pages.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 614. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 192–93. *Hodge*, Hist. of Presb. Church in U. S., ii, 428. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 333-34, 381–82. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse at Plymouth, 34. *Miller*, Hist. Discourse at Heath, 13. *Packard*, Churches and Ministers of Franklin County, 65–68. Records of the Presb. Church, 1706–88, 347, 350. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 7–8. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 395.

Zephaniah Leonard, second son and seventh child of the Hon. Major Zephaniah Leonard, of Raynham, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and nephew of the Rev. Silas Leonard (Y. C. 1736), was born in Raynham, on January 18, 1736–37. His mother was Hannah, daughter of John and Alice (Deane) King, of Taunton (from which Raynham was set off in 1731). Two of his brothers were graduated here, in 1765 and 1773 respectively, and a sister was married to the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He settled in his native town and became one of its leading citizens. His profession was that of the law, and he represented the town in the Legislature in 1768, 1769, 1771, 1777, and 1778. His first commission as a Justice

of the Peace was given in February, 1768. He was ardent in the support of the Revolution, and received the appointment of High Sheriff of the County in the winter of 1776–77. This office he held until one of his sons succeeded to his place in 1808. He was also, like others of his family, interested in the local iron-works. He held the rank of Colonel in the militia.

He married, on October 30, 1765, Abigail, younger daughter of David and Judah (Padelford) Alden, of Middleborough, Massachusetts. She died on January 25, 1845, in her 101st year.

He died in Raynham on April 11, 1814, in his 78th year.

They had several sons (of whom one was graduated at Brown University in 1793) and at least one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden Memorial, 17, 31–32. Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, iii, 174–75. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 414–414[1]; vii, 71–74; xiv, 84.

Ephraim Lewis, the eldest child of the Rev. Judah Lewis (Y. C. 1726), was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on October 4, 1735. His father died in April, 1739, and his mother married in January, 1747, David Bigelow, of Marlborough Parish, in Colchester.

He became a teacher, and subsequently a trader in his native town. He married on August 14, 1765, Lois Ransome, of Colchester, who bore him one son and two daughters, and died on January 25, 1774.

In the last years of his life he removed to the house of his son, in Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, where he died in 1810, at the age of 75.

AUTHORITIES.

Lewis Letter, ii, 24; iv, 75. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xi, 69–70. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 100.

JONATHAN LYMAN, Junior, the eldest in a family of eleven children of Jonathan and Bethiah (Clark) Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and grandson of Lieutenant Jonathan and Lydia (Loomis) Lyman, of Lebanon, was born there on the 8th of May, 1737. Two brothers were graduated here, in 1767 and 1776, respectively.

He returned to Yale as Tutor in August, 1760, and continued in office for five years with eminent success. Meantime he also studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the New-Haven Association of Ministers on May 29, 1764.

On leaving the tutorship he accepted a position in the school in Hatfield, Massachusetts, with the design, if a sufficient maintenance could be provided, of settling there permanently, being fond of an academic life. While on his way home for a visit he was taken ill with a bilious attack upon the road, just after entering the limits of the town of Springfield, and died there, four days later, on May 4, 1766, at the age of 29. He was buried in Springfield, where a funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Breck, the father of his classmate. On the 18th of the following month a Funeral Oration was pronounced in Hatfield by Mr. Ebenezer Baldwin (Y. C. 1763), one of his former pupils, and a successor of his in the tutorship, which was printed. The testimony of his friends is that he was a person of remarkable endowments and rare attainments, and beloved as a friend, a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. He was unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 121. *Coleman*, Lyman Family, 166–67. Conn. Gazette, May 10, 1766. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, ix, 77. *Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 192–93.

Roger Newton, the youngest of five sons of Abner and Mary Newton, of Durham, Connecticut, and a grandson of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Welch) Newton, of Milford, Connecticut, was born in Durham on May 12, 1737, and was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey (Y. C. 1702) on the following Sunday, May 15. His theological studies were pursued under Mr. Chauncey's successor, the Rev. Elizur Goodrich (Y. C. 1752), and he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 30, 1760.

In August, 1761, the town of Greenfield, Massachusetts, voted unanimously to give him a call to settle there in the ministry on a salary of £80, with sixty cords of wood a year. He accepted the call, and was ordained on November 18, the sermon being preached by his Durham pastor. He continued in the same relation until his death, which occurred in Greenfield, from old age, on December 10, 1816, in his 80th year. A colleague pastor had been settled about three years previously.

He married on August 27, 1762, Abigail, elder daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Starr) Hall, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died on October 21, 1805, in her 67th year. Their children were five sons and three daughters; the youngest son and two of the daughters survived their father. The eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1785, and died while a Tutor in College; three other children died in infancy, and the remaining son the year before his father. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Nathaniel Lambert (Brown Univ. 1787).

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1805.

He is represented by his contemporaries, says Dr. Sprague, as possessing good natural talents, as being a sensible and edifying preacher, and as distinguished for his benevolence, candor, and wisdom. The notice of his death in the *Panoplist* (probably written by his friend, the

Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield, who also preached his funeral sermon) states that few ministers have lived in more intimate friendship and harmony with their people. An evidence of this is seen in the fact that until his death the entire town remained united in a single parish. His sermons were chiefly practical, and so avoided stirring up doctrinal differences. In the Revolutionary period he was charged with being disaffected to the popular side.

His only publication was a Sermon (from Ps. lxxxix, 11) entitled, A View of God, as Creator and Governor of the World, in a volume of "Sermons, on various important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; selected from the Manuscripts of several Ministers, Members of the Northern Association, in the County of Hampshire" (Northampton, 1799, pp. 73–86).

Some curious extracts from his Diary are printed in Willard's History of Greenfield.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 189. *Curwen*, Journal and Letters, 585. *Fowler*, Hist. of Durham, 112–13, 273; Dedication Sermon at Durham, 49. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 176–80. Panoplist, xiii, 189–90. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 513. *Willard*, Hist. of Greenfield, 60, 73–74, 108–13, 121-30.

Thomas Niles was born in Colchester, Connecticut, probably in Westchester Parish, on September 28, 1728. He was the youngest son of John Niles; a sister was the great-grandmother of the Rev. Doctor Increase Niles Tarbox (Y. C. 1839).

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on August 20, 1761.

The town of Rumney, in Grafton County, New Hampshire, began to be settled in October, 1765, and was incorporated in March, 1767. The early proprietors were in part from Colchester and other towns in Connecticut, and

on October 21, 1767, Mr. Niles was ordained as the minister of the proprietors, though no church was gathered. He met with great difficulties in collecting his salary, and was obliged to begin a suit for its recovery. On this account he sought a dismission, which was granted him on August 20, 1771. He is believed, however, to have continued to reside there, and probably died there in May, 1782, in his 54th year. The inventory of his estate, which amounted to £870, was returned to the probate office on January 22, 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Hazen, Ministry and Churches of N. Hampshire, 27, 52. N. H. Town Papers, ix, 730–33. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 98. *I. N. Tarbox*, MS. Letter, Febr. 12, 1887.

Bulkley Olcott, the eldest child of Timothy and Eunice Olcott, of Bolton, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon Timothy Olcott, of Bolton, was born in that town on October 28, 1733, and was baptized by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas White (Y. C. 1720), on the same day. His mother was the youngest child of Deacon John and Hannah (Wells) White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. A brother was graduated here in 1761. Their father died in 1746, and their mother married Daniel Morgan, of Colchester, in 1748, and died in 1757.

He studied theology, and in December, 1760, was called to settle in Greenfield, Massachusetts, but declined the call, having already, on November 14, received an invitation to settle in Charlestown, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut, where he had begun to preach as early as July, and where he was ordained on May 28, 1761. He continued to preach to this people with acceptance for thirty-two years, or until his death in Charlestown on June 26, 1793, in his 60th year. He is represented as respectable in talents, accepta-

ble as a preacher, and peculiarly affable and useful in his visits from house to house. He was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1786, and was a member of the board of trustees of that institution from 1788 until his death.

He married Martha Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, born August 12, 1740, the eldest sister of Dr. Medad Pomeroy (Y. C. 1757), by whom he had three daughters and one son (Dartmouth Coll. 1800). The eldest daughter married the Hon. Lewis R. Morris, a Member of Congress from Vermont, the second married Jacob Smith (Dartmouth 1790), and the third married a clergyman of Vermont.

He published :—

1. Brotherly-Love and Friendship, explained and recommended, in a Sermon [from Prov. xvii, 17], preached before a Society of the Most Antient and Honorable Free and Accepted Masons, in Charlestown, on Thursday, 27th of December, 1781. Westminster, 1781. 4°, pp. 15. [*A. A. S. M. H. S.*

2. Righteousness and Peace, the Way to be acceptable to God, and approved of Men : a Sermon [from Rom. xiv, 16–18], preached before a Society of the Most Antient and Honorable Free and Accepted Masons, in Charlestown, on Friday, December 27, 1782. Windsor, 1783. 4°, pp. 16. [*C. H. S.*

An exhortation to the practice of Christianity, very devout and winning. The writer was not himself a Mason.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth Coll., i, 594, 598. *Goodwin*, Descendants of Thomas Olcott, 2d ed., 38, 67. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 41. N. H. Hist. Soc., Collections, iv, 124–25. N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 43. *Saunderson*, Hist. of Charlestown, 218–25. *Willard*, Hist. of Greenfield, 108.

Ebenezer Parmele, the seventh child and fifth son of Ebenezer Parmele, a clockmaker of Guilford, Connecticut, and grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hiland) Parmele, of Guilford, was born in that town on July 11, 1738. His mother was Anna, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Kirby) Cruttenden, of Guilford.

He settled in his native town, but followed no profession. He inherited his father's mechanical tastes, and like him was very skilful in the manufacture of brass steeple clocks. He is also said to have invented some improved method of bending and fixing card-teeth.

From 1771 to 1776 he was Town Clerk of Guilford, and from 1771 to 1780 clerk of the Guilford Probate District. About 1780 he removed to New Haven, where he is said to have kept a school. His residence in his later years was on the Glebe land, south of the Green.

He died in New Haven on February 3, 1802, in his 64th year. He married in 1764 Rebecca, daughter of Elias Shipman, of Killingworth and New Haven, who died in New Haven, after a lingering illness, on September 14, 1809, at the age of 64. Four daughters survived him, who all married in New Haven. Judge A. Heaton Robertson (Y. C. 1872) is a great-grandson.

Aaron Phelps took his second degree in 1761, and no other fact is known concerning him. His name was first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of graduates issued in 1805.

It is quite probable that he belonged to the families of this name resident in Hebron, Connecticut, where an Aaron, son of John Phelps, was born on October 14, 1733. The same or another Aaron Phelps married in Hebron on April 8, 1767, Abigail Barber, who died on June 19, 1791, in her 42d year.

Bildad Phelps, third and youngest son of Captain Josiah Phelps, of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Josias and Sarah (Winchell) Phelps, of Windsor, was born in that town on August 22, 1739. His mother was Hannah Saxton, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1760; and on January 4 (or 5), 1763, he married his second cousin, Eunice, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Daniel and Mindwell (Buckland) Phelps, of Windsor.

He lived upon a farm in the neighborhood known as Poquonnock, in the western part of Windsor, near Simsbury, and there died on March 12, 1814, in his 75th year. His wife died on November 6, 1817, aged 75 years. Their children were five daughters and two sons.

He held the rank of Captain. His slender estate was inventoried at about $1400.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 462. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 451; ii, 569, 573.

Nathaniel Ruggles, Junior, the eldest child of Dr. Nathaniel (Y. C. 1732) and Anna (Bartlett) Ruggles, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, on October 7, 1737.

He studied medicine with his father, and spent his life in his native town, though not attaining to as much celebrity in his profession as did his father. He enjoyed a considerable estate in Guilford, and died there on October 16, 1793 (a year before his father), aged 56 years.

He married, on March 14, 1765, Elizabeth, second daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Dudley, of Guilford, who survived him, dying on November 10, 1819, in her 78th year. Their children were three daughters and two sons—the younger of whom was graduated here in 1805.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 107.

Israel Stoddard, the youngest son of Colonel John and Prudence (Chester) Stoddard, and a brother of Solomon Stoddard (Y. C. 1756), was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1741.

He inherited from his father (who died in 1748) a large landed property in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and settled there soon after he had attained his majority. He took at once a prominent position, and in September, 1765, received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also held the rank of Major in the Berkshire regiment of militia, and in February, 1774, was commissioned as High Sheriff of the County. Soon after this he became conspicuous for his opposition to the popular cause, and in January, 1775, in consequence of measures taken against him in town-meeting, he fled to New York City. He returned to Pittsfield in the following spring, rather than endure further exile and risk the confiscation of his estate; and confessed before a committee of his fellow-townsmen his errors, and promised reformation. A doubtful compliance with this promise led to his re-arrest in 1777, when under more urgent pressure he joined with other loyalists in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, to which he was thenceforth faithful. He died in Pittsfield on June 27, 1782, at the early age of 41.

Major Stoddard married his first cousin, Eunice, daughter of Colonel Israel and Sarah (Chester) Williams, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; Col. Williams was one of the early proprietors of Pittsfield, and the most prominent loyalist in Western Massachusetts. She survived her husband. Of their three children, one daughter married Ashbel Strong (Y. C. 1776).

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Genealogies and Hist. of Watertown, 738. *S. Clark*, Antiquities of Northampton, 348. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 16, 18. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 603. *Sabine*, American Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 336. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 124, 139, 172, 196–98, 207–08, 246, 250–51, 295, 436, 504. Williams Fam., 198.

Clement Sumner was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on July 15, 1731, the son of Dr. William Sumner, and grandson of Clement and Margaret (Harris) Sumner, of Boston, Massachusetts. His mother was Hannah, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunt, of Lebanon, Connecticut, An elder brother died while a member of College in October, 1748.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers in the summer of 1759. In the latter part of the winter of 1760–61 he was called by vote of the town of Keene, New Hampshire, to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, then consisting of fourteen male members, over which he was accordingly ordained on the 11th of June following. Under his ministry the halfway covenant was introduced, and during the nearly eleven years of his pastorate seventy-three members were added to the church. In consequence of difficulties having arisen, he was dismissed, by vote of the town and with his own consent, on April 30, 1772. It has been commonly asserted that the cause of his dismission was some misconduct of his children, but this seems impossible, as he was not married until 1759.

In the spring of 1773 a committee of the town of Thetford, Orange County, Vermont, engaged him to preach for them as a candidate. During the following summer a Congregational church was organized there, on the halfway covenant plan, and he was installed pastor on a salary (for the present) of £42½. He remained in Thetford for a little over two years, by which time he had become very unpopular because of his Tory proclivities. He left the town hurriedly, without waiting for a formal dismission, and returned to New Hampshire, where he settled on a farm in Swanzey, the adjoining township to Keene.

In June, 1777, his name appears in a list of persons

who were fined by a special court, held in Keene, for obnoxious manifestations of loyalty to Great Britain.

Subsequently he supplied a Universalist Church in Swanzey, and died there or in Keene, on March 22, 1795, in his 64th year.

He married on April 15, 1759, Elizabeth Gilbert, of Hebron, who died in West Swanzey about 1820.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Med. Soc. Proceedings, 1871, 439–40. *Hale*, Annals of Keene, 35, 37. *Hemenway*, Vt. Historical Gazetteer, ii, 1093–94, 1096, 1098–99. *Hine*, Early Lebanon, 158. *Lawrence*, N. Hampshire Churches, 277–78. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, viii, 128*h*. N. Hampshire Town Papers, xii, 314. *Powers*, Hist. Sketches of the Coos Country, 145–46.

Caleb Turner, a son of Philip Turner, of Mansfield, Connecticut, by his third wife, Widow Mary Jackson, and grandson of Isaac and Rebecca (Crafts) Turner, of Medfield, Massachusetts, was born on May 9, 1733.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers on May 21, 1760. On the 11th of the following December he was called to settle over the Second Congregational Church in Middleboro', now the Church in Lakeville, Massachusetts, on a salary of £66; and he was there ordained on June 25, 1761, succeeding in office (after an interval of seven years and more) the Rev. Benjamin Ruggles (Yale 1721). He continued in this pastorate for more than forty-two years, or until his death, on September 11, 1803, in his 71st year. A colleague pastor had been settled in November, 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 146, 154. Old Colony Historical Society's Collections, no. 5, 66–67.

Roger Viets, the second of ten children of Captain John Viets, was born in that part of Simsbury, Connecticut, which is now East Granby, then known as Turkey Hills, on March 9, 1737–8. His grandfather, John Viets, a Dutch physician from New York, had purchased some of the territory in Simsbury on which copper mines were located, as a speculation, and removed thither. His mother was Lois, youngest child of Samuel and Rachel (Owen) Phelps, of Hartland, a neighboring town. One of his sisters was the mother of Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese.

Roger Viets was sent to College with the design of being educated for the Congregational ministry; but while in College or soon after he was led to conform to Episcopacy,—a change in which eventually his entire family followed him.

As the winner of one of the Berkeley Scholarships he remained in New Haven for the year after graduation, and in June, 1759, was employed by the churchmen in his native town as a lay reader, and after nearly two years' service in that capacity the parish proposed to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel his appointment to the mission among them.

He visited Newport, Rhode Island, in June or July, 1761, just after having been inoculated for the small-pox in New York City, and in November took charge of the parish school connected with Trinity Church. Soon, however, he was back in Simsbury, whence he went to England for orders in January, 1763, though not the unanimous choice of the parish. He was ordained in March, and returned in June with a commission for his native town. That parish was already burdened with another, mentally broken-down minister, the Rev. William Gibbs, whose life continued until March, 1777; and partly for this reason Mr. Viets was so insufficiently paid * that

* He received £40 a year from England.

he was obliged to work as a farmer in the summer and as a teacher in the winter. His library is said to have been larger than that of any other Episcopal clergyman in the Colony. He was the only missionary in what is now Hartford County, and labored with such zeal that in 1774 the Episcopalians in Simsbury were more numerous than in any other towns in Connecticut, except Newtown and New Haven. His residence, as well as the church in which he ministered, was within the limits of the present town of Bloomfield.

In the period of the Revolution he was understood to sympathize with England, and as a punishment for assisting two British officers to escape from prison, and for traitorous correspondence with the enemy, he was fined by the Superior Court of the County in January, 1777, £20, and condemned to be imprisoned in the Hartford jail for one year. On his petition to the General Assembly in May he was set at liberty, but confined to the limits of Simsbury for the balance of the year and put under heavy bonds to avoid further charges.

Like many of his brethren, he found himself at the close of the war unable to secure an adequate support from his dwindled and impoverished flock; so that he was at length induced to accept the offer of a parish in Nova Scotia, with a continuance of aid from the Propagation Society. Accordingly, in May, 1786, he went to Digby, on the eastern bank of the Bay of Fundy, where he was inducted into the rectorship on August 28, the Rev. James Scovil (Y. C. 1757) assisting at the ceremony. No church was yet erected, and in October he returned to his old home and spent the winter there with his family. He left Connecticut again early in June, 1787, and arrived in Digby with his family on the 20th of the same month. He visited the States a second time in 1789, and it was not until January, 1791, that a church (of wood) was finally opened in Digby. His life there was interrupted by one more visit to his former flock, in June and July,

1800, and he died in office in Digby, on August 11 or 15, 1811, in his 74th year.

He married first Hester Botsford, who died on April 25, 1800, in her 47th year, and next at Kingston, New Brunswick, July 18, 1802, Mercy Isaacs. One of his two sons succeeded him in his rectorship; he had also six daughters.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from Isaiah lxiii, 1–6], preached in St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, in New-England, On April 9th, 1784. Being the Anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ, commonly called Good-Friday. Hartford, 1787. 16°, pp. 15.
[*B. Publ. C. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

2. A Serious Address and Farewell Charge to the Members of the Church of England in Simsbury and the adjacent parts. Hartford, 1787. 8°, pp. 12. [*B. Publ.*

3. A Sermon [from Hebr. x, 25], on the Duty of attending the Public Worship of God. Preached at Digby, Apr. 19, 1789. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 18.

With the above, paged continuously, are the following :—

A Sermon [from Ex. xx, 16], on Censoriousness and Evil Speaking. Preached at Digby, Oct. 26, 1788. pp. 19–33.

A Sermon [from 2 Sam. xii, 22–23], Preached at the Funeral of Mr. William Huggeford, . . at Digby, Jan. 7, A.D. 1789. pp. 35–43. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. vi, 8–9] preached to the Ancient and Worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons, at their Anniversary Festival of the Blessed Evangelist St. John, 1792, in Trinity Church, Digby.—By the Reverend Brother Viets, Rector and Missionary. Halifax, 1793. 8°, pp. 14. [*B. Ath.*

5. A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 3–4], preached in St. Peter's Church, in Granby, . . on the 29th Day of June, 1800. Hartford, 1800. 8°, pp. 15. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

A valedictory to his former flock.

6. A Sermon [from Acts xxiv, 5–6], preached before the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Granby in Connecticut, called St. Mark's Lodge. On the 9th July 1800. By the Reverend Brother Viets. Hartford, 1800. 8°, pp. 12. [*C. H. S.*

An answer to calumnies against the Masons.

One of his letters to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1768, is printed in part in Connecticut Church Documents, ii, 124–25.

In 1893 the Records of his ministerial acts in Connecticut, so far as extant, were printed at Hartford (8°, pp. 84), under the editorship of Mr. Albert C. Bates.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 208, 277–78, 316, 353–54. The Churchman, March 13, 1886. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 32, 124–25. Conn. Journal, Jan. 30, 1777. Conn. State Records, i, 310. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 181–82. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 283. *Mason*, Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, i, 122. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Church in Mass., 489, 496; Hist. Amer. Episc. Church, ii, 173–74. *N. A. Phelps*, Hist. of Simsbury, 74. *R. H. Phelps*, Hist. of Newgate, 47. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 388–89. Semi-Centennial of Christ Church, Hartford, 52–53. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 415–16. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 566. *Stone*, Memoir of Bp. Griswold, 21–24, 48–52. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narragansett Church, 402, 414. Viets Family, 9–11.

Seth Warner, son of Samuel and Dorothy (Williams) Warner, of Middletown, Connecticut, and grandson of Seth and Mary (Ward) Warner, was born in Middletown on January 19, 1733–34.

He adopted medicine as a profession, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he married on December 13, 1764, Sarah Wakeman, widow of Ebenezer Wakeman, who died in 1762, by birth a Hanford.

His career, however, was a brief one, as he died in Fairfield, on April 14, 1769, in the 36th year of his age; and his widow followed him to the grave on the 27th of November, being then in her 41st year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £273, and included a library of thirty volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Perry, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 100, 132.

Benjamin Wildman, son of Jonathan Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut, was born in that town in 1737.

In later years, in a spirit of playful punning upon his name, he is said to have often confessed to having been a "wild man" when he was in College; but the records of the Faculty of that period in reference to the discipline of the students are preserved, and his name is found only once, when in February of his Freshman year he is reported with more than twenty others and censured for breaking glass in the First Church while playing ball on the Town Green.

He studied theology after graduation, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield Eastern Association of Ministers, on October 28, 1761.

On July 1, 1765, he was invited to settle as pastor of the Congregational Church in Southbury, then a parish in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The invitation was renewed on August 18, 1766, and was then accepted; and his ordination by the Litchfield Consociation took place on the 22d of October. The first pastor of the church, the Rev. John Graham, was still living, and Mr. Wildman acted as his colleague for eight years. After Mr. Graham's death, in December, 1774, in his 81st year, Mr. Wildman continued as sole pastor until his own death on August 2, 1812, in the 76th year of his age, and the 46th of his ministry.

During his pastorate, in 1787, Southbury was incorporated as a town, and annexed to New Haven County.

He is said to have served as a chaplain for some brief period in the Revolution.

He is described as a man of noble bearing, instructive in conversation, and overflowing with wit and humor; an active and faithful pastor; as a preacher, orthodox, animated, and popular.

His wife, Mrs. Lois Wildman, died on March 23, 1816,

at the age of 76. She was a great sufferer during the later portion of her life from a painful lameness.

AUTHORITIES.

Centennial Anniversary of Litchfield County Consociations, 76–77. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 199, 227–30; iii, 513.

Samuel Wyllys, the eldest child of Colonel George Wyllys (Y. C. 1729) and Mary (Woodbridge) Wyllys, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born there on January 4, 1738–39, and was baptized by the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth on January 7. A younger brother was graduated in 1765.

On October 20, 1764, he sailed from New London for England, and remained abroad for about six years. In October, 1771, he headed the petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut for the organization of the First or Hartford Company of the Governor's Foot Guards; he was made the first Captain, and retained the office until 1777. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of Colony Militia in 1774, and on May 1, 1775, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second or General Spencer's regiment and as such took part in the siege of Boston. While in camp there he was promoted, on July 1, to be Colonel, and this rank he held until his retirement from the service on January 1, 1781. He was actively engaged with his command in the battle of Long Island, and in the following years was pretty continuously on duty in the Highlands and along the Connecticut border.

After the war he lived in Hartford as a practicing attorney, and in May, 1796, he succeeded his father as Secretary of State and retained that office until disabled by a paralytic shock in the fall of 1809; thus for a continuous period of upwards of ninety-seven years (1712–1809), the same office was held by father, son, and grandson. He was also largely employed in local offices, as

town-clerk (1796–1805), alderman, justice of the peace, and representative (1786, 1794, 1796). From 1793 to 1796 he was a Major General of the State Militia.

His later years were passed in retirement in Hartford, where he died on June 9, 1823, in his 85th year.

He married, on February 3, 1777, his first cousin, Ruth, younger daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Wyllys) Belden, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and widow of Captain John Stoughton (Y. C. 1755).

She died on September 11, 1807, at the age of 60.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xii, 300. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 217–18. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 48. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxvii, 35. Relig. Intelligencer, viii, 63. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 272, 366. *D. Wadsworth*, Diary, 34.

Annals, 1758–59

The most exciting local event of the current year was the ordination of the Rev. James Dana (Harvard 1753) in October over the Congregational Church in Wallingford. Mr. Dana was unsatisfactory in his theology to the "New-light" ministers, who were now in the majority in the Colony, and especially in this vicinity; and the result was an unprecedented agitation in ecclesiastical circles and a succession of virulent pamphlets.

On the broader arena of the continent, the year was made memorable by the success of the English arms at Fort Niagara and the operations at Quebec, so soon to be crowned with victory.

In the College history little of interest occurred until March, 1759, when an annoying pamphlet of 24 pages was published at New Haven, with the following title :—

A Letter to a Member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut: shewing, that the Taxes of Yale-College, are stated higher than necessary to defray the annual Expences of that School; by which a very considerable Addition is made to the College Treasury annually. With some general Observations on the Laws and Government of that Society.—By a Lover of Truth and his Country.

Though anonymous, the style and matter betrayed at once the hand of that veteran controversialist, Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, a graduate of 1733. The tone of the pamphlet was sarcastic and bitter in the extreme, and the whole argument led up to a proposal for the visitation of the College by the General Assembly. Other telling points were a denunciation of the system of fines, and an exposure of some of President Clap's arbitrary methods.

Such an attack, from a graduate of the standing of Dr. Gale, who had had a long and influential career as a member of the General Assembly, and was moreover the son-in-law of the senior trustee of the College, Jared Eliot, must be answered; and the President entrusted this delicate duty to a not very competent protégé of his, the Rev. John Graham, of Southbury, a Scotchman, who had received an honorary M. A. from Yale in 1737. His reply of 18 pages, also anonymous, was entitled, "A Letter to a Member of the House of Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut, in Vindication of Yale-College. . . By a Witness to Truth, and lover of Religion and Learning."

Mr. Graham had little difficulty in showing that Dr. Gale's apprehensions of excessive gains from high tuition were unfounded; but the tone of the reply in general was pugnacious and raised more questions than it settled. The Corporation, however, at their meeting at Commencement were led by the President to order that £10 be paid to Timothy Green of New London for printing the "Answer to a Defamatory Pamphlet against this College."

Meantime, Dr. Gale had endeavored (unsuccessfully), at the session of the General Assembly in May, to have a formal investigation undertaken into the management of the College; and soon after he published "A Calm and full Vindication" of his former Letter, in 32 pages, with his name attached. Later in the year Mr. Graham in turn appeared with another "Answer" (28 pages), over his own name; but the essence of the dispute made little progress.

Early in 1759 Mr. Henry Collins, a wealthy Baptist merchant of Newport, a bachelor, and then about 60 years of age, offered to present certain books to the Yale Library, on condition that the students should be permitted to read them freely. The offer covered six volumes of the writings of the late Rev. Dr. James Foster, an English divine of questionable orthodoxy; and for this

reason Clap refused the gift, and the volumes had to be returned to the offended donor. The endeavor was made to keep the incident a secret, but it became more or less generally known, and so good a friend of the College and of the President as the Rev. Ezra Stiles, then settled in Newport, expressed himself plainly to the effect that this refusal justified the imputations of bigotry to which the President had been subject.

Another instance of the rigidity with which the orthodoxy of the College was guarded appears in a case brought before the Corporation by the President at this Commencement, in which his previous decision was upheld: the Rev. Mr. Punderson, the Church of England missionary in New Haven, had desired the assistance of John Beardsley, a Freshman, as lay reader, and as Beardsley was avowedly looking forward to the Episcopal ministry, the request might have been treated as an exceptional one; but the President's will prevailed, and it was refused.

Beardsley left Yale the next year, but received a degree at Columbia in 1761.

The class which was graduated this year was the largest under President Clap's tenure of office (49), and was not exceeded by any subsequent class until 1777.

Sketches, Class of 1759

**Simon Backus*, A.M.	*1823
**Albericus Hall*, A.M.	*1820
*Edmundus Grindall Rawson, A.M.	*1823
*Ebenezer Devotion, A.M.	*1829
*Dyar Throop, A.M.	*1789
*Jesse Leavenworth, A.M.	*1826
*Nathanael Hubbard, A.M.	*1762
*Bethuel Treat, A.M.	*1819
*David Gardiner, et Neo.-Caes. 1759, A.M.	*1774
*Andreas Hill, A.M.	*1769
*Jonathan Sturges, A.M. 1769, LL.D. 1806, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid.	*1819
*Gideon Wakeman	*1797
**Enochus Huntington*, A.M., Socius, Secr.	*1809
*Samuel Gilbert, A.M. 1769	*1818
*Sethus Lee, A.M., Tutor	*1803
**Eliphalet Huntington*, A.M. 1763	*1777
*Lemuel White, A.M.	*1780
*Ebenezer Crafts, A.M. et Harv. 1784	*1810
**Matthaeus Merriam*, A.M. et Harv. 1765	*1797
*Samuel Sharp Beadle	*1762
*Abner Johnson, A.M.	*1817
*Abrahamus Burbank	*1808
*Johannes Greenough, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1781
*David Manwaring, A.M.	*1804
*Johannes Phelps, A.M. 1763	*1802
*Johannes Peters	*1788
*Lemuel Barnard, A.M.	*1817
*Asa Beebe	
**Simon Waterman*, A.M.	*1813

**Jacobus Treadway*, A.M.	
*Johannes Chandler, A.M. et Dartm. 1779, Tutor	*1795
**Josua Payne*, A.M. et Dartm. 1792	*1799
**Abisaeus Sabin*, A.M.	*1782
**Ebenezer Grosvenor*, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1788
**Josephus Sumner*, A.M. et Dartm. 1792, S.T.D. Harv. 1814 et Carol. Austr. 1814	*1824
**Ephraimus Hyde*, A.M. et Harv. 1763	*1783
**Ezra Weld*, A.M.	*1816
**Benjamin Trumbull*, A.M., S.T.D. 1796	*1820
*Asahel Hathaway, A.M.	*1828
*Alexander King	*1802
**Samuel Andrews*, A.M. Columb.	*1818
*Experience Storrs, A.M.	*1801
**Noadias Warner*, A.M.	*1801
**Stephanus Hawley*, A.M.	*1804
**Benjamin Dunning*, A.M. 1763	*1785
*Knight Sexton, A.M.	*1792
*Josephus Isham, A.M.	*1810
*Fisher Gay, A.M.	*1776
**Jahacobus Sherwin*, A.M.	*1803

Samuel Andrews, the youngest of eight sons of Samuel Andrews, of that part of Wallingford which is now Meriden, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah [or Anna] (Hall) Andrews, was born on April 27, 1737. His mother was Abigail, second daughter of John and Abigail (Hall) Tyler, of Wallingford.

After having served the Church-of-England parish in his native town as lay-reader, he sailed in April, 1761, for the mother country, and was there ordained Deacon on August 23, and Priest on August 24. He was licensed on October 26 as a missionary for New England by the Bishop of London, Dr. Hayter, and arrived home in March, 1762, with a commission to take charge of the Episcopal churches in Wallingford, Cheshire, and North

Haven. He incurred the displeasure of his classmates at the ensuing Commencement by declining to take his second degree, which he received instead from Columbia.

His ministry was strong and useful, until the approach of the Revolution, when he offended public sentiment by his declared sympathy with the mother country. A public controversy regarding his loyalty was started by the reports of a sermon which he had preached on a fast-day in July, 1775, and which was afterwards published. At a later period he was placed under heavy bonds for good behavior and practically confined to his own house.

As the result of the loss of his stipend of £30 from the Propagation Society by the separation from England, he finally, in May, 1786, removed to St. Andrews, in New Brunswick, just over the United States border, of which parish he was the first minister. He suffered from a paralytic stroke about a year after his arrival there, but retained his rectorship until his death, at St. Andrews, on September 26, 1818, in his 82d year.

He maintained throughout life an enviable character for piety and benevolence. A portrait is preserved in England.

He married on September 13, 1764, Hannah, eldest child of James and Anna (Wheeler) Shelton, of that part of Stratford, Connecticut, which was later set off as the township of Huntington. She died in St. Andrews on January 1, 1816, at the age of 75.

Of their children one son received a degree at Yale, in 1785.

He published :—

1. A Discourse upon the Subject of our Blessed Lord's Nativity. Delivered in Wallingford on the 28th of Dec. 1768. New Haven, 1769.

2. A Sermon Preached at Litchfield in Connecticut, before a Voluntary Convention of the Clergy of the Church of England, of Several Provinces in America, June 13, 1770. By ————— ————, a Native of the Province. . . Published with Notes. . . 4°, pp. 15. [*N. Y. State Libr.*

3. The Character and Reward of the perfect Man.—A Discourse [from Psalms xxxvii, 37], Delivered at the Funeral of Capt. Titus Brockett, on the 30th Day of July, 1773. . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 14. [*C. H. S.*

4. A Discourse, shewing the Necessity of joining Internal Repentance, with the External Profession of it. N. H., 1775.

5. A Discourse delivered upon the late solemn, Continental Fast, from Amos v, 21. N. H., 1775.

6. A Discourse on St. Mark, xvi, 15, 16. . New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A farewell discourse to his church in Wallingford.

7. The True Means to avert National Judgments.—A Sermon [from Eccl. vii, 14] upon the Solemn Fast ordered through the States of America, May 9th, 1798. Delivered at the House of John Brewer, Esq., in Robins-Town, upon the River Schodick, at his, and the Desire of others of its Inhabitants, Citizens of the United States: and published at their request. Boston, 1798. 8°, pp. 22. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

There being no clergyman of the States within reach, Mr. Andrews officiated, but throughout he speaks as an outsider.

8. The Necessity, the Certainty, and the Sufficiency of Revealed Religion, proved in Two Sermons [from Habakkuk ii, 14, and Acts xviii, 28], delivered by the Author to his Congregation at Saint Andrews, June 7th, 1801. St. John, 1801. 8°, pp. 15+17. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

9. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 13], preached in Trinity Church, Kingston, July 16th, 1809. St. John, 1809. 8°, pp. 16.

In memory of the Rev. James Scovil (Y. C. 1757).

An extract from one of his letters (in 1773) to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is printed in the second volume of Connecticut Church Documents.

Some of his manuscript sermons are preserved in the Library of Trinity College at Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Church in Conn., i, 204, 206, 236–37, 271–72, 317, 354–55. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 17, 191–92. Conn. Journal, July 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 6 and 20, 1775; June 5, 1793. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 248–51, 619. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 152, 158. [*Hitchcook*,] Biogr. Sketch of Rev. T. Davies, 53. *Lee*, Church of England in N. Brunswick, 82–85. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1279. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 165. *Thorpe*, North Haven Annals, 139–42. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 345–46. *Trumbull*, Century Sermon, 24.

Simon Backus, elder son and fourth child of the Rev. Simon Backus (Y. C. 1724), was born in Newington parish, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on February 13, 1737–38. His mother was a sister of Jonathan Edwards. She was left in deep poverty at her husband's death, in 1746.

He studied divinity, and in October, 1761, the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the church in Middlefield to apply to him as a candidate.

On October 28, 1762, he was ordained as the first pastor of a Congregational Church just gathered in the southern part of Hadley, Massachusetts, in what is now the West parish in the town of Granby, which was incorporated in 1768. The church was a secession (the result of a dispute concerning the location of a new meeting-house) from that over which the Rev. John Woodbridge (Y. C. 1726) was settled.

He was dismissed from this charge on March 3, 1784, and soon after removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, and filled vacant pulpits in that vicinity, as in Cornish, to the south, and in Fairlee, Vermont, to the north.

Before long he returned to Connecticut, and on October 13, 1790, he was installed over the Congregational church in the parish of North Bristol (in Guilford), which is now known as North Madison. After some ten years' service he became involved in serious difficulties with his people, and was dismissed on April 14, 1801. He continued his residence there for about fifteen years longer, sinking gradually into more needy circumstances, and in constant difficulties with his neighbors. At length he was taken to the house of his oldest son, a lawyer in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and he spent his last years in extreme poverty in that vicinity. The diary of the Rev. Thomas Robbins, of East Windsor, shows that contributions were frequently made for Mr. Backus's benefit during these years, when his fellow-ministers assembled at the College

commencements or the meetings of the General Association. Towards the close of his life he was also afflicted with blindness.

He died in Stratford on August 7, 1823, aged 85½ years, and is buried in Bridgeport.

He married on February 7, 1763, Rachel, fifth daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Lyman) Moseley, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who died in Stratford on July 28, 1825, aged nearly 80 years. Their children were seven sons and five daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Oct. 20, 1790. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 56, 304. *Holland*, Western Mass., ii, 207–08. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 407–08. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, 756, 786, 836. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 509.

LEMUEL BARNARD, son of Ebenezer and Anna (Foster) Barnard, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, on October 26, 1735.

He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Williams (honorary M.A. Yale 1741), of Deerfield, and on February 16, 1764, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his preceptor.

He settled as a physician in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and was respected in his profession and also prominent in public affairs. In July, 1774, he took a leading part in a Convention of Delegates to a County Congress at Stockbridge, which favored decisively the American side in the dispute with Great Britain.

After the Revolution he held a commission as Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity exercised a very considerable jurisdiction. He was also Town Clerk for many years. In 1804 he removed to Sunderland,—just across the Connecticut River from Deerfield,—where his only son established himself at that date as a lawyer. Mrs. Barnard died there on November 25, 1804, in her 64th year, and was buried in Deerfield.

Dr. Barnard held the commission of Justice of the

Peace until 1810 or 1811, when he removed with his son to Orange, and finally to Warwick, in the same county.

He died in Warwick, on September 18, 1817, at the age of 82, and is buried in Deerfield. His only son and only daughter survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 118–19. *Field*, Hist. of the County of Berkshire, 114, 116, 211. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., i, 206–07. *H. W. Taft*, MS. letter, July 26, 1894. *Williams*, Hist. of the Williams Family, 257, 263.

Samuel Sharp Beadle is supposed to have been the son (or possibly grandson) of Nathaniel Beadle, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and earlier of Queen's County, Long Island.

He died in Wallingford on the 5th of January, 1762.

In the inventory of his estate (which proved to be insolvent) he is styled Lieutenant. From the character of the articles enumerated in the inventory it may be inferred that he was a merchant. His name appears (with others of the vicinity) in the list of grantees of the township of Guildhall, Vermont, in October, 1761.

His wife Lois survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 651. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 997.

Asa Beebe was a son of William Beebe, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and a grandson of Jonathan Beebe, of New London and East Haddam.

He studied theology and also medicine, and settled in his native township as a physician. He was also employed from 1766 to 1774 as lay reader to the Episcopal families in the village of Millington, in the same town, and to those of Middle Haddam, in a neighboring town.

At the approach of the Revolution he was outspoken in support of the mother country, and as a consequence was tarred and feathered by the Sons of Liberty in his vicinity in the early part of September, 1774.

He is not heard of again, and probably went to the British Provinces.

His name was not starred (as being deceased) in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates until 1826.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Church Documents, ii, 106. *Field*, Hist. of Haddam and E. Haddam, 47. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 716, 787. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 180, 478.

Abraham Burbank, younger son of Captain Abraham and Mehitabel (Dwight) Burbank, of Suffield, was born in that town on February 24, 1738–39. He was a brother of Shem Burbank, of the preceding class.

He spent his life in West Springfield, Massachusetts.

He received a commission as Justice of the Peace in June, 1772.

He died in West Springfield on the 8th of August, 1808, in his 70th year, leaving an estate valued at $16,275.

He married, in 1764, Bethiah, third daughter of the Hon. John and Mary (Cotton) Cushing, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who died on December 24, 1768, in her 29th year.

He next married, on December 26, 1770, Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel Seth and Mary (Hunt) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in December, 1808, in her 65th year.

Two sons and two daughters survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Deane, History of Scituate, 256. Dwight Genealogy, i, 429. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 407. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xix, 40; xliii, 43.

JOHN CHANDLER, the eldest child of Joseph Chandler, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Perrin) Chandler, of Pomfret, was born in that town on January 4, 1736. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ann (Tucker) Sumner, of Pomfret.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on April 16, 1761. In the following September he was elected to a Tutorship, and he fulfilled the duties of that office for the following year.

Meantime he had also studied medicine, and when on October 20, 1763, he married his second cousin, Mary, sister of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler (Y. C. 1745), he settled in Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, as a physician and occasional preacher. He appears, however, to have been soon drawn into public life, which put an end to his professional labors. Before the Revolution broke out he had become known as a firm patriot, and had served in the legislature for four sessions (1771–73). In October, 1770, he had received the appointment of County Surveyor, a year later that of Major in the militia, and in May, 1772, had reached the dignity of Justice of the Peace. His house in Newtown was a public tavern.

In March, 1776, he was appointed Major of the Connecticut Regiment organized under Colonel Silliman for the fortification of New York; and when a new regiment was raised, in the following June, under the same commander, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and served through the ensuing campaign around New York. On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned as Colonel of the new Eighth Connecticut regiment, and fought at Germantown and was in camp at Valley Forge. He resigned, however, in March, 1778, on account of injury to his health from exposure during the war; he is said to have contracted a severe chronic rheumatism in the retreat from

Long Island at the end of August, 1776. In 1780 the State Council of Safety put him in charge of the business of securing re-enlistments and new recruits.

He was a member of the State Convention in 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States. From 1790 until 1795 he was a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature. He was also for the same period a Judge of the Fairfield County Court, and a Brigadier General of Militia from an earlier date until 1793.

In February, 1795, he removed to Peacham, in northeastern Vermont, but died there within a month after his arrival, on March 15, in his 60th year.

His children were three daughters and three sons; one daughter and two sons died in infancy. The eldest daughter married the Hon. William Edmond (Y. C. 1777).

Mrs. Chandler resided in her later years with her youngest daughter, in the Province of Quebec, and died at Stanbridge, just north of the Vermont border, on February 3, 1816, at the age of 78.

AUTHORITIES.

Chandler Family, 2d ed., 128, 138, 286–88. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 363–64. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 531. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 218–19. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 343.

Ebenezer Crafts, the twelfth child and seventh son of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Warner) Craft, of Abington Parish in Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel Craft, Junior, and Elizabeth (Sharp) Craft, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Pomfret, was born in Pomfret, on September 22, 1740.

After graduation he returned to his native town, and for upwards of eight years was engaged there in business as a merchant. Meantime he married, on December 9, 1762, Mehetable, youngest daughter of Captain William Chandler, of the adjoining town of Woodstock and sister of the

Rev. Thomas B. Chandler (Y. C. 1745), and of the wife of John Chandler (Y. C. 1759). In the spring of 1768 he removed to Woodstock, and thence in the fall of 1770 to a farm in the center of the town of Sturbridge, just across the State line in Massachusetts. He continued there his career as store-keeper and innholder, and by assiduity and good judgment acquired a large estate.

He was an active supporter of the Revolution, and is said to have joined the American forces at Cambridge in 1775 at the head of a company of cavalry which he had raised and organized. On July 1, 1775, he was appointed by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Deputy Commissary in "the Massachusetts army," and seems to have retained the office through the year. He also seems to have been subsequently colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and perhaps is the Colonel Crafts who was in service in Rhode Island in the summer of 1778.

One essential service which he rendered to his neighborhood was in connection with the founding of the Academy in Leicester in 1783,—the conception of which, as well as the first steps towards accomplishing it, was due to him. He was admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of Master of Arts at Harvard College in 1784. In 1785–6 he was a member of the State Legislature.

When Shays' Rebellion broke out, he took an active part (in the winter of 1786–87) in its suppression, as Colonel of a newly organized County regiment of horse.

As a result of the general financial depression shortly after these events, Colonel Crafts became embarrassed and finally sold his estate in Sturbridge and removed in January, 1791, to a new township in northern Vermont, in which he had purchased a share a few years previously. Out of respect to him the town had already taken the name of Craftsbury, and for nearly twenty years his influence was the guiding principle in its development. In 1792 and 1793 he represented the town in the State Legislature.

Decision and energy were his peculiar characteristics; and the impress of his example and opinions was felt in the town which he founded for many years after his death. In political belief he was a strong Federalist. His sympathy with the needy and his liberality to every good cause were specially notable.

He died in Craftsbury on May 24, 1810, aged nearly 70 years. His wife died on September 27, 1812, in her 72d year. Their children were four daughters and one son. The two elder daughters died in infancy. The son was graduated at Harvard (1790), and became Governor of Vermont and Senator of the United States.

A portrait of Colonel Crafts is preserved in Leicester Academy, and is reproduced in "The Crafts Family."

He left legacies to Craftsbury, to provide a site for a Congregational Church and furniture for the communion service, and a bell for the town.

AUTHORITIES.

Ammidown, Hist. Collections, ii, 70–71. Chandler Family, 2d ed., 128, 275–77. Crafts Family, 80, 132–34. *Davis*, Hist. Sketch of Sturbridge and Southbridge, 95–98. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, iii, 165, 170–72. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 219. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xiii, 251. *Washburn*, Hist. of Leicester Academy, 75–79. Worcester Soc. of Antiquity, Collections, v, pt. 3, 78–79.

Ebenezer Devotion, the second child and only son of the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Y. C. 1732), of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on August 10, 1740, and baptized on August 17.

He settled in his native parish as a farmer and as a storekeeper on an extensive scale, and married on June 7, 1764, Eunice, only surviving daughter of Judge Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rockwell) Huntington, of the same town.

As early as May, 1774, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He served as a Representative in the General Assembly in four sessions in the year 1775, and

again in 1789, 1791, 1794, and 1801. He was prominent in the support of the Revolution. An extract from one of his private letters, printed by Miss Larned in her History of the County, shows his patriotic spirit. Subsequently he occupied for about twenty years before 1811 a place on the bench as Judge of the County Court.

He died in Scotland Parish, on July 21, 1829, at the age of 89, being the last survivor of his class.

Of his seven children (four sons and three daughters) one son was graduated at Yale in 1785, but died before his father.

AUTHORITIES.

Huntington Family Memoir, 124. 47, 56, 186, 230, 234–35.
Larned, Hist. of Windham County, ii,

Benjamin Dunning, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Burritt) Dunning, of Newtown, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dunning, of Newtown, was born there on June 30, 1740.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 28, 1760. In October, 1761, the Hartford South Association voted to advise the vacant church in Marlborough Parish (then part of the townships of Hebron and Colchester), Connecticut, to apply to him as a candidate. As the result of this advice he was ordained over that church in September of the following year, and he continued as their pastor until his dismission, at his own request, on May 25, 1773.

In 1774 he began to supply the Second Congregational Church in Saybrook, otherwise known as the Pautapaug Society, now the Centerbrook church, in the township of Essex; and on March 20, 1775, this society called him to the vacant pastorate. His installation followed, on May 24, and he remained in office until his death, after a lingering illness of three months, on May 12, 1785, aged nearly 45 years.

The Rev. Dr. Field, writing of him in 1819, describes him as "a pious and worthy man." The sermon at his funeral was preached by the Rev. Stephen Johnson (Y. C. 1743), of Lyme.

His widow, Anna, died on August 21, 1792, at the age of 50, and is buried beside her husband, in the River-view cemetery in Essex. Near them are also buried a son who died in 1789, at the age of 25, and an infant daughter, who died in 1778.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 23, 1785. *Field*, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, 97, 138. *Rev. L. S. Griggs*, MS. letter, Aug. 6, 1894.

David Gardiner, the eldest son of John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), who was the fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, a part of the town of East Hampton, Long Island, was born on Gardiner's Island on October 8, 1738.

In May, 1764, before he had completed his 26th year, he became the head of the family by his father's death; and his father's will imposed on him the care and maintenance of five minor children.

On December 15, 1766, he married Jerusha Buell, then eighteen years of age, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buell (Y. C. 1741), of East Hampton.

He died at his estate in East Hampton, suddenly, from consumption, on September 8, 1774, aged nearly 36 years, leaving two young sons, both of whom were graduated at Princeton in 1789.

His widow married, on December 4, 1778, Isaac Conkling, of East Hampton, and died in child-bed, on February 24, 1782, in her 33d year. Her father published a Sermon on the occasion of her death.

AUTHORITIES.

C. C. Gardiner, Lion Gardiner and Descendants, 116–17, 128–29. *D. Gardiner*, Chronicles of Easthampton, 55–56. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., ii, 380–81.

Fisher Gay, third son and seventh child of John and Lydia (Culver) Gay, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Fisher) Gay, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was born in Litchfield on the 9th of October, 1733. His parents removed to Sharon, Connecticut, in 1743.

On graduation he settled in Farmington, Connecticut, as a school-teacher, but after two or three years of this occupation he started a small store there, and by his energy and skill soon built up a profitable business.

He was also employed largely in public affairs, serving as one of the deputies in the General Assembly in fourteen sessions between October, 1769, and his death in 1776. From May, 1770, he held a commission as Justice of the Peace; and in October, 1775, he was placed in nomination for the Upper House.

He held the rank of Captain in the militia from October, 1771; and when the question of separation from Great Britain came to the front, he was firm and outspoken on the popular side. He took an active part in organizing the opposition in his town to the Boston Port Bill in 1774; and upon the news of the conflict at Lexington he closed his store and marched to Boston at the head of about a hundred volunteers. His commission as Lieutenant Colonel of militia dated from March, 1775.

In January, 1776, a regiment was raised in Connecticut for General Washington's assistance, of which Gay was made Lieutenant Colonel. A brief Journal which he kept, covering the period from his departure from home to the evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, has been printed in the Magazine of American History (vol. 8, pp. 127–29). A few days of the earlier portion of this period were employed, at General Washington's special request, in collecting ammunition in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

After the departure of the British he returned home

with his regiment; but on June 20 he was commissioned as Colonel of one of the new State regiments raised for service in New York. He was then ill in Farmington, but hastened to the field. He died, however, of dysentery, in camp near Brooklyn, on August 22, 1776 (five days before the battle of Long Island), in his 43d year. His sword, which is still preserved, bears the legend, "Freedom or Death."

He married, on October 29, 1761, Phebe, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Strong) Lewis, of Farmington, who died on October 17, 1772, in her 37th year, leaving two daughters and a son,—an elder son having died in infancy.

He next married, on September 1, 1773, Ruth Skinner, widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Hooker (Y. C. 1755), of West Hartford, Connecticut. She next married Thomas Goodman, of West Hartford, where she died, a widow, on September 21, 1820, at the age of 82.

Julius Gay (Y. C. 1856) is a great-grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Camp, Hist. of New Britain, 321–22, 419–20. *E. Cowles*, Sketches of the Early Settlements of the Plymouth Colony, 24–27. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 34–35, 219–20. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 193. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxiii, 47. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 81–82. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 175, 177, 180–82. Tuttle Family, 96.

Samuel Gilbert, the eldest child of Colonel Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert, of Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Gilbert, was born in Gilead Parish in Hebron on June 3, 1734. His father was an intimate friend of President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, and late in life (in 1773) removed to Lyme, New Hampshire. His mother, a daughter of Samuel Curtis, of Hebron, died early, and a half-brother (the Hon. Sylvester Gilbert) was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1775 and was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree at Yale in 1788.

He was prepared for College by his pastor, the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He settled in his native town, then included in Hartford County, and became one of its most respected and trusted citizens. In October, 1770, he received an appointment as County Surveyor, and in May, 1772, he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace. He held the rank of Lieutenant in the Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, but does not appear to have served in the war. He was, however, as early as October, 1775, a Representative in the General Assembly, and served in that capacity in nine later sessions,—the last in May, 1801.

When Tolland County was incorporated, in 1786, he was appointed a Judge of the County Court, and for twenty-one years he presided over that Court with dignity and credit.

He died in Hebron on the 21st of April, 1818, aged nearly 84 years.

He married on May 29, 1760, Lydia, daughter of Gideon Post; and after her death, on February 7, 1775 (at the age of 41), was again married, on September 30, 1775, to Deborah, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry and Deborah (Brainard) Champion, of Westchester Society, in Colchester, some ten miles south of his residence. She bore him five sons and four daughters, and survived until November 20, 1845, when she passed away at the age of 92½ years. Of her children, all but two grew to maturity. The youngest son was graduated at Yale in 1817, and the youngest daughter married the Hon. Samuel Jones (Y. C. 1800). The Rev. Edwin R. Gilbert (Y. C. 1829) was a grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Trowbridge, Champion Genealogy, 280, 283–84.

JOHN GREENOUGH was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 4, 1742, the fifth child and third son of Thomas and Martha Greenough, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Grosse) Greenough, of Boston. His father was a well-known merchant, living at the North End of Boston, and a deacon in the Second Church; his mother was a daughter of the Hon. William Clark, of Boston, a very wealthy merchant and member of the Governor's Council. A half-brother was graduated here in 1774.

William Greenough, an older brother of Deacon Thomas, had settled in New Haven about 1730 (and lived until 1791); this probably accounts for John Greenough's being sent here to College. He was admitted to the Master's degree, *ad eundem*, at Harvard College in 1763.

On October 16, 1766, he married Mehitable Dillingham, of Harwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and about that date settled in Wellfleet, also on Cape Cod. In 1768 he was engaged to teach a grammar school (for instruction in Greek and Latin) in Wellfleet, and he was thus employed until 1774. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in July, 1771. In 1774 he fell under censure for buying and selling tea, which was then an article tabooed by all sound patriots; and it was only after a public confession and apology that he was reinstated in the good graces of his fellow-townsmen. He was able, however, to regain fully their confidence, and for two years (1777–78) he represented them in the General Court, and there took a prominent part in the important measures of that period. He was the chairman of the delegation from Wellfleet to the County Convention in Barnstable in 1779. During the remainder of his life he seems to have resided in Boston.

His death occurred in Boston on July 19, 1781, in his 40th year. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1467. His widow died in Boston on August 25, 1798,

in her 51st year. Their children were five daughters and three sons. The elder of the two sons who grew to manhood became a well-known publisher in Boston, and the younger was the father of Horatio Greenough, the eminent sculptor.

AUTHORITIES.

Freeman, Hist. of Cape Cod, ii, 662–75, 685. N.-E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, xvii, 167–68. *Pratt*, Hist. of Eastham, Wellfleet, and Orleans, 125–31. Treat Family Genealogy, 331.

Ebenezer Grosvenor, the eldest child of Ebenezer Grosvenor, Junior, the keeper of a well-known tavern in Pomfret, Connecticut, and Lucy Cheney his wife, was born in Pomfret on March 6, 1738–9. A brother was graduated here in 1769.

After graduation he pursued the study of theology, probably in New Haven, and had the unusual honor of being elected Tutor, when only twelve months out of College.

For the year 1760–61 he was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and meantime he was licensed to preach, on May 26, 1761, by the New Haven Association of Ministers. Just about this date the pastor of the Congregational Church in Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, died; and Mr. Grosvenor (whose father's house was less than twenty miles distant) preached there soon after as a candidate. He received a call to settle, which he declined for reasons not now known.

Near the close of the year 1762 he began to preach in the First, North, or Lower Society in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where he accepted an invitation to the pastorate. He was ordained there on April 20, 1763, against the remonstrances, however, of a party in the church who believed him to be too lax in doctrine.

In 1764 he married Elizabeth, tenth child and second surviving daughter of the Rev. Peter Clark (Harvard College, 1712), the eminent and orthodox minister of Dan-

vers, Massachusetts, and Deborah (Hobart) Clark. She was a lady of notable beauty and dignity, and it is said that it was her influence with her husband which led him, after long and vexatious opposition from the more rigid Calvinists in his flock (who accused him, probably unjustly, of Arminianism), to seek a dismission in April, 1780. In the seventeen years of his pastorate eighty-five persons had been added to the church. After the opening of the Revolution his sufferings from poverty and the accompanying hardships were extreme. The historian of Scituate, writing fifty years after Mr. Grosvenor's resignation, says that he was then still remembered with great affection and very tender regret. Unfortunately, however, he was "too mild and catholic in his faith and practice, to give universal satisfaction at that time."

On June 19, 1782, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in the town of Harvard, in Worcester County, some thirty miles northeast of Boston. Here he continued, useful and beloved, for nearly six years. In the spring of 1788 his elder son, a youth of uncommon promise, bearing his father's name, being then in his Senior year in Harvard College, contracted a virulent fever and was taken home and died. (A memorial sermon, preached at Cambridge on May 5, by the Rev. Isaac Smith, was published.) His father was prostrated by the same disease, and died at his home on May 28, in his 50th year; and a daughter died from the same cause some four months later.

His widow died in Salem, Massachusetts, on November 23, 1804, in her 68th year. Their children were seven daughters (of whom two died in infancy) and two sons. The Rev. David A. Grosvenor (Y. C. 1826) and the Rev. Mason Grosvenor (Y. C. 1827) were his nephews.

He published :—

A Sermon [from Gen. xlv, 24] preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Grosvenor, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Grafton, October 19, 1774. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 31.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. M. H. S.*

According to the historian of Scituate, "His person is described as rather remarkable for beauty, of middling stature but of noble and commanding presence, and of singular benignity of countenance. As a preacher, he is not said to have risen above mediocrity in power and eloquence, but as a man and a Christian to have excelled in the finest and gentlest traits."

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 148, 158; x, 49, 53. *Ammidown*, Hist. Collections, i, 193–94. *Clark*, Descendants of Hugh Clark, 28, 39–40. *Deane*, Hist. of Scituate, 187–88. Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 2d Series, iv, 233–34. *Whitney*, Hist. of County of Worcester, 162, 330.

Avery Hall, second and eldest surviving son of the Rev. Theophilus Hall (Y. C. 1727) and Hannah (Avery) Hall, of that part of Wallingford, Connecticut, which is now Meriden, was born in that parish on December 2, 1737.

He studied theology in New Haven, and during a brief part of the time (in 1761) was the Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School. He was duly licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762.

In the latter part of the year 1765 he began to preach in the Congregational Church in Rochester, a town on the eastern border of New Hampshire, within twenty miles of Portsmouth, and on November 6 that church invited him to be their pastor. The town did not concur in the call until the 13th of January following; and disagreements about the salary delayed his acceptance until July, when £80 per year was offered. His ordination followed, on October 15, when the sermon and charge were given by his father.

The pastorate thus begun proved an unhappy one, almost from the outset. A party in the church which controlled a bare majority of votes objected to Mr.

Hall's doctrine, because of his unwillingness to tolerate the "half-way covenant," and the controversy was embittered by the rigidity with which he enforced his rights to his salary. The long struggle was terminated, on April 10, 1775, by his asking a dismission, a year after a council called by the church had recommended this step. No charges were brought against his moral character, and he has left in Rochester the reputation of good sense and judgment, of exemplary habits, of a remarkably even temper, and of wit as a conversationalist. He was, however, a dull preacher.

A few years after his dismission he removed some twenty miles further to the northwest, to the newly-chartered town of Wakefield, where he spent the rest of his life. For some years he continued to preach,—as at Effingham, the next town to the northward, in 1786. From about the date just named, however, he devoted himself to his large farm and to the service of the community in civil life.

He filled many important offices in the new town, and for some thirty years from 1786 held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He also held the office of Deacon in the Congregational Church which was organized in the town in 1785.

He died in Wakefield on the 5th of August, 1820, in his 83d year,—his faculties having entirely given way some time before.

His first wife, Mary, daughter of James and Mehitable (Waldron) Chesley, of Dover, New Hampshire, bore him two daughters whose baptisms are recorded in 1767 and 1769. He next married, on May 17, 1772, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. James Pike (Harv. Coll. 1725), and Sarah (Gilman) Pike, of Somersworth, formerly a part of Dover, and sister of Nicolas Pike, author of a well-known arithmetic. She died on July 22, 1819, in her 80th year. A daughter by this marriage was baptized on the day of her father's dismission from the Rochester church.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 758, 770. *D. B. Hall*, Hall Family Records, 98. *Hazen*, Ministry and Churches of N. Hampshire, 26, 45. *Lawrence*, New Hampshire Churches, 341, 583. *McDuffee*, Hist. of Rochester, i, 61, 89–98; ii, 596–97. Mass. Hist. Society's Collections, 3d Series, ii, 313. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 455. Wentworth Genealogy, i, 238, 402–03; ii, 83.

Asahel Hathaway, son of Samuel Hathaway, of Suffield, Massachusetts, was born in that town on December 9, 1739. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Peter Rowe, of Suffield. In 1749 the town was transferred to Connecticut.

He studied theology, and preached for a while in Northbury Society (in Waterbury), now Plymouth, Connecticut, after the dismission of the Rev. Samuel Todd (Y. C. 1734) in, June, 1764. On December 17, 1764, he was invited to become their pastor, but declined, and soon left the ministry.

He settled in his native town as a farmer and country merchant, and there filled a station of great usefulness. He became a Deacon of the Church, and also a Justice of the Peace, being commonly known as "Squire Hathaway." He was also nicknamed "Bishop Hathaway," probably from his dignified bearing. He is said to have been "a man of strong good-sense, united with an occasional flash of homely but pungent wit." In politics he was a strong Federalist.

He died in Suffield on the 21st of December, 1828, at the age of 89, leaving a large estate.

He married, on June 3, 1778, Anna, fifth daughter of Colonel Simeon and Sibyl (Dwight) Dwight, of Western, now Warren, Massachusetts, who bore him four daughters and two sons, and died on March 17, 1807, in her 54th year. The elder son was graduated at Yale in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 268. Dwight Family, ii, 915, 924. Proceedings, at Suffield, on 150th Anniversary of decease of Rev. B. Ruggles, 92.

Stephen Hawley, the youngest child of Stephen and Mary Hawley, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Patience Hawley, of Stratford, was born in New Milford in 1738. His mother was a daughter of David and Martha (Blagge) DeForest, of Stratford.

He remained at the College after graduation, studying theology, and serving for three years (until August, 1762) as College Butler. On May 26, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. In the following February he was invited to become the pastor of the Church about to be organized in Mount Carmel Parish, in New Haven (now the town of Hamden), on £70 salary; but he declined the offer. In that parish he found his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Bellamy, whom he married on November 3, 1762. She was born on June 1, 1744.

About the same date another new parish was set off in the northwestern part of New Haven, by the name of Bethany; and when their committee applied to the New Haven Association, on May 31, 1763, for the suggestion of a suitable candidate for settlement, Mr. Hawley's name was given them.

His preaching in Bethany gave satisfaction, and a call was voted him in August, with a salary of £70. He accepted the invitation on September 12, and the ordination followed (in the open air, no house of worship worthy of the name being erected until 1769) on October 12. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), a kinsman of Mrs. Hawley; Mr. Hawley's theological views were in sympathy with those of the preacher.

The long pastorate thus inaugurated proved in every respect happy and fruitful. After upwards of thirty-five years of service Mr. Hawley's infirmities interfered with his ability to officiate regularly, especially during the win-

ter season; and finally a colleague, the Rev. Isaac Jones (Y. C. 1792), was settled in June, 1804. Mr. Hawley died on the 17th of the following month, in his 66th year, in the town of Woodbridge, of which Bethany Parish was a part from 1784 to 1832, when it was made a distinct town. His estate was inventoried at $2132.

In person he was very tall and very spare. He published two sermons, notable for vividness of style and imaginative power. Their titles are:—

1. A New-Year's Sermon [from James iv, 13–15], Delivered January 1st. 1769. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 31. [*Y. C.*

2. A Discourse [from Ps. cxlvii, 16–18], Delivered at Bethany, in New-Haven, January 6th, 1771,—Now published with considerable Enlargement. New-Haven, 1771. 8°, pp. 53. [*Y. C.*

This latter sermon is especially interesting for its descriptions and explanations of natural phenomena.

The notice of his death, in the Connecticut Journal, enumerates as his distinguishing qualities in his intercourse with his people, gravity, prudence, modesty, humility, candor, wisdom, and benevolence.

A monument was erected over his grave by his people in 1863.

The wife of his youth died between 1778 and 1792, after bearing him two sons and one daughter; and he married next, on September 25, 1793, Mehitabel, youngest daughter of Deacon Joel Hotchkiss, a leading man in the parish of Bethany. She bore him three sons and one daughter, of whom all but one son survived him, together with the sons by his first marriage. In 1806 she removed to New Haven, and died here on November 21, 1827, at the age of 64. Her youngest child was graduated M.D. at Yale in 1829.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, July 26, 1804; Nov. 5, 1863. Hawley Record, 256–57, 262–63. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, 8–9. Tuttle Family, 654.

Andrew Hill, the youngest child of Captain Thomas Hill, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Abigail (Wakeman) Hill, of the same town, was born there on October 22, 1739; his mother was Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Burr, of Fairfield.

He married, on December 1, 1763, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Lewis, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and died on October 25, 1769, at the age of 30 years. His wife survived him, with one son.

He was first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1775, but in the catalogue of 1805 (by accident) the star is wanting. In 1820 (probably also by accident) the name is italicised, which would imply ordination to the ministry.

Nathaniel Hubbard, sixth and youngest son of the Hon. John Hubbard (*hon.* M.A. Yale 1730) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hubbard, of New Haven, was born here on November 1, 1738. Three of his brothers were graduated here,—two in 1744 and one in 1748.

He studied medicine, probably with his brother Leverett (Y.C. 1744).

In March, 1762, at a special session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, two regiments were raised for service in the pending campaign, under Colonel Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738), and Dr. Nathaniel Hubbard was appointed one of the Surgeon's Mates of the First Regiment. The chaplain of this Regiment was the Rev. John Graham (Y. C. 1740), whose MS. Diary at the siege of Havana, Cuba, describes the death of Dr. Hubbard, in camp, on Thursday, September 30, 1762, at about 10 P.M., when he was in his 24th year.

A poetical tribute to his memory is printed in the Connecticut Gazette for December 11. In the published notice of his death he is described as "chief Physician to

the Connecticut Regiment that assisted at the Reduction of the Havannah."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colonial Records, xi, 621. 1762. *H. P. Johnston*, MS. Letter, Febr. 15, 1886. Conn. Gazette, Nov. 27, and Dec. 11, *Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 69.

Eliphalet Huntington, the fourth son and seventh child of Deacon Samuel and Hannah (Metcalf) Huntington, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 14, 1737. His eldest brother was graduated in 1743.

He studied theology, probably with the Rev. Ephraim Little, of Colchester, the adjoining town to Lebanon, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of ministers on August 20, 1761. That Association advised the people of Middlefield in the following October to apply to him as a candidate for their vacant pulpit.

In April, 1763, the Rev. Jared Eliot (Y. C. 1706), pastor of the church in Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, was removed by death, and one month later Mr. Huntington began to preach in his place. In December he was invited to settle as Mr. Eliot's successor, with a salary of £50, and was duly ordained and installed on January 11, 1764.

He married on April 24, 1766, being then 29 years old, Sarah, granddaughter of his predecessor, and only daughter of the late Joseph Eliot (Y. C. 1742), who was in her fifteenth year.

He died of small-pox, in Killingworth, on February 8, 1777, in his 40th year. The inventory of his estate was about £1300. His children, two daughters and one son, all lived to advanced age. His widow next married, on March 10, 1779, his successor in office, the Rev. Achilles Mansfield (Y. C. 1770), and died on December 27, 1817, in her 67th year. David H. Bolles (Y. C. 1850) is a great-grandson of Mr. Huntington.

The Rev. Dr. Field, who was settled in the vicinity in 1804, describes him as "strongly attached to the doctrines of grace, and a warm and zealous preacher."

At the 200th Anniversary of the Clinton Church, in 1867, it was stated that "in person he was large and portly, very pleasant and agreeable in his intercourse with all, and won a place in the hearts of his people." Over sixty persons were added to the church during the thirteen years of his pastorate.

He published :—

The Freeman's Directory; Or, well accomplished, and faithful Rulers discribed :—a Discourse [from Ps. ci, 6], Delivered at the Freemen's Meeting in Killingworth, April 11th, 1768 . . Hartford, 1768. 8°, pp. 24. [*M. H. S. U. T. S.*

AUTHORITIES.

Eliot Genealogy, 71. *Field*, Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 112, 139. Huntington Family Memoir, 127, 185. 200th Anniversary of the Clinton Congregational Church, 25–26.

Enoch Huntington, the eighth child and sixth son of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Thurston) Huntington, of Scotland Parish in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on December 15, 1739. Among his older brothers were the Rev. Nathaniel (Y. C. 1747), Governor Samuel, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph (Y. C. 1762). He was a second cousin of his classmate Eliphalet Huntington.

At graduation he received a Berkeley Scholarship, and while pursuing theological studies he is said to have been occupied as a teacher.

In August, 1761, he was invited to settle in the ministry in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; but before he had reached a decision, in October, 1761, the Hartford South Association of Ministers advised the vacant church in Middletown, Connecticut, to call him, and this call appeared the more providential. He was accordingly ordained and installed over the latter church on January 6, 1762, the

sermon on the occasion by the pastor of his native parish, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, being afterwards published.

In the earlier years of his ministry he was a very popular preacher, distinguished for easy and graceful manners and a musical and well-modulated voice. For many years he continued in the business of instruction by taking private pupils in preparation for College, and also students for the ministry and other professions. President Dwight received from him part of his early classical training.

In the Revolutionary struggle he was most outspoken in favor of the American side.

In his public performances he was hampered almost from the first by a nervous weakness, which prevented him from doing himself full justice, and eventually, by an attempt to preach when visited with a cold, his voice was permanently injured. After that his sermons were whispered from the pulpit, but such was the attachment of his people, and their appreciation of his pastoral visits, that they would not consent to a dismissal. Late in life an attempt was made at his request to settle a colleague, but it was unsuccessful, and though burdened with infirmities he was able to officiate until nearly the time of his death. He died, in full pastoral charge, on June 12, 1809, in his 70th year. During his ministry 360 persons were received into the church.

He was a Fellow of the College from September, 1780, to September, 1808, and served as Secretary of the Corporation for five years (1788–93). On the death of President Stiles, in 1795, he was suggested as a candidate for the Presidency, but his failing health was a sufficient reason for the withdrawal of the suggestion.

He married, on July 17, 1764, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Dyer) Gray, of Windham, and sister of Ebenezer Gray (Y. C. 1763). She died on December 15, 1803, in her 60th year. Their children were three sons and seven daughters. The second son died in infancy, and the others were graduated at Yale in 1785 and 1800,

respectively. The eldest daughter married Matthew Talcott Russell (Y. C. 1779).

The Rev. Manasseh Cutler (Y. C. 1765) preserves in his Diary for 1787 an account of a visit to Middletown, and says of Mr. Huntington :—" He is sociable and agreeable, and his acquirements and natural ability eminent, though I presume he is not very popular as a preacher, having somewhat of a hesitancy in his delivery."

He published :

1. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6], Preached at East-Haddam, at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Elijah Parsons, . . October 28th, A. D. 1772. N.-London, 1773. 8°, pp. 35.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S.*

Mr. Parsons had studied theology with the preacher.

2. A Sermon [from Rom. i, 16], Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Robert Hubbard, to the Pastoral Care and Charge of the Church and Society of Shelburne (a District of the Town of Deerfield) October 20th, 1773. Boston, 1774. 8°, pp. 47. [*U. T. S.*

3. A Sermon [from Nehem. vi, 8–9], Delivered at Middletown, July 20th, A.D. 1775, the Day appointed by the Continental Congress, to be observed . . . as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. Hartford. [1775.] 16°, pp. 26.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

4. The Happy Effects of Union, and the Fatal Tendency of Divisions. Shewn in a Sermon [from Matthew xii, 25], Preached before the Freemen of the Town of Middletown, at their Annual Meeting, April 8, 1776. Hartford, 1776. 8°, pp. 28.

[*Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. State Libr.*

An inspiringly patriotic sermon.

5. Political Wisdom, or, Honesty the best Policy. Illustrated in a Sermon [from Eccl. ix, 13–18] Preached to the Freemen, of Middletown, at their Annual Meeting on the 10th of April, A.D. 1786. Middletown, 1786. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Y. C.*

6. Receiving the Cup of Affliction after the Example of the Suffering Saviour.—A Discourse [from Matth. xxvi, 42], Delivered in the first Church and Society in Middletown, on the Lord's Day, September 23d, 1787. To which is Added, An Address to a numerous Collection of sympathizing Friends, met at the House of Mourning, to condole with Mr. Benjamin Henshaw, and his

Weeping Family, under a very singular, complicated Affliction, by the sudden, surprising Death of two amiable Sons, shipwrecked in a violent Storm at Sea. Made by particular Desire on the Wednesday Evening following. Also two Sermons delivered the Lord's Day following. Middletown, 1788. 8°, pp. 25, 14, 20, 24.
[*C. H. S. Y. C.*

The pamphlet appears to contain only *one* "Sermon delivered the Lord's Day following," from Rom. xiv, 19.

7. A Discourse [from Eccl. vii, 1], occasioned by the Death of the Honorable Jabez Hamlin, Esq. who departed this Life April 25th, 1791, Æ. 82. Delivered on the ensuing Lord's Day . . Middletown, 1791. 8°, pp. 24. [*A. C. A. B. Publ. Y. C.*

8. A Sermon [from Luke xxiii, 39–43] preached at Haddam, June 14, 1797. On the day of the Execution of Thomas Starr, condemned for the Murder of his Kinsman, Samuel Cornwell . . Middletown. 16°, pp. 24.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

9. A Sermon [from Rom. xii, 9], preached at Middletown, June 28, 1797, on the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, by St. John's Lodge, No. 2, Middletown. Middletown. 8°, pp. 16. [*U. T. S.*

10. An Oration delivered at Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, February 22, A.D. 1800. Middletown, 1800. 8°, pp. 9.
[*C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

11. A Sermon [from Hebr. ix, 27] Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Hezekiah Hulbert, who died at Middletown, Jan. 19th, A.D. 1800 . . Preached on the following Lord's Day. Middletown, 1800. 8°, pp. 19. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S.*

12. The charge given to the Rev. Mr. Field, at his Ordination, April 11th, 1804.

Appended to the Discourse delivered on the same occasion, by the Rev. John Elliott, pp. 24–28. Middletown, 1805. 8°.
[*Brown Univ. M. H. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Congregational Quarterly, xii, 542–43. *Cutler*, Life of Manasseh Cutler, i, 215. *Dwight*, Theology, i, vii. *Field*, Centennial Address at Middletown, 57–58; Statistical Account of Middlesex County, 45, 137. *Hazen*, Century Discourse, 1876, 4–5, 8. Huntington Family Memoir, 122–23, 174–77. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 161–62. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 606–07.

Ephraim Hyde, the only son of Ephraim and Margaret (Griffin) Hide, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hide, of that town, was born there on May 3, 1739.

After studying theology he was duly licensed to preach, on October 13, 1761, by the Windham Association of Ministers. In 1763 he took an *ad eundem* Master's degree at Harvard College.

In December, 1764, the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, was dismissed from his office; and Mr. Hyde was ordained in his place on May 14, 1766. (The portion of the town in which the parish was situated was incorporated in 1812 as the town of Seekonk; and a part was transferred to Rhode Island in 1862 and became the town of East Providence.)

On October 15, 1767, he married Mary, second daughter of the Rev. John Angier (Harv. 1720), of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Mary (Bourne) Angier.

He was much beloved by his people, but died early, on October 11, 1783, in his 45th year.

His widow returned to her native town, and died there on December 12, 1788, at the age of 48. Their children were four sons, who lived to maturity, and one daughter, who died in girlhood.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, xii, 137. *Bliss*, Hist. of Rehoboth, 131, 141, 213. *Mitchell*, Hist. of Bridgewater, 106, 202. *Walworth*, Hyde Geneal., i, 1.

Joseph Isham, son of Joseph and Susanna Isham, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on October 15, 1735.

He settled in his native village as a merchant and lawyer, being admitted to the bar in 1764. He was also

much employed in town business, and served repeatedly as a Representative in the General Assembly, beginning with 1778. He was a Captain in the militia, and held a commission as Justice of the Peace from 1800 to 1804.

He died in Colchester, very suddenly, of dropsy in the chest, on November 1, 1810, at the age of 75.

He married, on January 17, 1765, Sarah, eldest child of Gershom and Abigail (Robbins) Bulkley, of Colchester, who died on February 9, 1773, aged 38 years. After her death he married Esther, eldest child of John and Esther (Clark) Taintor, of Colchester, who died on January 21, 1834, in her 78th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Bulkley Family, 99. Loomis Genealogy, Female Branches, i, 197. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlii, 387. *Taintor*, Colchester Records, 111–12.

Abner Johnson, third son and fourth child of Captain Abner Johnson, a merchant of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jacob and Abigail (Hitchcock) Johnson, of Wallingford, was born in that town on August 6, 1738. His mother was Charity, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Tuttle) Dayton, of New Haven.

His father died in December, 1757, but made provision by will for the completion of the College education of this son, then in his Junior year.

He studied theology, and was duly licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762. About 1765 he preached for a short time to the Eighth Society in Norwich, Connecticut, which afterwards became the Second Society in Franklin. He also preached in other places, and is said to have made a missionary visit to Vermont. Poor health finally compelled him to abandon the ministry, and throughout life he was more or less of an invalid.

About 1770 he established himself as a druggist and

apothecary in Waterbury, where he spent his remaining years. On June 3, 1773, he married Lydia, second and eldest surviving daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Clark) Bunnell, of Cheshire, then part of Wallingford. She was a superior woman, and devoted herself to her husband's interests. She became quite an accomplished pharmacologist, and assisted and supplemented his delicate health and hypochondriac tendencies throughout his life.

Notwithstanding his impaired health Dr. Johnson (as he was always called) was a man of affairs, of much influence in the community, holding at various times the offices of town-clerk and town-treasurer, carrying on a farm, and having for many years the only drug store in that part of the State and manufacturing many of the drugs which he supplied. He was also a Representative in the General Assembly at five sessions—in 1781–2, and 1802–4.

He died in Waterbury on June 24, 1817, in his 79th year. His widow died there on August 4, 1820, in her 68th year. His children were one son and three daughters; the only descendants were from the eldest daughter, who married a son of his classmate Leavenworth.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 663–64, 834. *F. J. Kingsbury*, MS. Letter, Sept. 18, 1894. Tuttle Family, 193, 214-15. *Woodward*, Hist. of Franklin, 90.

Alexander King, eldest child of Joseph and Eunice King, of Suffield, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Huxley) King, of Suffield, was born in that town on the 26th of October, 1737, and was baptized by the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion on June 11, 1738. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Seymour.

He was awarded a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and was much employed in public affairs. As early as 1767 he

received a commission as Justice of the Peace, and at twenty-two sessions of the General Assembly between 1778 and 1784 he served as a Representative. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Suffield from 1773 until his death. He was one of the selectmen of the town for thirty years, and town clerk for nearly as long, from December, 1774, until his death. He was an energetic patriot during the Revolution, and a member of the State Convention for the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788.

Dr. King died in Suffield on October 12, 1802, at the age of 65. He married, on January 31, 1765, Experience, eldest daughter of Captain Aaron and Experience (Kent) Hitchcock, who died on September 11, 1809, in her 68th year. Their children were five sons.

He was a man of scholarly tastes, and something of a poet, but eccentric in his habits. He wrote a great deal, but published nothing, and before his death ordered all his remaining manuscripts to be burned. His special interest was in moral philosophy.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Mercury, Oct. 21, 1802. Hitchcock Genealogy (Matthias and Luke), 224. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlvi, 373.

Jesse Leavenworth, the eldest child of the Rev. Mark Leavenworth (Y. C. 1737), was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on November 20, 1740, and at graduation was thus less than 19 years of age. He competed successfully for the Berkeley Scholarship, but does not appear to have fulfilled the conditions of residence.

While still under 21, on July 1, 1761, he married Catharine, widow of Captain Culpepper Frisbie, of Branford, Connecticut, and daughter of John Conkling, of Southampton, Long Island; she was some three years his senior.

For the next few years he continued to live in Waterbury, carrying on various kinds of business, and at one time keeping an inn. In October, 1766, he received a commission as Lieutenant in the militia. In February, 1767, he bought a place in New Haven, and soon after moved his family hither. He opened a country store and established an extensive business, with which were also combined several other enterprises. Thus in 1772 the General Assembly granted him the privilege of running a ferry between New Haven and East Haven; and in 1771 he made a liberal subscription towards the completion of the Pier in connection with Long Wharf. He was not, however, entirely successful, and in 1774 was obliged to petition the Legislature for protection from arrest for debt.

In March, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 2d or New Haven Company of Governor's Foot Guards, of which his near neighbor, Benedict Arnold, was Captain; and in the following month he was one of the volunteers from that company who began the siege of Boston on the news of the Lexington fight. He returned after about three weeks, and then received a commission as First Lieutenant in one of the new regiments raised by the Assembly, under General Wooster. He accompanied this command to New York for the ensuing summer, went thence to Albany and Canada, and in the spring of 1777 was on special duty at Ticonderoga in connection with the Quarter Master's department, with the rank of Captain.

A little later he resumed business in New Haven, but by 1783 became alienated from his wife, a woman of high temper and sharp tongue, and left her permanently. Their children were four sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. The eldest was graduated at Yale in 1784. Another son, by the second wife, was born in December, 1783.

The father removed in 1784 to Caledonia County, in northeastern Vermont, and at once took a prominent part

in the development of that region. He settled in (West) Danville, having taken with him four of his children, and also a woman named Eunice Sperry, of New Haven, who had been an inmate of his family, and whom he afterwards married,—a divorce of some sort from his first wife having been obtained. The latter lived subsequently in New Haven with her younger daughter (who died in 1815), and later in Waterbury, where she died on June 29, 1824, aged 87 years.

He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1789, 1791, 1792, and 1798.

Late in life he became very infirm, and his youngest son, who was an officer in the United States Army, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, he removed thither, and there died on November 21, 1826, at the age of 86. His second wife died at Sackett's Harbor in 1835.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 425, 516–18. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 49, 362. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, i, 313, 315. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 516. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 221. Leavenworth Genealogy, 49, 91–94, 144–45. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc. Papers, i, 92.

Seth Lee, the eldest child of Deacon Jared Lee, a wealthy farmer and Justice of the Peace in Southington, then a parish of Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Camp) Lee, of Farmington, was born on March 31, 1736. His mother was Rhoda, daughter of John and Rachel Judd, of Farmington.

After graduation he studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 6, 1761. He is said to have preached in various places to acceptance, but no record remains of the reason of his withdrawing from the profession. From January, 1762, to March, 1763, he was a Tutor in the College.

He then established himself in the main village of Farmington, where he kept a tavern and an apothecary's shop. He united with the church there in 1768, and was soon after chosen a deacon.

In the summer of 1796 he removed to Ludlow, in Windsor County, Vermont, with the object of providing larger portions of real estate for his numerous children.

In Farmington he had borne the reputation of a godly man, of exemplary conduct, and of much dignity of manner; and in Ludlow his influence was always exerted on the side of morals and religion. He died in Ludlow on the 17th of February, 1803, aged nearly 67 years.

He married, on September 3, 1767, Sarah, eldest child of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll (Y. C. 1736), of Ridgefield, who died on July 15, 1770, in her 29th year.

He next married, on September 9, 1771, Joanna, second daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Preston) Johnson, of Wallingford, and a first cousin of his classmate Johnson.

By the first marriage he had one daughter, and by the second marriage six sons and three daughters. After his death his family removed to Elizabethtown, now Lewis, in Essex County, New York.

AUTHORITIES.

Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 834. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 124, 126. John Lee, of Farmington, and his Descendants, 88, 90–91. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxviii, 399. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 474–75, cliv.

David Manwaring, only son of William Manwaring, of New London, Connecticut, and grandson of Oliver and Hannah (Hough) Manwaring of New London, was born in that town on February 8, 1740–41. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Lay, Raymond) Gager, of New Concord Society, now Bozrah, Connecticut.

He settled at first as a merchant in New London, where

he married, on January 15, 1767, Martha, seventh daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall (Y. C. 1725), of the same town. After the Revolution they removed to Norwich, and thence to New York City, where he died on May 8, 1804, in his 64th year. His widow died in New York on October 16, 1823, at the age of 75.

Their children were three sons and five daughters. The Hon. William J. Hubbard (Y. C. 1820) and Edward Buck (Y. C. 1835) were grandsons.

AUTHORITIES.

Bond, Hist. of Watertown, 927. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 341.
Walworth, Hyde Genealogy, i, 222, 676; ii, 1111–17.

Matthew Merriam, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Merriam, of Wallingford, Connecticut, was born there on January 25, 1738–39.

At graduation he was a successful competitor for the Berkeley Scholarship, and he remained in New Haven as a student of theology. For a small part of the year 1761 he was the teacher of the Hopkins Grammar School in this town. On September 29, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers, who on the same day recommended him as a candidate for South Britain parish, in the present town of Southbury.

In July, 1765, he received an *ad eundem* Master's degree from Harvard College; and on the 25th of September in the same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the 2d Congregational Church in Berwick, Maine, which is now extinct. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. Theophilus Hall (Y. C. 1727), who had baptized him and prepared him for College; it was afterwards published.

After an uneventful ministry of more than thirty-one years, he died in Berwick on January 19, 1797, aged 58.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, xiii, 144, 151
Davis, Hist. of Wallingford, 215.
Sprague, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 669.

Joshua Payne, ninth child and youngest son of Seth and Mary Payne, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Ann (Peck) Payne, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, on March 18, 1733–34. His mother was the daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Davis) Morris.

He studied theology, and on February 2, 1761, was called to settle in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in the place of the Rev. Job Cushing, who died in April, 1760. He declined the call, to accept another of about the same date and with the same salary (£66) from Sturbridge, in the same county, where he was ordained and installed pastor on the 17th of June following. He fulfilled this charge until his death, or for nearly forty years, with notable industry and consistent piety. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and is said to have served for two years as a chaplain in the army. He also relinquished a part of his salary in this period, for the relief of his people and as an example of self-sacrifice. By the exercise of close economy he was able to afford a Collegiate education for his two sons. Tradition represents him as of a hopeful, happy temperament, though grave and solemn in manner; of respectable talents; and greatly beloved by his flock. He died in Sturbridge on December 28, 1799, in his 65th year.

He married on November 11, 1762, Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel Moseley (Harv. Coll. 1729) and Bethiah (Otis, Billings) Moseley, of that part of Windham which is now Hampton, Connecticut. She died in Sturbridge on May 28, 1810, aged 66½ years. Their children were two sons and three daughters. The elder son was graduated at Harvard in 1784, and died just after having entered on the profession of the ministry. The younger son was graduated at the same College in 1799, and became a lawyer. The youngest daughter married her father's successor at Sturbridge. The Rev. Joshua Payne Payson (Y. C. 1819) was a grandson.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 129, 140. *Ammidown*, Hist. Collections, ii, 90–92. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, xiv, 288. Moseley Family, 26. Paine Family Records, i, 88, 109–10, 125–26. Worcester Magazine, ii, 17.

JOHN PETERS was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on June 30, 1740, the eldest child of Colonel John and Lydia Peters, of Hebron, and nephew of the Rev. Samuel A. Peters (Y. C. 1757). His mother was the second daughter of Joseph Phelps of the same town. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749), of Gilead Parish in Hebron.

He became a lawyer and settled in Hebron, where he married, on Nov. 25, 1761, Anne Barnard [or Barnett?].

In 1766 he removed to the new township of Bradford, in what is now Orange County, Vermont, but then and until the Revolution assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the Province of New York. He soon took a prominent position in that community, and came to be reckoned as one of its principal inhabitants. When a new county, by the name of Gloucester, was established in 1770, he was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, as County Clerk, as Commissioner to administer oaths, and as Assistant Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1772 Governor Tryon made him Colonel of a regiment of militia; and in October, 1774, Lieutenant Governor Colden advanced him to the chief judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1776, after having suffered ill usage for his loyalty to King George, he forsook his family and estate and fled to Canada. He joined at once the Royal Army, and in 1777 was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Queen's Loyal Rangers. In command of his troop he took part in the battle of Bennington, and on the eve of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga (in October, 1777) he escaped through the woods to Canada.

He subsequently removed his family to Cape Breton, but went himself to London to petition the British Government for compensation for the loss of his estate and for his back pay as Lieutenant Colonel. After spending at least three years unsuccessfully in pressing his claims, he died at Paddington, in London, of gout in the head and stomach, after a long illness, on January 11, 1788, in his 48th year.

His wife survived him, at Cape Breton, with six sons and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Digby, Journal, 1776–77, 193–94. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 711–12. Gentleman's Magazine, lviii, 84. *B. H. Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 124, 160, 768–69. *Hemenway*, Vt. Hist. Gazetteer, ii, 812, 815, 871. *T. Jones*, Hist. of N. Y. during the Revolution, i, 686–92. *S. Peters*, Hist. of Hugh Peters, 92, 119–22. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the American Revolution, ii, 183. Records of Gov. and Council of Vt., i, 267–68.

John Phelps was a son of John Phelps, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who was born there in 1716, the third son of Captain John and Thankful (Hitchcock) Phelps, of Westfield.

He spent his life in Westfield, and died there on May 10, 1802, leaving an estate which was valued at $7748. Forty volumes are enumerated in the inventory of his property,—a number of them being law-books.

His wife Mercy survived him, with three sons and three daughters,—the youngest son being a minor. In the father's will his son Royal is bequeathed "an education out of my estate at Yale College"; and he was accordingly graduated here in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 595.

Edmund Grindall Rawson, the eldest child of the Rev. Grindall Rawson (Harv. Coll. 1728), of South Hadley, Massachusetts, and grandson of the Rev. Grindall Rawson (Harv. 1678) and Susanna (Wilson) Rawson, was born in South Hadley on February 7, 1738–9. His mother was Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Rev. Isaac Chauncy (Harv. 1693), of Hadley. In his infancy his father's ministry in South Hadley terminated, and in 1745 he was introduced into another parish, that of Hadlyme, partly in Lyme and partly in East Haddam, Connecticut.

The son studied divinity, and preached occasionally. He married, on November 17, 1768, Sarah, second daughter of Christopher Holmes, a deacon in his father's church, and Sarah (Andrews) Holmes, and spent his long life in the house which his father (who died in 1777) had previously occupied, in East Haddam. He died there on July 21, 1823, in his 85th year,—his wife having died on April 27, 1821, at the age of 78.

They had twelve children, of whom three died in childhood; four other sons died in early manhood, before their parents, and two sons and three daughters survived them.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, i, 65. *Crane*, Rawson Family Memorial, 22, 44–45. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 224. *Holmes*, Letter of Directions, ed. Patterson, 58–59. *Judd*, Hist. of Hadley, 558. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 304, 313–14.

Abishai Sabin, the eldest child of Joshua and Mary (Sabin) Sabin, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Susanna Sabin, of Pomfret, was born in that town on September 10, 1735.

He studied divinity, and in the early part of the year 1762 was invited to settle in Monson, Massachusetts. He

accepted the call and was ordained there on June 23, 1762, when a church was also gathered. He was dismissed, at his own request, on account of ill health, in July, 1771. His ministry is said to have been orthodox, acceptable, and useful.

He then retired to his native town and died there on February 4, 1782, in his 47th year. He was probably never married.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 263, 275. *E. Davis*, etc., Hampden Pulpit, 94. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 91. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxxvi, 57.

KNIGHT SEXTON, the eldest child of Knight and Elizabeth Sexton, or Saxton, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town—probably in that part which is now Westchester—on May 31, 1736. His mother was the eldest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Olmsted) Skinner, of Hartford. He was admitted to the church in Westchester on October 8, 1756, at the opening of his Sophomore year.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers on February 12, 1761.

In the summer of 1766 he was employed to preach to the proprietors of the new township of Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat of Dartmouth College; and he was also similarly engaged during the summers of 1767, 1768, and probably 1769. Meantime he had acquired a proprietor's right in town-lands, and had built a frame house there; but his miserable health interfered seriously with his usefulness. He appears however to have remained in Hanover until 1773 or 1774, and during some of the time was also employed by Dr. Wheelock to teach the lower classes in the Moor School.

On leaving Hanover he returned to (East) Hartford,

Connecticut, where he had previously married Rebecca (born 1743), eldest daughter of Captain Josiah and Penelope (Beckwith) Olcott, and sister of the Rev. Allen Olcott (Y. C. 1768).

His last years were spent in Middletown, Connecticut, where he died on the 20th or 21st of September, 1792, in his 57th year.

He had at least three children—one of them born in Hanover in 1772.

AUTHORITIES.

Chase, Hist. of Dartmouth College, i, 174, 185–87. *Goodwin*, Descendants of T. Olcott, 36, 44. Loomis Female Geneal., i, 110.

Jacob Sherwin, the eldest child of Jacob and Hannah Sherwin, of Hebron, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Mary (Chandler) Sherwin, was born in Hebron on March 31, 1736. His mother was the eldest child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bissell) Phelps, of Hebron.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Standing Committee of the Hartford South Association of Ministers in February, 1761.

He was ordained pastor in Ashfield, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1763, the day after a Congregational church of fifteen members had been organized. A controversy arose about 1771 concerning the payment of arrears due him from the town, complicated by the fact that many of the early settlers were Baptists, and the Colony Legislature was appealed to, to remedy the dispute.

He was dismissed on May 17, 1774, but continued to reside in the town, and while preaching occasionally in the vicinity was also occupied in secular business, as a justice of the peace and town-clerk.

He removed at length to Sunderland, in the southwestern part of Vermont, where he was installed as pastor of a Congregational (subsequently known as the 2d or South)

Church on March 18, 1790, the sermon on the occasion being preached by his successor in the Ashfield pulpit. A lot of land in the town had been given for the support of the pastor who should be first settled; and two churches were formed in different parts of the town, and an unseemly contest entered into to secure a prior claim to the land. Pastors were settled over both churches on the same day, and the decision between the claimants was carried to the courts, with the result that Mr. Sherwin was found to have had the precedence by about two minutes. The effects of the quarrel were disastrous, as respects the moral health of the town.

Mr. Sherwin continued in office until his death there, on January 7, 1803, in his 67th year; poor health had disabled him from preaching for several years previously.

He married, on April 1, 1761, Lydia, elder daughter of the Rev. Moses Bartlett (Y. C. 1730), of that part of Middletown, Connecticut, which is now Portland; she was born on February 22, 1735–36.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 379, 385; xv, 131, 135–36. *Goodell*, Acts and Resolves of Mass. Bay, v, 228–30, 331–34, 371–75. *Hemenway*, Vt. Quarterly Gazetteer, i, 240. *Packard*, Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin County, 10–12. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ii, 289. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed, ii, 569.

Experience Storrs, second son and child of Huckins Storrs, a farmer of Mansfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of Mansfield, was born on September 18, 1734. His mother was Eunice, fifth daughter of Deacon Experience and Abigail (Williams) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and Mansfield.

He settled in his native town, and soon became prominently engaged in the public service. In May, 1766, he received a commission as Captain in the Colony Militia, and was advanced to the rank of Major in October, 1774.

In the following March, being then a member of the General Assembly, as he was at ten other sessions between 1771 and 1783, he was further promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel; and upon the news of the Lexington fight he collected volunteers and started them on their way to Cambridge, before joining the Assembly in its deliberations. In the May session of the Assembly he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, under Putnam, of the Third Regiment, and went into camp at Cambridge in this capacity. Extracts from his Diary in June, 1775, were printed by Professor Henry P. Johnston in the Magazine of American History for February, 1882 (vol. viii, p. 124); more full extracts from the same Diary were printed in 1875, but less correctly, by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (vol. xiv, pp. 84–87).

After this year he does not appear to have seen service outside of Connecticut; but he was active and useful in the place of his residence, where he filled a large place in the community until his death, on July 22, 1801, in his 67th year. His tombstone thus commemorates him:—

"He was portly in figure, friendly in disposition, an advocate for his country's rights. A lover of order, a respectable professor of the Christian Religion. . His life was uniformly exemplary." The inventory of his estate amounted to £1636; it included 31 volumes, partly law books.

He married Lucy, youngest child of Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, Connecticut, and sister of Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758). She died on February 6, 1801, in her 57th year, leaving no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Glidden, Centennial Discourse at Mansfield, 30. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54, 216. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, 25, 163, 167, 216, 398. Huntington Family Memoir, 99. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 221–22. *Larned*, Hist. of Windham County, ii, 145–153. Storrs Family, 181, 189-91, 490, 493.

Jonathan Sturges, the eldest son of Captain Samuel Sturges (Y. C. 1732), of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in that town on August 23, 1740.

He studied law and settled in Fairfield, and in May, 1772, entered on a career in the public service by acting as a Representative in the General Assembly. He served in the same capacity in fourteen later sessions, between 1773 and 1784. Meantime he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in May, 1773, and as Judge of the Probate Court for the District of Fairfield in October, 1775.

In 1785 he was chosen as a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation, and served for two years. In 1786 he was also elected as one of the Upper House of the State Legislature, and served until 1789, when he was sent again to Congress—the First United States Congress. On the expiration of his term of service, in 1793, he took a place on the Superior Court bench in Connecticut, to which he had been appointed in October, 1792, and which he retained until 1805, when his infirmities compelled him to resign.

He was a member of the Connecticut Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788; and a Presidential elector in 1797 and 1805. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from this College in 1806.

The latter portion of his life was spent in retirement on his farm in Fairfield, where he died suddenly on October 4, 1819, in his 80th year. In both private and public life he sustained a character of eminent excellence. The inscription on his gravestone describes him as "Wise and prudent as a Statesman, inflexibly upright as a Judge, a faithful friend, an affectionate parent and above all an exemplary Christian."

Professor Silliman (born in 1779), who knew him well, writes of him in his Autobiography :—

With a fine person, he had the superior manners of that day,—dignity softened by a kind and winning courtesy, with the stamp of benevolence.

He married on October 26, 1760, Deborah, daughter of Lothrop Lewis (Harvard, 1723) and Sarah (Sturges, Wakeman) Lewis, of Fairfield, who died on April 1, 1832, in her 90th year. The Hon. Lewis B. Sturges (Y. C. 1782) was the eldest son in their large family of sons and daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Oct. 19, 1819. *Fisher*, Life of Silliman, i, 24–25. *Hurd*, Hist. of Fairfield County, 330. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, x, 150. *Perry*, Old Burying Ground of Fairfield, 106. *Schenck*, Hist. of Fairfield, i, 413.

Joseph Sumner, fifth child and youngest son of Deacon Samuel Sumner, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of George and Ann (Tucker) Sumner, of Milton, Massachusetts, was born in Pomfret on January 19, 1739–40. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph and Sarah Griffin, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for College under the instruction of the Rev. David Ripley (Y. C. 1749), of Abington, a parish in Pomfret.

During the winter after graduation he taught school in Charlton, Massachusetts, some twenty miles north of his native town; and in April, 1760, he began his preparation for the ministry under the direction of the Rev. Aaron Putnam (Harvard 1752), who had been settled over the First Church in Pomfret about four years before.

He was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers in May, 1761, and preached through the following summer in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, where the previous minister had died in August, 1760. Not desiring an early settlement, he declined to remain with this church beyond the summer, and returned to his home. After preaching in various places in the

vicinity, and declining a call from the newly organized society in West Stafford, he was re-called to Shrewsbury in December, and formally invited by the church and society, in March, 1762, to settle as their pastor. He accepted the call on April 19, and was ordained on June 23 over a church consisting of 28 male members. On May 12, 1763, he married Lucy, daughter of Deacon William Williams, of that part of Pomfret which is now Brooklyn, and sister of Thomas Williams (Y. C. 1748). His salary throughout his ministry was even less than that of most of the neighboring ministers, but with the help of his farm and his wife's prudent management, he was able to educate creditably a family of five daughters and three sons (the eldest of the latter being graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786), and to dispense the hospitalities and charities expected from his station. He took an open and decided part in encouraging the patriots in the Revolution, and maintained through a long life a consistent reputation for moderate orthodoxy in religious doctrine. He was six feet, four inches in height, and well-proportioned, and with the full white wig, three-cornered hat and knee- and shoe-buckles which completed his costume, commanded the respect and awe of all who saw him. His portrait, painted by Greenwood about 1800, is preserved in the family.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1814, and the same degree in the same year from the College of South Carolina.

Besides his duties to his people he exercised a good influence throughout the vicinity, and was especially interested in the enterprise for higher education undertaken by his classmate Crafts in Leicester. He was one of the original trustees of Leicester Academy, in 1784, and served as President from 1802 until his resignation from the Board in 1818.

In August, 1818, he tendered formally his resignation of the pastoral office; but it was not until June, 1820,

that a colleague pastor was settled. The relief thus provided was not, however, realized, as the colleague was himself removed by death after a single Sabbath's service. A second colleague was installed in September, 1821, and he too was removed by death a year later. A third colleague succeeded in November, 1823, and Dr. Sumner died, at his home in Shrewsbury on December 9, 1824, in the 63d year of his ministry and the 85th of his age. His wife died on February 13, 1810, at the age of 71. The Discourse delivered at her funeral, by the Rev. Peter Whitney, of Worcester, was published. Their children all survived them.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft (Harvard 1778), an intimate personal friend, preached the sermon at Dr. Sumner's interment, which was afterwards printed. The following extracts are made from it :—

During all the trials and conflicts of a long life, he was distinguished for cheerfulness and other social qualities ; but these were chastened by a quick sense of propriety. He could blend the agreeableness and affability of the companion with the seriousness of the minister, the purity of the christian, and the respectability of the man. Not easily provoked, he knew what was due to his character, and he secured respect from all. His acquaintance was extensive, and he was everywhere a welcome guest.

His constitution was naturally vigorous ; through life he was blessed with good health ; his punctuality in all his engagements was remarkable ; and he was ever prompt to the call of duty. During the period of sixty-two years, he was never absent from the stated communion of his church, and, till bodily infirmity rendered him unable to officiate, through his ministry, the publick exercises of the Sabbath in this place were suspended only seven Sundays, on account of his indisposition, or in consequence of journeying.

An interesting volume of Memorials of Dr. Sumner was printed for private distribution by his grandson in 1888. Dr. Sumner published the following :—

1. Ministers spiritual builders of God's house.—A Sermon [from 1 Chron. xxii, 11], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Samuel

Sumner, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the church in Southborough, June 1st, 1791. Worcester, 1791. 8°, pp. 30.
[*A. A. S. Y. C.*

2. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxiii, 29], preached at Shrewsbury November 28, 1799. On the Anniversary Thanksgiving . . Brookfield, 1800. 8°, pp. 26.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

3. A Sermon [from 1 Kings, ii, 2] delivered at Chelmsford, November 16, 1803, at the Ordination of the Rev. Wilkes Allen. . Cambr., 1804. 8°, pp. 25. [*B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S.*

The Sermon occupies only the first 16 pages of the pamphlet.

4. Address to Parents and Guardians. 1805.

5. Address at Leicester Academy, July 4, 1806. Published (pp. 3–5) with the Oration by Dr. Bancroft, entitled Importance of Education, at Worcester in 1806. 8°. [*B. Ath. M. H. S.*

6. A Sermon [from Ps. cxlv, 4], delivered at Shrewsbury, June 23d, 1812; the day which completed Fifty Years from the time of his induction into the Pastoral Office, . . in that place. Worcester, 1812. 8°, pp. 30.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The same, 2d ed. Worcester, 1819. 8°, pp. 26.
[*A. A. S. C. H. S. Harv.*

In this Sermon the author speculates concerning the next fifty years, and says: "Whether the Federal union of these States will last half this time is, from present appearances, very doubtful." He adopts Faber's view that the millennium will begin in 1866.

7. Address on Agriculture, delivered before the Agricultural Associates of Shrewsbury and vicinity. 1814.

The Charges delivered by him at the ordinations of Hezekiah Hooper, in Boylston, March, 1794, of James Thompson, in Barre, January, 1804, and of Lemuel Capen, in Sterling, March, 1815, were also printed.

AUTHORITIES.

G. Allen, Reminiscences, 74. *J. Allen*, Worcester Association, 147–52. Amer. Quarterly Register, x, 128, 138. Leicester Academy Centenary, 33, 108. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, viii, 128 *l.* *Sumner*, Memorials of Rev. J. Sumner, D.D. *A. H. Ward*, Hist. of Shrewsbury, 174–83, 439. *Elizabeth Ward*, Old Times in Shrewsbury, 79–98. *Washburn*, Hist. of Leicester Academy, 55–57, 73, 93–95. Worcester Magazine, ii, 17–20.

Dyar Throop, eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Throop (Y. C. 1734) and Sibyl Throop, was born in the parish of New Concord, in Norwich (now the town of Bozrah), Connecticut, on September 17, and baptized on September 29, 1738. His mother was a daughter of John Dyer, of Canterbury, and a niece of Colonel Thomas Dyer, of Windham.

He settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, as a lawyer, and represented that town in the General Assembly in twenty-three sessions, from May, 1766, to October, 1788. He also held a commission as a Justice of the Peace from May, 1774, until his elevation to the bench of the County Court in 1785. In October, 1769, he was commissioned as a Captain in the Colony militia, and in May, 1775, was advanced to the rank of Major. In June, 1776, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and in that year and the following he was repeatedly on duty on occasion of alarms of invasion by the British (as, at New London in February, 1777). After the war he became Brigadier-General.

In May, 1785, on the erection of Middlesex County, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the County Court, and held this station until his death, in East Haddam, on June 4, 1789, in his 51st year.

He was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

He married Phebe, daughter of Dr. John Griswold (Y. C. 1721), of Norwich, some ten years his senior.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in the Revolution, 216, 346, 413. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 222.

James Treadway is supposed to have been a son of James and Sarah (Munn) Treadway, of Colchester, Connecticut, and a grandson of James and Sarah (Bond) Treadway, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

He studied theology, but his employment is untraced until we hear of him in 1767 as recommended by the Eastern Association of Ministers of New London County as a candidate for the church in Groton. We next hear of him as preaching, for six months during the year 1771, in the parish of Turkey Hills, now East Granby, Connecticut.

He was finally settled in the ministry in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont, where a Congregational church was organized and he was ordained as its pastor in 1779. He was dismissed from this pastorate in 1783.

From Vermont he went to Maine, where he was still living thirty years later. His classmate Sumner, who had children living in Maine, wrote to another classmate, Trumbull, on October 16, 1814, in the following terms:—

> I rarely hear from one of our class, and indeed there are but few of them that remain alive unto this day: I have not heard who of them are deceased within the three last years, as I have not the catalogue for the present year. Our classmate Treadway was marked as dead in the last two editions, before the present, viz., in 1808 and 1811; but I have heard of him repeatedly since the last of those dates in the district of Main: where I am told he has married a young wife, of about 16 or 17, and is raising a young family.

AUTHORITIES.

Phelps, Hist. of Simsbury, etc., 108.

Bethuel Treat, the youngest of six children of Robert Treat (Y. C. 1718), of Milford, Connecticut, was baptized in Milford on November 5, 1738. His mother was Jane, daughter of Bethuel and Hannah (Buckingham) Langstaff, of Milford.

He married about 1762 Anne, only daughter of John and Mary Camp, of Milford, by whom he had six daughters and three sons.

He saw some service during the Revolution (in 1779), as Captain of a company of militia, and held a similar rank in later life.

Shortly before the Revolution he purchased a large farm in the northwestern part of the village of South Britain, in the town of Southbury, Connecticut, where the rest of his life was spent. His wife died there on May 4, 1785, at the age of 42, and he married subsequently Keziah Hurd, who survived until October 8, 1824, at the age of 74.

Captain Treat died on November 25, 1820, aged 82 years. He had by his second marriage a son and a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Treat Family, 198, 247–48.

Benjamin Trumbull was born in what afterwards became Gilead Society in Hebron, Connecticut, on December 19, 1735, the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Brown) Trumble, of Hebron, and grandson of Captain Benoni and Sarah (Drake) Trumble*, of Lebanon. His father was a first cousin of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, the elder. He was prepared for College by his pastor, the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Y. C. 1749).

He studied theology with the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock (Y. C. 1733), of Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Connecticut, at the same time teaching in his Indian Charity School. On May 21, 1760, he was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers, and in the following August was first heard in the vacant church in North Haven, then and until 1786 a parish of New Haven. In the same month he was invited to take a tutorship in the College, but the attractions of the North Haven pulpit

* The subject of this notice followed the change of orthography adopted by others of the family, by changing his surname to Trumbull about 1768–69.

were superior. On the 31st of October he was invited by that Society to become its pastor, with an annual salary of £75, and the call was accepted on November 14. He was ordained on December 24,—the sermon on the occasion by Mr. Wheelock being published. At that time the membership of the church was 137.

The tenor of his quiet ministry was interrupted in April, 1775, by his appointment as Chaplain of General Wooster's regiment, which he accompanied to the field. He also served in the campaign of 1776 around New York City. With these exceptions he remained devoted to the work of his pastoral charge until one week before his death, which occurred in North Haven, from lung fever, on February 2, 1820, in the 85th year of his age and 60th of his ministry.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by this College in 1796.

He married, on December 4, 1760, Martha, daughter of Ichabod and Martha (Tillotson) Phelps, of Hebron, who died in North Haven, on June 21, 1825, in her 93d year. Their children were two sons and five daughters, of whom the youngest son and daughter died in infancy. The surviving son was graduated at Yale in 1790, and became the father of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, LL.D., of Illinois. One daughter married the Rev. Aaron Woodward (Y. C. 1789), and lived to the age of ninety.

Professor Silliman (Y. C. 1796), who knew him intimately, wrote thus of Dr. Trumbull in 1848:—

> His manner as a preacher was that of high animation; he preached and prayed as if he were really in earnest, and as if he longed to have his fellow sinners feel as he did. His countenance, on these occasions, was more expressive of the lament of Jeremiah than of the exultation of Isaiah or David; his voice was mournful, and he appeared like one about to weep, as if his head and eyes were indeed a fountain of tears. His prayers were exceedingly fervent, and abounded with the honest and earnest denunciations and petitions which characterized the early Puritans. He was not afraid to bring out before his Maker, and before his

hearers, public as well as private topics and duties, nor did he shrink from calling things by their right names. Still he was not a popular preacher for the multitude. His high reputation as a historian, a patriot, and a Divine, always drew an audience; but his lugubrious manner sometimes drew forth a smile from the light-minded man of the world.

One of his pupils in theology, the Rev. Payson Willis-ton (Y. C. 1789), wrote in 1855:—

Dr. Trumbull possessed a mind of great vigor and comprehensiveness. He discriminated accurately, and reasoned clearly and forcibly, and always with the full assurance of having proved his point. In the course of his ministry, he was engaged in several controversies, in all of which he showed himself a skilful and exceedingly zealous disputant. His preaching was, in point of doctrine, of the Edwardean type; the matter of his sermons was well digested and arranged; his style was lucid and forcible; and his manner animated and earnest,—much beyond that which ordinarily prevailed in his day.

His portrait, painted by George Munger in 1818, and preserved in the family, was engraved for the edition of his History of Connecticut published in that year.

His contemporaries agree in emphasizing as special characteristics his unbounded energy and vitality and his unresting diligence. A record of his principal publications will illustrate the latter quality:

1. A Letter to An Honourable Gentleman of the Council-Board, for the Colony of Connecticut, shewing that Yale-College is a very great Emolument, and of high Importance to the State: Consequently, That it is the Interest and Duty of the Commonwealth to afford it publick Countenance and Support: And wherein such Objections are considered and obviated as would probably be made against the Tenor of such Reasoning.—By a Friend of College, the Church and his Country. N.-H., 1766. 4°, pp. 26.

[*B. Ath. M. H. S. Watkinson Libr. Y. C.*

Anonymous. Written immediately after President Clap's resignation, to influence the Assembly to a new policy.

2. A Letter, from the Association, of the County of New-Haven, To the Reverend Elders, . . who assisted in the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Hubbard, At Meriden, June 22nd, 1769. To which

are annexed, Remarks on the Confession of Faith and Examination, of the said Mr. Hubbard. . N.-H. [1770.] 8°, pp. 48. [*Y. C.*

Dr. Trumbull was at this time the Scribe of the Association, and this pamphlet was mainly written by him, in the interest of the conservative party.

3. A Discourse [from Ex. i, 8], Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of New-Haven, April 12, 1773. N.-H., 1773. 8°, pp. 38.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A bold and earnest plea for free popular government.

4. A Plea in Vindication of the Connecticut Title to the Contested Lands, Lying west of the Province of New-York, Addressed to the Public. N.-H., 1774. 8°, pp. 103.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. (imperfect). Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. U. S. Y. C.*

His first extended attempt in historical composition. To this, more than to any other single influence, is said to have been due the allowance of the claim of Connecticut to the Western-Reserve lands. The first draft of this had appeared in the numbers of the Connecticut Journal for March 25, April 1 and 8, 1774; and the pamphlet was published in June.

5. Illustrations on the Counsel of God: On the Manner and Views with which the Christian Minister should declare it.—A Sermon [from Acts xx. 27] delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Nehemiah Prudden, . . in Enfield, November 20, 1782. Springfield, 1783. 8°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. God is to be praised for the Glory of his Majesty, and for his mighty Works.—A Sermon [from Ps. cl. 2] Delivered at North-Haven, December 11, 1783. The Day appointed by the United-States for a General Thanksgiving on Account of the Peace Concluded with Great-Britain. N.-H., 1784. 8°, pp. 38.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. N.-H. 8°, pp. 28.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A large amount of historical matter is introduced.

7. An Appeal to the Public, especially to the learned, with respect to the Unlawfulness of Divorces, in all Cases, excepting those of Incontinency. The Substance of the Argument was

pleaded before the Consociation of the County of New-Haven, December 9th, 1785.—To which an Appendix is subjoined, exhibiting a general View of the Laws and Customs of Connecticut, and of their Deficiency respecting the Point in Dispute. N.-H., 1788. 8°, pp. 54. [*C. H. S. Pa. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d Edition, abridged. N.-H., 1819. 8°, pp. 40. [*B. Publ. M. H. S.* (*imperfect*). *Y. C.*

The occasion of this Argument was a troublesome case of discipline in the North-Haven church.

8. A Sermon [from Gal. iv, 11], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Thomas Holt, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church in Hardwick. June 25th, 1789. Worcester, 1790. 8°, pp. 36. [*A. A. S. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

9. Illustrations on the Nature and Importance of an immediate Choice of God.—In a Sermon [from Joshua xxiv, 15], Delivered at North-Haven. . . New-London, 1791. 8°, pp. 33. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

10. A Sermon [from 1 Tim. iii, 1], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the First Church in Preston, May 7th, 1789. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same sermon appeared also at the same time, with some changes in the last few pages and a new title-page, as follows :—

A Sermon, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Reuben Moss, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the Church in Ware, June 22d, 1792. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 21. [*Brown Univ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Another part of the same edition appeared with a third variation in the conclusion, and in the title, as follows :—

A Sermon, delivered at the Installation of the Rev. Alexander Gillet, A.M. in the Pastoral Office over the Church in Torrington, May 22d, 1792. N.-H., 1793. 8°, pp. 20. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from Acts xxvi, 18], delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Aaron Woodward, A.M. to the Pastoral Charge of the church in Wilton, January 8th, 1794. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. U. T. S.*

12. A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from . . 1630, to 1713. vol. I. Hartford, 1797. 8°, pp. xviii, 587, map + 3 pl.

[*B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The second edition of this volume, with another volume in continuation, is as follows :—

A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical, . . to the year 1764 ; and to the close of the Indian Wars. N.-H., 1818. 2 v. 8°, pp. 563 + 1 pl. ; 548.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The author's interesting Preface traces his determination to this undertaking back to the year 1774, though the intervention of the war and of other literary labors delayed the actual beginning of composition until late in 1795.

13. Twelve Discourses, comprising a Systematical Demonstration of the Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments ; designed . . especially for the instruction and edification of young people . . . Hartford, 1799. 12°, pp. x, 305.

[*C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1805. 12°, pp. x, 290.

[*U. T. S. Y. C.*

14. The Majesty and Mortality of created Gods Illustrated and Improved. A Funeral Discourse [from Ps. lxxxii, 6, 7], delivered at North-Haven, December 29, 1799. On the Death of General George Washington. . N. H., 1800. 8°, pp. 31 + 1 pl.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The author characteristically uses the opportunity to supply in foot-notes a large amount of historical matter.

15. A Century Sermon [from 1 Chron. xxix, 29, 30, and Ps. lxxvii, 11, 12], or Sketches of the History of the Eighteenth Century. Interspersed and closed with Serious Practical Remarks. Delivered at North-Haven, January 1, 1801. N.-H., 1801. 8°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A remarkable repository of statistics and general information regarding the history of the world, of the United States, and of his own parish, in the eighteenth century.

16. The Dignity of Man, especially as displayed in civil Government. A Sermon [from 1 Kings, ii, 2, 3], preached on the General Election at Hartford, in Connecticut, May 14, 1801. Hartford, 1801. 8°, pp. 39.

[*B. Publ. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

17. An Address on the subjects of Prayer and Family Religion. N.-H., 1804. 12°, pp. 36. [*C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

This Address was re-printed several times, as an appendix to T. Vincent's Explicatory Catechism, and in other forms.

18. A General History of the United States of America; from the Discovery in 1492, to 1792: or, Sketches of the Divine Agency, in their Settlement, Growth, and Protection; and especially in the late Memorable Revolution. In Three Volumes. Vol. I . . To 1765. Boston, 1810. 8°, pp. 442.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. Harv. L. I. Hist. Soc. M. H. S. U. T. S. U. S. Y. C.*

The manuscript of this volume is in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester. The writer, in the Preface to his History of Connecticut, tells how he was led to this undertaking, apparently about 1787, and how his leisure moments were devoted to it for nearly ten years after that. No more of the work was published, but a portion of the MS. continuation, sent to the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes (Y. C. 1783) for his editorship, is now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

19. A Treatise on Covenanting with God. N.-Y., 1810. 12° pp. 53. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

A Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Charles Backus is appended to this Treatise (pp. 55–110).

20. An Appeal to the Public, relative to the Unlawfulness of Marrying a Wife's Sister. [N.-H.] 1810. 2 parts. 8°, pp. 18, 18. [*Andover Theol. Sem. C. H. S. Y. C.*

This was answered in 1811 by the Rev. Nehemiah Prudden (Y. C. 1775), who felt personally attacked by this Appeal.

21. The Character, Glorious Prospect and Triumph of a Faithful Minister at the close of life. A Funeral Sermon [from 2 Tim. iv, 6–8], delivered November 12th, 1811, at the Interment of the Rev. Noah Williston, Pastor of the Church in West-Haven . . N.-H., 1812. 8°, pp. 23. [*B. Publ. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, viii, 196–97. Christian Spectator, ii, 113–19. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 222–23. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, xvii, 138–39, 151–52. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 584–90. *Thorpe*, North Haven Annals, 184–222, 244–48. Tuttle Family, 705.

Gideon Wakeman, second son and fifth child of Joseph Wakeman, Junior, of the parish of Green's Farms in Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in Green's Farms on December 17, 1737. His mother was Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Gideon and Ann Allen, of Fairfield.

He spent his life in Green's Farms, but died while on a visit in Bedford, New York, in 1797, in his 60th year.

Noadiah Warner's early history is unknown. His place in the class-list (forty-third out of forty-nine) shows that his father was not of any special social position.

The baptism of a daughter of Noadiah and Elizabeth Warner, in Stratford, Connecticut, on August 27, 1762, is supposed to refer to the graduate.

He was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on October 31, 1764; and on the 13th of the following February he was ordained by the Fairfield Consociation as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Danbury, Connecticut, then much weakened by the secession of a majority of its members after the dismission of their pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733), for Sandemanianism. His pastorate was seriously interrupted by the attempts to secure a reunion with the seceded brethren, who objected to return while he remained. He twice relinquished his pulpit for several months, that candidates might be heard, with the expectation of withdrawing altogether, if a man whom all could agree upon should appear. Differences about salary and other reasons combined with this state of affairs to unsettle him, and upon his voluntary resignation he was dismissed by the Consociation on February 24, 1768. President Stiles, many years later (in 1789), includes Mr. Warner in a list of those Connecticut ministers whose

dismissions were carried out by the imperious will of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy.

His later place of residence is not known.

He is believed to have died in 1801.

AUTHORITIES.

Hough, Hist. Sketch of 1st Church, Danbury, 6. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1324. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 185.

Simon Waterman, son of Nehemiah Waterman, of New Concord Society, in Norwich, now the town of Bozrah, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Allyn) Waterman, of Saybrook, Connecticut, was born on January 3, 1736–37. The Rev. Elijah Waterman (Y. C. 1791) was his nephew.

He studied theology, and as early as May, 1761, was preaching in Wallingford, Connecticut, to the New-Light families who had seceded from the First Church after the Rev. James Dana's settlement in 1758, and had organized a separate church in 1759. The New Haven Association of Ministers formally approved of him as a candidate for settlement over these families on June 9, and he was ordained there by the New Haven Consociation with great enthusiasm in the presence of an immense concourse of people, on October 7, 1761. The church-members in his flock then numbered sixty-one, and in December, 1762, they occupied for the first time a meeting-house of their own. The General Assembly constituted them as a district society, by the name of Wells, in May, 1763, and he was dismissed on June 7, 1787, after the Church and Society had each declared by vote, on the 3d of the preceding month, that they were unable longer to support him.

On the 29th of August, 1787, he was installed in Northbury Society, in Waterbury, Connecticut, about twenty miles to the northwest of his former residence. In 1795

this society was incorporated as a town by the name of Plymouth.

After a ministry there of twenty-two years he was dismissed on November 15, 1809, when nearly 73 years of age. Political feeling had run high in the Society, and Mr. Waterman as an enthusiastic Federalist had incurred the disapprobation of some influential persons. More general grounds of disaffection for three or four years previously were based on other reasons—such as his alleged petulance and wilfulness. Two hundred and twenty members were received into the church in Plymouth by him,—one hundred and seventy-one of them by profession. His successor in the pulpit, the Rev. Luther Hart (Y. C. 1807), has left on record that he was regarded as a good preacher, unusually active in the discharge of parochial duties, and truly devoted to the spiritual interests of his people. On one Sabbath only during his ministry had illness prevented his preaching.

He was thin in person, very straight, of nervous temperament, active in his motions, courtly in manner, and uncommonly graceful as a horseman.

He continued to live in Plymouth after his dismission, but died while on a visit to his youngest and only surviving son in New York City, on November 19, 1813, aged nearly 77 years. His body was carried to Plymouth for burial.

He married, on July 26, 1764, Eunice, the youngest of nine children of Colonel Benjamin Hall, of that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, and sister of Benjamin Hall (Y. C. 1754). She died in Plymouth, on March 10, 1813, aged about 71 years. Their children were four sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter married Dr. Sylvester Wells (Y. C. 1781).

He was much interested in the early efforts for home-missionary work, and made at least three missionary journeys—one of them in 1774 to Vermont and Northern New York, and another in 1797.

His sympathies in theology were with the type represented by the Rev. Dr. Bellamy; and he preached the sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Bellamy, who had also been the wife of his own predecessor at Northbury (the Rev. Andrew Storrs).

He published:

Death chosen rather than Life: or, the Upright happy in Death. —A Sermon [from Job vii, 16], Preached in Watertown, December 14, 1787. At the Funeral of the Rev. John Trumbull. . . Hartford, 1788. 8°, pp. 32. [*A. C. A. C. H. S.*

He also printed, in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, volume 2, for July and August, 1801 (pp. 23–27, 60–67):

An account of a work of divine grace in a revival of religion in the town of Plymouth, State of Connecticut, in the year 1799.

AUTHORITIES.

Contributions to Eccl. Hist. of Conn., 163, 165, 170, 464, 494. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 197. Examination of Lyman's Farewell Discourse, 5–9. *T. P. Hall*, Geneal. Notes, 38. Hist. of Litchfield County, Conn. (1881), 496–98. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse in Plymouth, 15–17, 36–38. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, i, 408. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Conn., i, 525.

Ezra Weld, third son and fourth child of John and Esther (Waldo) Weld, of Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph Weld, was born in Pomfret on June 13, 1736.

He studied divinity, and was ordained on November 17, 1762, as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Braintree, Massachusetts, in succession to the Rev. Samuel Niles (Harv. 1699), who had died six months before, after a ministry of fifty-one years.

In the early period of his ministry he was earnest in introducing a stricter rule of church-membership than had prevailed, and succeeded, in May, 1768, in securing the abandonment of the halfway covenant by the church. For about forty-three years he continued to perform the duties of his office with diligence and fidelity and to good

acceptance. His health then failed (about 1805), and a colleague, the Rev. Sylvester Sage (Y. C. 1787), was settled in November, 1807. Before that date the effect of paralysis on Mr. Weld's organs of speech and on his mental powers had been such as to incapacitate him for further public labors. Mr. Sage withdrew, on account of his wife's health, in 1809; and the Rev. Richard S. Storrs (Williams 1807) was settled as colleague in 1811. Mr. Weld survived until January 13, 1816, when he had halfway completed his eightieth year.

He married on February 9, 1764, Anna, daughter of the Rev. Habijah Weld (Harv. 1723), of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and Mary (Fox) Weld, who died on July 10, 1774, aged 31 years. Her children were five sons and one daughter—the second son being the Rev. Ludovicus Weld (Harv. 1789).

He next married Hannah, second daughter of Daniel Farnham, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who died on March 31, 1778, aged 27 years. Her only child was a daughter.

He next married Abigail, second and eldest surviving daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Payne) Greenleaf, of Malden, Massachusetts, who died on July 3, 1788, in her 36th year, leaving two sons.

As his fourth wife he married Mary, third daughter of the Rev. John Howland (Harv. 1741), of that part of Plympton which is now Carver, Massachusetts, and widow of Dr. Thomas Fuller. She bore him one son and one daughter, and survived him.

He published :—

1. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 2], preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Niles, to the pastoral care of the Church of Christ in Abington, September 25th, 1771. Boston, 1772. 8°, pp. 48.

[*A. A. S. Brown Univ. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Mr. Niles was a son of the preacher's predecessor in the Braintree pulpit.

2. A Sermon [from Ezekiel iii, 4], Preached September 23, 1772, at the Ordination of the Reverend Jonathan French . . in Andover. Boston. 8°, pp. 37. [*B. Ath. Brown Univ. U. T. S.*

3. A Sermon [from Eph. v, 19], preached at a Singing Lecture, in Braintree, May 21st, 1788. Springfield, 1789. 8°, pp. 28.
[*B. Ath. Y. C.*

Outside title, Sermon on Sacred Musick.

4. A Sermon [from 2 Tim. ii, 1,], delivered October 17, 1792, at the Ordination of the Rev. Ludovicus Weld, to the care of the Congregational Church and Society in Hampton, Connecticut. Windham, 1793. 8°, pp. 35. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

5. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. i, 13], on Christian Union; Delivered in Wrentham, May 22, 1794, at a Public Fast, Appointed by the Church and Pastor, on Account of their Ecclesiastical Difficulties. . Boston, 1794. 8°, pp. 30.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. C. H. S. Harv. N. Hampshire Hist. Soc. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

6. A Funeral Address, at the Interment of Atherton Thayer, Esq. delivered at Braintree, July 4, 1798. Boston, 1798. 8°, pp. 14.
[*B. Ath.*

7. A Discourse [from 2 Kings, xviii, 36], Delivered April 25, 1799; being the Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout the United States of America. Boston, 1799. 8°, pp. 31.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. Harv.*

Bearing on the political questions of the times, and intensely Anti-Gallican.

He was also the author of the Right Hand of Fellowship given at the ordination of the Rev. Jonathan Strong, in Braintree, on January 28, 1789, and published (pp. 39–43) with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Ephraim Judson (Yale 1763).

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Ancestry, viii, 32. Amer. Quart. Register, viii, 42, 48. Braintree Town Records, 824, 829–30, 834–35, 837, 840–41, 854, 865, 871. *Daggett*, Sketch of Hist. of Attleborough, 59. Greenleaf Genealogy, 111. Howland Genealogy, 338–39. Panoplist, xii, 142–44. *Pattee*, Hist. of Old Braintree and Quincy, 155, 286. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 354. *Storrs*, Fiftieth Anniversary Discourse in Braintree, 19, 66–67, 76.

Lemuel White, third son and fourth child of Captain Joel White, of Bolton, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain Daniel and Ann (Bissell) White, of Windsor, Connecticut, was born in Bolton on November 6, 1736. He was the eldest child of his mother, Ruth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Douglass) Dart, of Bolton.

He settled in (East) Hartford, Connecticut, as a merchant, and occasionally held civil offices. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Militia in October, 1775.

He died in what is now East Hartford, on May 4, 1780, aged 43½ years. His inventory shows that he had acquired a good estate, and that he had loaned nearly $2000, for the purpose of carrying on the war, to the State and the Nation.

He married, on June 12, 1760, Martha, eldest daughter of Captain Matthew and Martha Loomis, of Bolton. She bore him six sons and five daughters, and after his decease married Timothy Cheney, of Manchester, Connecticut, dying a widow, on January 28, 1803, aged nearly 63 years. Of her children, two sons and two daughters left descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

Kellogg, Memorials of John White and Descendants, 65, 103. Loomis Genealogy, 2d ed., 42.

Annals, 1759–60

With the opening of this College year subscription-papers began to be drawn up for the collection of funds for the erection of a College Chapel, the foundations of which were laid eighteen months later.

Mr. Benjamin Boardman, of the Class of 1758, entered on the duties of the tutorship in February, 1760, in place of Mr. Nathan Williams, resigned.

Towards the end of March a pamphlet by Dr. Benjamin Gale appeared—the closing one in his series of attacks upon the College, entitled "A Few Brief Remarks on Mr. Graham's Answer; and on his Vindication of President Clap" (15 pp., octavo).

The Corporation met in April, at the time of the usual Senior examinations, but the only business transacted was in relation to the better discipline of students. The provision of large quantities of wine at Commencement was forbidden; and a circular letter to parents was printed, which aimed at breaking up the custom of leaving town in advance of the beginning of the regular Spring recess.

Another special meeting of the Corporation was held in July, at which formal action was taken for the erection of a Chapel. It was also voted, in view of the increased number of students, that a fourth tutor be added, and accordingly in August Mr. Jonathan Lyman, B. A. 1758, was inducted into office. A paragraph from a letter of the Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey, of New Haven, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, dated July 30, 1760, gives a glimpse at the inside history of this meeting:—

> Pres^{t} Clap had a meeting of the Corporation last Week, and attempted to have a private Commencement at and with Examination; but could not carry his Point. However, as we were then

plaistering the Brick Meeting House, the Pres[t] took it in his Head that the Colledge Hall could not comfortably contain the Assembly for hearing the Orations, Clio-sophic and Valedictory; he therefore repaired with the Corporation and all Colledge to M[r] Bird's Meeting. You would have smiled to see Father Noyes in M[r] Bird's Pulpit and me with M[r] Daggett in the Deacon's seat. *Tempora mutantur, et nos*, &c.

A lively view of the ensuing Commencement is given in another letter of the same correspondent, written on September 15:—

In my last I informed of the manner in which examination was conducted; now for Commencement, which was celebrated last week with some humour and more confusion. You must note that the Pres't. being sometime ago disgusted at the Head of the Class that was now graduated, appointed another to make the Salutatory Oration, but he refused; another was nominated, he refused; and in short, the whole class resented the ill treatment of their Head, by refusing; the Pres't. then proposed to have given them their degrees at examination, (there being then a meeting of the Corporation, I suppose for that purpose)—but the Class sent in to the Corporation a Memorial, or remonstrance against it, and so that scheme was set aside, and the Pres't. as twas thought not a little chagrined. To these things the young gentlemen ascribe the extraordinaries of this Commencement. After the Class declined taking their degrees privately in July last, the Pres't. made a motion in the Corporation, then sitting, to restrain the expenses of a publick Commencement, and obtained a resolve of Corporation that they should provide only two gallons of wine apiece, upon the forfeiture of their degrees. . . .

The Class made provision (I mean publickly) agreeable to order; but the night before Commencement the Pres't. found some contraband goods (a small cagg of rum) and seized it for the King, the owners were discovered, and Commencement morning the matter was laid before the Corporation; whereupon two of the candidates,* owners of said rum, were denied their degrees; upon this 3 others† of the Class were deputed to plead before the Corporation the cause of the condemned, among other things they plead that they understood the new law related only to wine, that the old law which prohibited rum altogether had never been

*These, it appears by the Corporation Records, were Little and Granger.
†Hart, Jesup, and Deming.

strictly observed, that some rum had been used from year to year and in the view of the authority of Colledge, and that those who had been discovered were no more guilty than others of the Class; whereupon, being examined, they frankly owned, that inasmuch as they knew the law ag'st rum had not been put in execution strictly in years past, they had provided some. Upon which they were condemned and denied their degrees. Then the whole Class went into the Corporation in a body and used some pleas for abating the rigour of the law, but all in vain, and finally all plead guilty; but upon particular examination it appeared that four were either out of town or otherwise not under a capacity to provide, whereupon the decree was given out against all the Class, excepting these four. This brought us to dinner-time; but you can easily guess at some of the reflections that were made on this occasion. Every room in Colledge was full of the subject. However by the influence of Messrs. Graham, Robbins and others, who had sons among them, and were much devoted to the Pres't., the Class were perswaded to a submission by about four o'clock in the afternoon; accordingly a confession was prepared, which they presented to the Corporation. The Pres't. then insisted that it should be read publickly in the meeting house, which occassioned some demurrer; but as they had begun to go down hill, they tacitly complied. Accordingly instead of a Salutatory Oration the exercises began with a humble confession; the which the Pres't. introduced or prefaced in his unpolite manner, assigning as a reason or occasion of the law the extravagance and intemperance with which Commencement had been attended in years past, to the general and almost universal resentment of the assembly; in short both the matter and manner of this act of humiliation was such, that it was the chief subject of banter and ridicule that evening and to the end of Commencement—it occasioned some dispute (as there were a few that endeavored to justify the Prest's measures), but more severe reflections and a great deal of fun.

At this meeting of the Corporation the Rev. James Lockwood (Y. C. 1735), of Wethersfield, was chosen a Fellow, in the room of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of Woodbury, who had died four days before.

Sketches, Class of 1760

*Nezias Bliss	*1787
**Richardus Crouch Graham*	*1771
**Ammi Ruhama Robbins*, A.M.	*1813
*Josephus Moss White, A.M.	*1822
**Ebenezer Russell White*, A.M., Tutor	*1825
*Andreas Adams, A.M., LL.D. 1796, e Congr., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ.	*1797
*Jacobus Fitch, A.M.	*1815
**Levi Hart*, A.M. et Dartm. 1784, S.T.D. Neo-Caes. 1800, Socius	*1808
*Benjamin Douglas, A.M.	*1775
*Woodbridge Little, A.M. 1765	*1813
*Appleton Robbins, A.M. 1764	*1824
**Robertus Robbins*, A.M.	*1804
**Daniel Collins*, A.M.	*1822
*Jonathan Palmer	*1810
**Andreas Storrs*, A.M. et Harv. 1765	*1785
*Guilielmus Lynde, A.M.	*1787
*Thomas Lewis, A.M.	*1815
*Petrus Fleming, A.M.	*1823
**Benjamin Goldsmith*, A.M. 1765	*1810
**Agur Treadwell*, et Columb. 1761, A.M.	*1765
*Ebenezer Jesup	*1812
*Benjamin Johnson, A.M.	
*Gideon Granger, A.M.	*1800
**Josephus Dana*, A.M., S.T.D. Harv. 1801	*1827
*Elija Abel, A.M. 1764	*1809
*Eliakim Fish, M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1802	*1804
**Oliverus Deming*, A.M.	*1774
*Sethus Phelps	*1762
*Jared Potter, A.M., M.D. Soc. Med. Conn. 1798	*1810

**David Rose*, A.M.	*1799
**Jacobus Johnson*	*1810
*David Sutton	*1812
*Simeon Bristol, A.M.	*1805

Elijah Abel, fourth son of Samuel Abel, of that part of Norwich, Connecticut, which is now Bozrah, and grandson of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Sluman) Abel, of Norwich, was born on September 18, 1738. His mother was Lydia, third daughter of Samuel and Mary (Calkins) Gifford, of Norwich.

After graduation he settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he married, on December 31, 1761, Grissel, only daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Turney) Burr, born on November 15, 1741.

In May, 1767, he was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Militia, and was advanced to a captaincy in October 1774. He was also about this time made high sheriff of the county, and held that position until 1806.

In June, 1776, he was commissioned as Captain in the Regiment raised for the defence of the State, of which Philip B. Bradley (Y. C. 1758) was Colonel, and in this capacity he served in the New-York campaign.

In July, 1779, while he was Major in the Militia, and was engaged in recruiting men for the Connecticut Line, the invasion of Fairfield by the British occurred, and his house was burned; his loss on this occasion was computed at £691.

From 1794 to 1797 he held the rank of Brigadier-General of the Militia. He also represented the town of Fairfield in the General Assembly in nineteen sessions between 1777 and 1799.

Soon after the last named date, his wife having died and left him childless, he returned to the old family homestead in Bozrah, and there died on June 3, 1809, in his 71st year. The historian of his native town fitly characterizes him as "well-informed, energetic, and upright."

AUTHORITIES.

Caulkins, Hist. of Norwich, 2d ed., 210–11. Fairfield Centennial, 1879, 25, 97. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 223. Mass. Hist. Society, Collections, iii, 104. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 140. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 205.

ANDREW ADAMS, fourth son of Samuel Adams, of Stratford, Connecticut, was born in Stratford on December 11, 1736. His mother was Mary, youngest daughter of Zechariah and Hannah (Beach) Fairchild, of Stratford.

After graduation he studied law, and began practice in Stamford, removing in 1764 to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he had a long and distinguished career. His commission as a Justice of the Peace dated from May, 1772, and about that date he was appointed King's Attorney for Litchfield County, in succession to Reynold Marvin (Y.C. 1748). He held the rank of Major in the Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and took a leading part in all patriotic measures in the town, besides serving for a short time in the field under General Wooster. He subsequently (in 1780) attained the rank of Colonel in the Militia. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1776 to 1781, and in four sessions (1779–80) he served as Speaker. He was named as one of the Council of Safety at its organization in May, 1777, and served for upwards of two years. In October, 1777, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, and continued for three years in that capacity. As early as 1779 he had been nominated as a candidate for the Upper House of the General Assembly, of which he was a member from 1782 to 1789.

In 1789 he was made an associate Judge of the Superior Court of the State, and four years later became Chief Justice, which post he retained until his death. He died in Litchfield, of a lingering disorder, on November 27, 1797, at the age of 61. The inventory of his estate amounted to £3518.

He married Eunice, youngest daughter of Judge Samuel and Abigail (Peck) Canfield, of New Milford, Connecticut, and sister of the Hon. John Canfield (Y. C. 1762), who died in Litchfield on June 4, 1797, aged 51 years. Their children were three sons and three daughters,—of whom all but one daughter survived their parents.

Mr. Adams was esteemed an eloquent advocate, and had few superiors as a lawyer, especially in managing causes before a jury. He was also well versed in theological studies, and in the occasional absence of the minister often officiated in the village pulpit. He was for some years a deacon of the church.

The inscription over his grave is in part as follows :—

Having filled many distinguished offices with great Ability and Dignity, he was promoted to the highest Judicial Office in the State, which he held for several years, in which his eminent Talents shone with uncommon Lustre, and were exerted to the great Advantage of the Public and the honor of the High Court in which he presided. He made an early Profession of Religion, and zealously sought to promote its true Interests. He lived the Life and died the Death of a Christian. His filial Piety and paternal tenderness are held in sweet Remembrance.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 224. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 144–45, 185. Litchfield County Centennial Celebration, 53–54. *Morris*, Statistical Account of Litchfield County, 110. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1115, 1198. *Pease & Niles*, Gazetteer of Conn. and R. I., 235.

Neziah Bliss, youngest son of the Rev. John Bliss (Y. C. 1710), of Hebron, Connecticut, by his second wife, Hannah Post, was born in Hebron on March 21, 1736–37. His father died in his infancy, and his mother next married (in October, 1742) Captain Benoni Trumble, of Hebron, the grandfather of Benjamin Trumbull (Y. C. 1759). She died during her son's Junior year in College.

He settled in his native town as a physician, and there married, on March 6, 1766, Martha Huntington, widow of Samuel Shipman, Junior, of Hebron.

He was useful in many local offices, and served as representative in the General Assembly of the State in ten sessions between 1776 and 1785. In May, 1776, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also a deacon in the Congregational Church, of which his father was once pastor, and an officer in the militia.

He died in Hebron on August 30 or 31, 1787, in his 51st year, leaving one son and five daughters,—another daughter having died in infancy. His widow died on April 27, 1836.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Family Genealogy, 47, 67-68. Conn. Courant, Sept. 3, 1787. Conn. Colony Records, xiii, 203.

Simeon Bristol, son of Austine Bristol, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and grandson of Henry and Desire Bristol, of that part of Wallingford which is now Cheshire, was born in that town on May 18, 1739. His father died in his early childhood, and his guardian during his minority was Captain Cornelius Brooks, of Wallingford.

He settled in that part of the adjoining township of New Haven which became the town of Hamden, and was one of its most prominent citizens. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace in May, 1768, and represented New Haven in the General Assembly in May, 1785, and May, 1786. After Hamden was made a separate town, in 1786, he served as its Representative at twenty sessions of the Legislature—the last in 1799—, and was town-clerk from 1786 until 1801, and one of the first board of selectmen.

He was made Judge of the New Haven County Court in 1790, and served until his death, which occurred at his home in Hamden, on October 23, 1805, in his 67th year.

During the last four years he was the Chief Judge of the Court. His estate was inventoried at $20,778.

His wife, Mary, survived him, dying early in April, 1817, at the age of 80.

Three sons and two daughters also survived him,—the youngest son being graduated at Yale in 1798, and leaving a line of descendants to honor the name; another son had died while in his Sophomore year in College, in May, 1782.

AUTHORITIES.

Blake, Hist. of Hamden, 16, 241–42. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 657.

Daniel Collins was born in Guilford, Connecticut, on January 30, 1738–39, the second son and fifth child of Captain Daniel and Lois (Cornwell) Collins, and nephew of the Rev. Timothy Collins (Y. C. 1718). An older sister married Governor Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747).

He studied divinity with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 28, 1762. A year later, after trial as a candidate, he was called to settle in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but the call was overridden by an obstinate minority.

He had already, as early as 1761, been preaching in Lanesborough, a new town next north of Pittsfield, and had received a call to settle there on December 12, of that year. Later a Congregational church of eight members was organized there, on March 28, 1764; and Mr. Collins was ordained on April 17, and continued in office until his death, which occurred in Lanesborough on August 26, 1822, in the 84th year of his age, and the 59th of his ministry. In consequence of his infirmities the Rev. John DeWitt was settled as his colleague in July, 1812, but resigned late in 1813; another colleague, the Rev. Noah Sheldon, was settled in 1818.

He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Deacon Moses and Sarah (Hayden) Lyman, of Goshen, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, who was born on September 29, 1744. Two of their five daughters died in infancy, and one married the Rev. Dr. David Porter (Dartmouth Coll. 1784). The only son who survived infancy was graduated at Williams College in 1800, and followed the medical profession.

The Rev. Dr. David D. Field (Yale 1802), who knew him personally, testified of him :—

> He possessed good sense, dignified manners, and exemplary piety ; was affable, hospitable, and benevolent, and greatly beloved and esteemed in all the relations of life.

During the Revolution his sympathies were strongly with the mother-country, and evoked the strong disapprobation of his people.

He was a trustee of the Free School which grew into Williams College, and also of the latter institution from its charter (in 1793) until 1808.

He is remembered as having worn the clerical wig and three-cornered hat to the end of his days. A miniature is preserved in the family.

AUTHORITIES.

Durfee, Williams Biogr. Annals, 46–47. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire, 388–89. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 511–12. Lyman Genealogy, 309. New Haven Colony Hist. Society's Papers, iv, 417. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 163, 198–99. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iii, 498.

Joseph Dana, the youngest son of Joseph Dana, a tavern-keeper of Abington Parish in Pomfret, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Buckminster) Dana, of that part of Cambridge which is now Brighton, Massachusetts, was born on November 2, 1742. His mother was Mary, youngest daughter of Major Francis and Sarah (Livermore) Fulham, of what is now

Weston, Massachusetts, and widow of Jonathan Moore, of Worcester.

He studied theology—for the last part of the time with his classmate Hart—, and was licensed to preach by the New-London Association of Ministers on May 5, 1763, before he was 21 years old.

He served for three months (September–December) in 1764 as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, but his voice was thought scarcely adequate to fill so large a house. Thence he went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where after over six months' trial he was invited by the South (or Fifth Congregational) Church, on May 14, 1765, to become their pastor. The call was agreed to by the Ecclesiastical Society on May 22, and Mr. Dana was ordained on November 5, just as he was completing his 23d year.

His long and peaceful pastorate was terminated by his death in Ipswich, from lung fever, on November 16, 1827, at the age of 85, after having fulfilled a ministry of 62 years. A colleague had been settled in June, 1826; but Dr. Dana continued to assist in the public services of his church until the last week of his life. The sermon preached at his interment by the Rev. Robert Crowell, pastor of the Second Church in Ipswich, was afterwards published.

He married Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Staniford (Harvard 1738) and Mary (Burnham) Staniford, of Ipswich, who bore him two daughters and two sons, and died on May 14, 1772, aged 27 years. He next married, in 1775, Mary, daughter of Samuel Turner, of Boston, by whom he had one son and three daughters. She died on April 13, 1803, in her 53d year, and he was again married, in December, 1803, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Ebenezer Bradford (Coll. of N. J. 1773), of Rowley, Massachusetts, and eldest child of the Rev. Jacob Green (Harvard 1744), of Hanover, New Jersey, by his second wife, Elizabeth Pierson, a granddaughter of Rector Pier-

son; she separated from him in October, 1805, and died in 1824, aged about 66 years.

The eldest son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788, and was prevented by ill health from entering the ministry. The second son, also Dartmouth 1788, was President of that College and long a distinguished pastor in Newburyport, Massachusetts. The youngest son (Harvard 1796) was also a clergyman.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1801. In his theological belief he was a decided Calvinist of the old school, but his warm and affectionate nature, his unaffected humility and courtesy, endeared him to all his people. He was a sincere patriot in the Revolution. During his ministry 121 persons were received into his church.

His style as a writer was remarkably terse and lucid. Besides many contributions to periodical publications, both in prose and poetry, he printed the following:—

1. The Sacrifice of the Wicked explained and distinguished—In Two Discourses on Prov. xv, 8. First delivered on Lord's Day October 1st, 1780. And now Published (by desire) with some enlargements. Newbury-Port, 1782. 8°, pp. 64.

[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

2. A Sermon [from Acts xx, 24] delivered at Newburyport, December 19, 1794; at the Ordination of the Rev. Daniel Dana. . Newburyport, 1795. 8°, pp. 37.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brown Univ. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The minister ordained was the son of the preacher.

3. A Sermon [from 1 Thess. ii, 5–8] preached at the West Parish in Amesbury, at the Ordination of the Rev. David Smith, to the Pastoral Office in that Society, January 28, 1795. Newburyport. 8°, pp. 35.

[*B. Ath. Brown Univ. C. H. S. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S.*

4. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxiii, 29], delivered February 19, 1795, being a day of General Thanksgiving, throughout the United States of America. Newburyport, 1795. 8°, pp. 26.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

5. The Duty and Reward of loving our Country, and seeking its Prosperity.—A Discourse [from Ps. cxxii, 6] delivered in two parts, at the National Fast, April 25th, 1799. Boston, 1799. 8°, pp. 41.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Harv. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The discourse and the appended notes are vehement in support of President Adams and in denunciation of the French.

6. A Discourse [from Hebr. xi, 4] on the character and Death of General George Washington, . . . delivered at Ipswich on the 22d February, A. D. 1800. Newburyport, 1800. 8°, pp. 29.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

7. A Sermon [from Rom. i, 16], delivered before the Annual Convention of the Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 28, 1801. Boston. 8°, pp. 32.

[*A. A. S. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

8. A Sermon [from 1 Cor. i, 11], delivered, October 7th, 1801, at the Ordination of Mr. Samuel Dana, . . . in Marblehead. Salem, 1801. 8°, pp. 44.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brown Univ. Harv. N. Y. H. S.*

9. A Sermon [from Job. xxix, 13] delivered before the Merrimack Humane Society, at their anniversary meeting, Newburyport, September 4, 1804. Newburyport, 1804. 8°, pp. 30.

[*B. Ath. N. Y. H. S.*

10. Observations upon Baptism, delivered at Ipswich, South Parish, June 22, 1806. Newburyport, 1806. 8°, pp. 24.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S.*

Controversial, in connection with the refusal of his church to dismiss members to a Baptist Church.

11. Address, delivered before the Rt. Worshipful Masters and Brethren of the Lodges of St. John, St. Peter and St. Mark, at the Episcopal church in Newburyport, on the Anniversary Festival of St. John the Baptist. Newburyport, 1807. 8°, pp. 15. [*B. Ath.*

The author is himself a Mason.

12. On the Worth and Loss of the Soul. A Sermon [from Matth. xvi, 26] delivered at Ipswich, on a Day of Prayer, August 4, 1807. Newburyport, 1808. 8°, pp. 23.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A B. Ath. M. H. S. U. T. S.*

13. Integrity explained and recommended: in a Sermon [from Job. i, 8–12] preached at the North Meeting-House in Salem, at an Association Lecture, September 8, 1807. Salem, 1808. 8°, pp. 24.
[*B. Ath. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

14. Sermon [from Judges xx, 27–28].—The Question of War with Great Britain, examined upon Moral and Christian Principles. Boston, 1808. 8°, pp. 14. [*Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

An anonymous, but very spirited, defence of the non-combatant attitude of Massachusetts.

15. A Sermon [from Luke xxiv, 47], Delivered at Haverhill, December 21, 1808; at the Ordaination [*sic*] of the Rev. Joshua Dodge. . . Haverhill, 1809. 8°, pp. 24.
[*B. Publ. Brown Univ. Philad. Libr. Co. U. T. S.*

16. Two Discourses [from 1 Thess. ii, 19–20], delivered at the South Meeting in Ipswich, On Lord's Day, January 14, 1810. Newburyport, 1810. 8°, pp. 37. [*A. A. S. B. Ath.*

Preached after an accidental fall on the ice, which was near being fatal.

17. Tribute of Sympathy: a Sermon, delivered at Ipswich, (Mass.) January 12, 1812, on the late Overwhelming Calamity at Richmond in Virginia. Newburyport, 1812. 8°, pp. 16.
[*C. H. S.*

18. A Sermon [from Ps. xlv, 17] delivered in Boston before the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 21 October, 1812. Cambridge, 1812. 8°, pp. 28.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

19. A Sermon [from Matthew x, 8], delivered at Ipswich, before the Essex Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, Oct. 30, 1816. Andover, 1816. 8°, pp. 23.
[*Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*

20. The Mourner's Relief.—A Sermon [from John xi, 22] delivered at Ipswich, April 26, 1818: with a special view to the consolation of the mourning relatives and friends of the Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., L.L.D. Newburyport, 1818, 8°, pp. 16.
[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

21. A Sermon [from Ps. l, 23], delivered at Ipswich, on the day of the Annual Thanksgiving, Nov. 23, 1820. Newburyport, 1820. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. B. Publ.*

22. A Sermon [from 2 Peter, i, 12–15], delivered in Ipswich, South Parish, on Lord's Day, November 6, 1825, being the day

which completed the sixtieth year of his ministry in that place. . . Salem, 1825. 8°, pp. 20.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Appended to the Sermon is a hymn of Dr. Dana's composition for this occasion.

23. A Discourse [from Deut. iv, 9], delivered in Ipswich, on the Fourth of July, 1827 . . Ipswich, 1827. 8°, pp. 15. [*B. Ath.*

Historical and patriotic.

Besides the above, among his minor publications are, the Charges delivered at the ordination of the Rev. Messrs. J. Emerson (1803), C. Coffin (1804), E. Smith (1815), and D. Fitz (1826), and the Right Hand of Fellowship to the Rev. D. T. Kimball (1806).

He was also concerned in the authorship of one or more pamphlets published in 1805–06 in relation to a Council called by his church for the discipline of his third wife.

AUTHORITIES.

Allen, Amer. Biogr. Dict., 3d ed., 281–82. *Bond*, Hist. of Watertown, 227. *Dana*, Memoranda of Descendants of Richard Dana, 29, 32–33. *Dexter*, Congregationalism as seen in its Literature, 589, 606. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 727. *Felt*, Hist. of Ipswich, etc., 81, 182, 247–51. *Gage*, Hist. of Rowley, 25–27. *Hill*, Hist. of Old South Church, Boston, ii, 76. *Hurd*, Hist. of Essex County, i, 589–90, 642. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 597–602.

Oliver Deming, Junior, younger son of Oliver Deming, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Treat) Deming, of the same town, was born there on March 21, 1741–42. His mother was Lucy, only daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Francis) Hale, of Wethersfield.

He studied divinity, and in May, 1765, the New Haven Association of Ministers advised the church in Mount Carmel parish to apply to him as a supply.

He was not, however, regularly authorized to preach until October, 1769, when the Hartford South Association gave him a license. He appears to have been employed as an itinerant, but received ordination from the Presbytery of New York in 1771.

In May, 1773, he attended the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of New York and Philadelphia, as a member of the New York Presbytery in good standing; but at the next annual meeting, in May, 1774, he was reported as having been removed by death.

AUTHORITIES.

Alexander, Presbytery of N. Y., 156. 265–66. Records of Presb. Church N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xvi, (1841), 437, 451.

Benjamin Douglas, third son and fourth child of Colonel John Douglas, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon William and Sarah (Proctor) Douglas, original settlers in that town, from New London, was born in Plainfield on August 29, 1739. His mother was Olive, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Hall) Spaulding, of Plainfield. One of his sisters married Dr. Elisha Perkins, the inventor of the famous "Tractors."

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in November, 1762. He settled in this town, and had a brilliant but brief career. During the latter part of his life he was King's Attorney for the County.

He died of erysipelas in New Haven, after a short but very distressing illness, on December 3, 1775, in his 37th year. The inventory of his estate was about £1575.

He married in 1763 Rebecca, younger daughter of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harvard 1728) and Rebecca Fish, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and a double first cousin of his classmate Fish, who died in New Haven, of smallpox, on December 8, 1766, at the age of 27 years, leaving no children.

He next married, in 1768, Elizabeth, sister of the Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith (Y. C. 1757), of St. George's Manor, near Setauket, Long Island, by whom he had one daughter, who married William G. Hubbard (Y. C. 1785).

She next married Philetus Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, and died, a widow, on March 1, 1823, in her 80th year.

A portrait of Mr. Douglas, painted in 1772 by J. Durand, is in the possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

One of his intimate friends writing to another just after his death, describes him as "one of those happy few whom every man loved."

The monument erected to his memory calls him

A Gentleman of the first Character
For genuine Politeness, unbounded Hospitality,
Extensive Charity,
and true Christian Benevolence;
A Lawyer,
Who with eminent Abilities in his Profession,
Preserved the most inviolate Reputation
For Integrity and Veracity,
And a Scorn of all the Chicanery of the Bar;
A firm Friend to the Liberties of his Country,
Whose true Interests he invariably pursued
Without suffering himself to be drawn aside
By the Allurements of Interest,
Or the Love of Popularity,
To countenance the destructive Measures
Of Ministerial Oppression on the one hand
Or Misguided Anarchy on the other.

And a notice in the public prints laments his removal "when he was just rising into public view, with the universal esteem of the world for his superior abilities and unblemished integrity," and a deserved reputation for "unbounded hospitality, for openness, candour and moderation, for the most extensive charity and humanity, and for every moral, social and amiable virtue."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Hist. Society's Collections, ii, 341. Conn. Journal, Dec. 6, 1775. Douglas Genealogy, 78, 109–10. New Haven Colony Hist. Society's Papers, i, 139; iii, 514–15. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i, 363–64.

Eliakim Fish, third son of Nathaniel and Mary Fish, of Stonington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas Fish, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was born on February 2, 1740–41. His father was a brother of the Rev. Joseph Fish (Harvard 1728), who was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in North Stonington in December, 1732; and his mother was a younger sister of the wife of the Rev. Joseph Fish, both being daughters of Deacon William and Elizabeth Pabodie, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Probably Nathaniel Fish was led to choose his place of residence by his brother's example.

In 1762 the graduate went as Surgeon's Mate of the 1st of the two Regiments raised by the Colony for service at Havana.

He settled subsequently in Hartford, where he attained and kept an extensive practice, and was honored with the appointment of first President of the County Medical Society, organized in 1792.

He also received the honorary degree of M.D. from the State Medical Society in 1802.

He died in Hartford on May 7, 1804, in his 63d year. The inventory of his estate amounted to about $13,000.

He married on November 10, 1769, Sarah, second daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Sarah (Allyn) Stillman, of Wethersfield, and widow of Captain Samuel Lancelot, of Wethersfield (who died on November 17, 1764, aged 33 years, leaving an infant daughter, who married John Morgan, Yale 1772). She had one daughter by Dr. Fish, and died on July 20, 1803, aged 66 years.

The newspaper notice of his death says that he had long ranked deservedly among the most eminent physicians of the State, and had shown uncommon excellence in all the private relations of life.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Courant, May 9, 1804. *Goodwin*, Foote Family, 282. *Trumbull*, Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, i, 140–41.

JAMES FITCH, third son and fourth child of Captain John Fitch, of Windham, Connecticut, and brother of John Fitch (Y. C. 1753), was born in Windham on April 9, and baptized on April 15, 1739.

He spent his life upon a farm in Windham, and died there in 1815, at the age of 76, though his name was not starred on the College rolls until 1823.

He married Anne Hurlbutt, of Windham, on May 23, 1763; the birth of a daughter is recorded in 1765, and that of a son in 1767.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xv, 219.

PETER FLEMING was probably a native of New York City. His name is entered as "Fleming" in President Clap's MS. roll of students; but in the Catalogues of Graduates issued from 1760 to 1784 it is entered as "Van Fleming." In the catalogue of 1787 President Stiles altered the name to "Van Flamen"; but as it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the graduate himself used uniformly the name "Fleming" in his mature years, that form is now adopted.

He settled in Westchester County, New York, and studied medicine. After practising in the town of Bedford for a few years, he abandoned the profession, and became a farmer of much influence and large means.

He married twice, and had five daughters who grew to womanhood; also, one son, who was accidentally shot when two years of age. He died in Bedford on January 31, 1823, in his 84th year.

He was one of the ruling elders in the Presbyterian church in Bedford, from 1800 until his death.

AUTHORITIES.

Baird, Hist. of Bedford Church, 103. *P. B. Heroy*, MS. Letter, Jan. 22, 1868

Benjamin Goldsmith, son of John Goldsmith, a farmer of Southold, Long Island, was born in Southold on November 5, 1736.

He studied theology, and on June 28, 1764, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lower Aquebogue, in the town of Riverhead, Long Island, which had for eight years previously been served by the Rev. Nehemiah Barker (Y. C. 1742).

In 1777 the parish of Mattituck, about four miles distant, in his native town, was added to his charge, and he continued to officiate alternately in the two churches until his decease, on November 19, 1810, at the age of 74.

His first wife was Sarah Conkling, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. By his second wife, Hannah, widow of Captain Thomas Conkling, of Southold, whom he married in 1793, he had only a son, who was graduated at Princeton College (1815) and became a Presbyterian clergyman.

Mr. Goldsmith was a man of respectable intellectual endowments, of plain and unaffected manners, cheerful in temper, and highly useful as a minister.

One of his successors in office has testified of him :—

> His theological views were of the New England stamp. His favorite authors, Edwards, Bellamy, and Hopkins. Henry's Commentary was his daily companion. His sermons were unusually well conceived, plain, scriptural, instructive; and his manner solemn and affectionate. He was eminently happy in the influence he exerted, to preserve the peace and unity of the church, and the edification of the body of Christ.

AUTHORITIES.

Prime, Hist. of L. I., 144, 155–56. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 407–08. Southold Town Records, ii, 513.

Richard Crouch Graham, the youngest son of the Rev. John Graham (*hon.* Y. C. 1737), of Southbury, Connecticut, by his second wife, Abigail Chauncey, was born in Southbury on March 11, 1739. A brother was graduated here in 1747, and a half-brother in 1740.

He studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers on May 25, 1762.

On July 6, 1763, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in Pelham, a thinly-settled hill town lying next east of Amherst, in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He became involved in debt, and being sued and his goods attached, his mind gave way, and he died in office on February 25, 1771, at the age of 32.

He married in 1761 the eldest daughter of Ezra and Rebecca (Southworth) Lee, of Lyme, Connecticut (Mrs. Lee having married for a second husband Ephraim Hinman of Southbury), and had one son, baptized in Southbury on March 21, 1762.

After Mr. Graham's death she married a Mr. King, of Palmer, Massachusetts.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, June 21, 1771. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 547. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 231. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 822. *Salisbury*, Family-Histories and Genealogies, iii, 56.

Gideon Granger, third son and seventh child of Samuel Granger, a farmer of Suffield, Massachusetts (transferred to Connecticut in 1749), and grandson of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger, of Suffield, was born in that town on January 15, 1734–35. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Hunter) Kent, of Suffield. Daniel Grainger (Y. C. 1730) was his father's first cousin.

He is supposed to have studied law in the office of

General Phineas Lyman (Y. C. 1738), of Suffield, and was admitted to the bar in 1763. As a practicing lawyer in his native town he held a position of large influence. He served as a Representative in the General Assembly at ten sessions between 1770 and 1784.

He died suddenly in Suffield on October 30, 1800, in his 66th year.

He married on December 23, 1762, Tryphosa, daughter of Benjamin and Apphia (Ruggles) Kent, of Suffield, and sister of Ruggles Kent (Y. C. 1763). She died on July 21, 1796, aged nearly 58 years. Their children were two sons, both of whom left descendants. The younger son was graduated at Yale in 1787, and had a distinguished public career.

'Squire Granger, as he was locally known, was also something of a poet, and many of his poems are said to be preserved in the family. The inscription on his monument commends his genius and his accomplishments, his benevolent disposition, his attachment to constitutional liberty, and his sincerity in religion.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, III. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 58. Granger Genealogy, 82, 106–07, 177.

Levi Hart, eighth and youngest surviving child of Deacon Thomas Hart, of Southington, then a parish in Farmington, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Judd) Hart, of Farmington, was born on March 30, 1738. His mother was Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Peck) Stanley, of Farmington. His father died about two years before he entered College; but the plan which he had formed, on account of this son's feeble constitution, of giving him a higher education, was still adhered to.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), of Bethlem, Connecticut, and on June 2, 1761, he was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers. After preaching in various places and declining propositions to settle (for instance, in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, where his classmate Collins succeeded), he went to the Second or North parish in Preston, Connecticut, now known as Jewett City, in the present township of Griswold, where he began preaching about the last of February, 1762. In the following August he received from that society a nearly unanimous call to the pastorate (in succession to the Rev. Hezekiah Lord, Yale 1717), and on November 4 he was ordained to that office. His fruitful and influential ministry there was interrupted by feebleness consequent on several paralytic attacks in 1802; and after more than six years of growing infirmity he died in office, from the jaundice, on October 27, 1808, in the 71st year of his age. The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, was afterwards published, as well as that pronounced on the following Sabbath by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong (Y. C. 1772), of Norwich.

He married, on September 6, 1764, Rebecca, second daughter of his theological instructor, Dr. Bellamy, who died on December 24, 1788, after a long and painful illness, in her 42d year.

On October 6, 1790, he married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Leffingwell, and widow of Nathaniel Backus, of Norwich, who died in Norwich on May 23, 1825, aged 81 years. His children (all by the first marriage) were two daughters and two sons. The elder daughter married the Rev. Amos Chase (Dartmouth Coll. 1780); and the younger married the Hon. Calvin Goddard, who was a classmate of her elder brother at Dartmouth College in 1786. The younger son was graduated at Brown University in 1802.

The father was a Trustee of Dartmouth College from 1784 until 1788; and a Fellow of Yale from 1791 till 1807. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College in 1800, and few men have deserved it in its true meaning more emphatically, as he was abundantly and successfully employed in the training of young men for the ministry. His theological sympathies were with Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, though after his masterful father-in-law's death he was commonly thought to be less earnest in his devotion to what was called the New Divinity.

He was deeply interested in the Revolutionary struggle, and in active sympathy with the issue.

He was one of the founders and early directors of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and had at a much earlier period in his ministry (in 1769) spent a summer in missionary work in the District of Maine; he did similar service in northern New Hampshire in 1795.

His ability, scholarship, serious devotion to his calling, and sagacity and tact in the pastoral relation, made him easily one of the most prominent and influential ministers of his generation. He was also among the wealthier clergy of the State. He published the following:—

1. The Christian Minister, or faithful Preacher of the Gospel described.—A Sermon [from Acts xx, 25–27] Delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Joel Benedict, at Newent, in Norwich, on the 21st of February, 1771. N.-London, 1771. 8°, pp. 31. [*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

2. The Duty and Importance of Preaching God's Word faithfully: a Sermon [from Jer. i, 17] delivered at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. John Smith, . . in Dighton, on the 22d of April, 1772. Newport, 1772. 8°, pp. 32. [*U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. Liberty described and recommended; in a Sermon [from 2 Peter ii, 19], preached to the Corporation of Freemen in Farmington, at their Meeting on Tuesday, September 20, 1774. . Hartford, 1775. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This spirited discourse touches only incidentally on the general theme as announced; it is mainly a protest against the cruelty and arbarity of the African Slave Trade.

4. The excellence of Scripture Arguments to persuade Men to Repentance,—considered, in a Sermon [from Luke xvi, 31] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, Consort of the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Woodbridge. Delivered at New-London, June 12, 1775. N.-Lond., 1775. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

5. The Description of a Good Character attempted and applied to the subject of Jurisprudence and civil Government.—A Discourse [from Eccl. x, 1], addressed to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Legislature in the State of Connecticut, convened at Hartford on the General Election, May 11th, 1786. Hartford. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. Brit. Museum. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

6. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ considered and proved: And the consequent Truth and Divinity of the Christian System briefly illustrated.—In a Discourse, on 1 Corinthians, xv, 17. Addressed to the Second Congregational Church in the City of Newport, Rhode-Island, at the Ordination of the Reverend William Patten. . May 24, 1786. Providence, 1786. 8°, pp. 30.

[*A. A. S. B. Ath. C. H. S. Y. C.*

7. The earnest true desire and endeavor of the true, and evangelical minister, that his hearers may have a proper remembrance of the gospel after his death. Considered and Improved in a Discourse [from 2 Pet. i, 15] at the Funeral of The Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Eells, Pastor of a church in Stonington, June 3, 1786. New-London, 1786. 8°.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S.* (*imperfect.*)

8. The perfection of Saints in the separate State: Or, the great and happy Advance, in the divine Life, experienced by the Man of God, on his entrance into the World of Spirits:—Illustrated in a Discourse from 1 Cor. xiiith. 11th. Occasioned by the Death of The honorable Jabez Huntington, Esq. Delivered at Norwich, Oct. 8th, 1786. . New-London. 8°, pp. 23. [*C. H. S. Harv.*

9. A Christian Minister described, and distinguished from a Pleaser of Men.—In a Discourse Galatians i, 10. At the Ordination of the Reverend Abiel Holmes. Addressed to the Reverend Clergy of Connecticut, at their Convention in New-Haven, September 15, 1785. New-Haven, 1787. 8°, pp. 56.

[*B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Brown Univ. C. H. S. M. H. S. Y. C.*

10. The Important Objects of the Evangelical Ministry considered: and Brief Hints suggested for the Improvement of the Christian Preacher. . In a Discourse [from Gal. iv, 11], at the

Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Amos Chase, . . in Litchfield, June 27th, 1787. Litchfield, 1788. 8°, pp. 26.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Y. C.*

11. A Sermon [from Ez. xxiv, 15–18], on the Sacred obligations of Christian ministers to improve their personal sorrows for the Benefit of their people: Delivered at Preston, on Lord's Day, January 4, 1789.—Occasioned by the Death of his Wife. N.-London, 1789. 8°, pp. 23.

[*C. H. S. N. Y. State Libr. U. T. S. Y. C.*

12. The War between Michael and the Dragon briefly considered in a Discourse [from Rev. xii, 7], at the Ordination of the Reverend John Wilder, . . in Attleborough, January 27, 1790. Providence. 8°, pp. 27.

[*Brit. Museum. C. H. S. Harv. N. Y. H. S.*

The application of the doctrine is that Christian ministers are "the attendants and followers of Michael, in his war with the Dragon."

13. God the unfailing source of comfort to afflicted saints; or, the Divine all-sufficiency in the day of trouble, illustrated in a Discourse [from 2 Cor. i, 3–4]: Delivered at Chelsea in Norwich, May 22, 1791: the Lord's-day following the death and funeral of Mrs. Sarah King the amiable and pious Consort of the Rev. Walter King. Norwich, 1792. 8°, pp. 34. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

14. The Importance of parental Fidelity in the Education of Children illustrated in a Discourse [from Ps. lxxvii, 5–7] addressed to the congregation of the North Society of Preston on the thirtieth Anniversary of his Settlement. Norwich, 1792. 8°.

[*Brit. Museum.*

15. The Religious Improvement of the Death of Pious Ministers, attempted, in a discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 7–8] at the Funeral of the Reverend Timothy Stone, Pastor of the Church at Goshen in Lebanon; Who died, May 12th, 1797. . . Norwich, 1798. 8°, pp. 22. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

16. Religious Improvement of the Death of Great Men.—A Discourse [from 2 Sam. iii, 38] addressed to the Congregation in the North Society in Preston, on Lord's Day, Dec. 29, 1799, occasioned by the Death of Gen. George Washington. . Norwich, 1800. 8°, pp. 26. [*C. H. S.*

17. A Discourse [from 2 Kings ii, 12], delivered at Newport, Rhode-Island, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D. . . , who died on the 20th of December, A.D. 1803. .

Published in Sketches of the Life of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., edited by Stephen West, D.D. Hartford, 1805. 12°, 217–40. [*Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

He also contributed many articles to the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, of which he was one of the editors from its commencement in 1800.

He left behind him a manuscript Diary, extending from 1759 to 1792, which was in the collection of the late Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 169, 179–80. Centennial of Litchfield County Consociations (1852), 84. Conn. Evang. Magazine, 2d series, i, 448–50. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire, 388. Panoplist, iv, 287–88. *Shipman*, Hist. Discourse in Jewett City (1875), 5–9. *Sprague*, Annals of the American Pulpit, i, 590–94 *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, v, 190; vi, 31. Street Genealogy, 34. *Timlow*, Sketches of Southington, 475–80, cxi, cxiv. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 378. *Warren*, Stanley Families, 53.

Ebenezer Jesup, the sixth child and younger son of Captain Edward Jesup, of Green's Farms, in Fairfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Hyde) Jesup, of Green's Farms and Stamford, was born in Green's Farms on March 14, 1738–39. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Richard Blackleach, of Stratford. His father died when this son was eleven years old. His eldest sister married Stephen Wakeman (Y. C. 1738).

He had intended to study law, but was deterred by indifferent health, and therefore chose finally the medical profession. He served as surgeon to the Connecticut forces raised by order of the Assembly in March, 1764, for an expedition under Colonel John Bradstreet against the Indians, which went as far as Detroit; and subsequently he lived on the homestead-farm inherited from his father, practicing extensively as a physician with skill and reputation.

In October, 1777, he went out with a portion of the State militia to join the forces on the Hudson under Gen-

eral Putnam, whose duty it was to prevent Clinton from co-operating with Burgoyne.

His house and outbuildings were burnt by the British during the raid on Fairfield in July, 1779, his loss being computed at over £420.

He served as Deacon of the Congregational Church in Green's Farms from 1788 until his death.

He died at his residence in Green's Farms on December 8, 1812, in his 74th year.

He married on May 6, 1764, Elinor, third daughter of John and Sarah (Couch) Andrews, of Fairfield, who died on May 7, 1772, in her 34th year. He next married, on April 24, 1774, Abigail, youngest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Higgins) Squire, of Fairfield, who died on March 14, 1787, in her 44th year. He next married, on January 22, 1792, Anna, daughter of Benjamin and Grissel (Frost) Wynkoop, of Fairfield, who died on November 9, 1809, aged nearly 57 years.

By his first marriage he had two sons and one daughter; the younger son died in infancy, and the elder was the grandfather of the Rev. Professor Henry G. Jesup (Y. C. 1851), who has published an excellent Genealogy of the family; the daughter was the mother of Joseph Hyde (Y. C. 1820). By his second marriage he had five daughters (one dying in infancy) and one son; one daughter married Eliphalet Swift (Y. C. 1804). By his last marriage he had two daughters, the younger being the mother of the Rev. William B. Clarke (Y. C. 1849).

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. in Revolution, 616. Jessup Genealogy, 91, 113–16.

Benjamin Johnson took his second degree in course in 1763, and is first marked as deceased in the catalogue of 1829.

Beyond this all that is known of him is that in President Clap's MS. Account Book of the "Absences from College after the Vacations in the Year beginning September, 1758," that is in Johnson's Junior year, he is marked as absent 9 days, with the explanation, "Mother died about 2 weeks before Vacation."

James Johnson is probably to be identified with James, only son of Joseph Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of George and Hannah (Dorman) Johnson, of the same town, who was born on May 22, 1734. His mother was Rachel Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on May 26, 1762.

On October 4, 1763, the Fairfield West Association voted to approve of the proposal of the new church and society in North Fairfield to make him a candidate for settlement among them; and he was ordained and installed there on the 14th of the following December.

He spent his life with that society, and his descendants are still largely represented in the village, retaining most or all of the large tracts of land which were in his ownership.

This parish in connection with another was incorporated as a town in 1787 by the name of Weston; and the eastern portion, in which Mr. Johnson was settled, became in 1845 a separate township called Easton.

He died in office on September 13, 1810, in his 77th year, leaving the reputation of "a faithful steward, an affectionate husband and father, an obliging neighbor, a worthy citizen, a warm and generous friend."

He married Abiah Bennet, a native of his parish, who died in 1822, in her 83d year.

Their children were five daughters and two sons. The

younger son, a physician, settled in Ohio, while the other children all remained in Easton.

A portrait in oils is in the possession of the family.

AUTHORITIES.

Mrs. Walker Bates, MS. Letter, Nov., 1894. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1227.

THOMAS LEWIS is supposed to have been a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, born about 1737.

He is said to have married Mary Terrill.

His death is believed to have occurred in 1815, at the age of 78.

WOODBRIDGE LITTLE, the eldest child of Dr. Nathaniel Little (Harvard 1734), and grandson of David Little, a lawyer of Scituate, Massachusetts, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 30, 1740–41. An elder brother of his father, the Rev. Ephraim Little (Harvard 1728), was long pastor of the church in Colchester. His mother was Mabel, younger daughter of the Rev. Samuel Woodbridge (Harvard 1701) of East Hartford, and sister of Dr. Diodate Woodbridge (Y. C. 1736). The family removed in his infancy to Middletown, and thence a little later to Lebanon, Connecticut, where the father died when this son was twelve years old.

His rank in College entitled him to a Berkeley Scholarship, but apparently he soon betook himself to the study of theology with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, and received license to preach.

For about two years (1762–63) he preached in the town of Lanesborough, Massachusetts, but soon after this abandoned the ministerial profession for the law, was admitted to the bar in April, 1764, and settled as early as 1766 in the adjoining town of Pittsfield. He received a commis-

sion as Justice of the Peace in May, 1770, and his abilities ensured him a rapid rise in the esteem of the community, which was only hindered by his unfortunate opposition to the popular side in the Revolutionary struggle. He was practically the leader of his party in the vicinity, and his prominence as a counsellor of the loyalists led in January, 1775, to the passage of a condemnatory vote, which caused him to become a fugitive. He went to the Province of New York, and after being seized and imprisoned in Albany, was sent home, where he was only liberated after a humble confession and promise of reformation. For the next two years his sincerity continued to be a matter of suspicion, until finally, in June, 1777, he was obliged to reinstate himself by taking in open town-meeting the oath of allegiance to the United States, after which he never wavered. The favor and confidence of his fellow-citizens was shown to be restored by their electing him to positions of trust and honor, such as the office of selectman (in 1781 and succeeding years), that of delegate to County conventions, and later that of Representative in the General Court (in 1788, 1789, and 1790). He also volunteered in August, 1777, as a recruit for military service to oppose General Burgoyne's progress, but was too late to take part in the battle at Bennington.

His services as a polemical writer and tactician were ardently enlisted from 1775 to 1780 in the controversy in Massachusetts politics connected with the establishment of a new State government. In the subsequent period of Shays' Rebellion, he was a trusted leader of the conservatives. Later, he became a consistent Federalist, and hence became conspicuously involved in the politico-ecclesiastical divisions which agitated Pittsfield in the first decade of this century. He was the leading incorporator of the new Congregational Parish which was formed in 1809 as a result of these divisions, and by his last will he bequeathed $500 towards a fund for the support of the ministry in that parish.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

He was one of the original trustees (1793) of Williams College, and made in 1811 the first donation received by that institution since its incorporation,—of $2500 for a fund for the aid of young men preparing for the ministry. The College received from his estate, as residuary legatee, $3200 towards the same object. His generosity is commemorated by a tablet in the College Chapel.

He died in Pittsfield on June 21, 1813, in his 73d year.

He married Parthenia, eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Ripley) Alden, of Lebanon, and sister of Major Roger Alden (Y. C. 1773), but left no descendants.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden Memorial, 19, 34. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 112–13. *Durfee*, Williams Biogr. Annals, 100. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 42. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xii, 57. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 173, 198, 207–08, 246–47, 250–51, 295, 371, 412, 418, 429, 435, 497; ii, 8, 68–69, 107–19, 123–25, 267, 271–72.

William Lynde, fourth child and only son of Joseph Lynde, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and grandson of Nathaniel Lynde, of the same town, the first Treasurer of the Collegiate School of Connecticut, and Susannah (Willoughby) Lynde, was born there on August 18, 1739. His mother was Anne, second daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Pratt) Lord, of Saybrook, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lord (Y. C. 1714).

He became a merchant of wealth and influence in his native place, and died there on June 2, 1787, aged nearly 48 years. For the last few years of his life he held a commission as Justice of the Peace. He was also a Representative in the General Assembly at three sessions in 1777 and 1785.

He married on September 3, 1765, Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. William Hart (Y. C. 1732), of Saybrook, who next married, in July, 1790, Timothy Jones,

Junior (Y. C. 1757), of New Haven, and died on September 26, 1819, in her 75th year.

The second of Mr. Lynde's three sons was graduated here in 1796.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 377, 403. *Chapman*, Pratt Family, 70. *Field*, Statist. Account of Middlesex County, 125. *Salisbury*, Family Histories and Genealogies, i, 409–10.

Jonathan Palmer, the seventh child and sixth son of Captain John Palmer, Junior, of Windsor, Connecticut, and grandson of Deacon John and Sarah (Mudge) Palmer, of Windsor, was born in that town on May 31, 1740. His mother was Deborah, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Loomis) Filley, of Windsor.

His life appears to have been spent upon a farm in that part of Windsor which is now Bloomfield, where he died on April 22, 1810, aged nearly 70 years.

He married, on January 19, 1764, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cadwell, of Hartford, and widow of John Hubbard, Junior, of Bloomfield (who died on November 24, 1760). She died in Windsor on May 1 [or 5], 1796, in her 67th year. By this marriage there were three sons, two of whom survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Hubbard History, 294. Loomis Female Geneal., i, 319. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, v, 462. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 549–50.

Seth Phelps, the seventh child and third son of Captain Timothy and Abigail Phelps, of Suffield, then part of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Grace (Marten) Phelps, of Northampton, was baptized in Suffield on December 3, 1738. His mother was a daugh-

ter of Captain John and Mary (Day) Merrick, of Springfield; and one of his sisters was a great-grandmother of President Hayes.

His health failed early, and he died in Suffield on April 24 [or 25], 1762, in his 24th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Stiles, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 570.

JARED POTTER, ninth child and youngest son of Gideon Potter, of East Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Holt) Potter, was born in East Haven on September 25, 1742. His mother was Mary, second daughter of Matthew and Mary Moulthrop, of East Haven. It is the family tradition that some trying experience through which his parents had passed in the lack of local medical service led them from the outset to devote this son to a physician's career; and the will of his father (who died in the winter of his Sophomore year), dated in July, 1754, sets aside a sufficient sum for this purpose. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Philemon Robbins, of Branford, the father of one of his classmates.

Immediately upon graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Herpin, of Milford, an educated French physician, and after a year and a half spent with him, he studied for nearly an equal length of time with the Rev. Jared Eliot (Y. C. 1706), of Killingworth, now Clinton, who died in April, 1763. He then settled in his native village, and there married on April 19, 1764, his second cousin, Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Forbes.

As his reputation increased he was urged to come into a more central locality, and accordingly about 1770 he removed to New Haven, where his only children—two

daughters—were born. In 1772, however, under the apprehension of danger to his family at a future time in case of revolt from Great Britain, he removed inland to Wallingford, where he was engaged for the rest of his life in a large country practice.

In April, 1775, he was appointed Surgeon of General Wooster's regiment, the First Connecticut, and accompanied it in the Canada expedition. After his year's service had expired, he joined Colonel William Douglas's regiment in July, 1776, and was present through the campaign around New York City.

His interest in politics was intense. Beginning with distrust of the aristocratic bias of the early Federalists, he became in later life one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Jeffersonian democracy in this vicinity. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in eighteen sessions (1780–1809), and was once (1801) put in nomination for the Upper House. He also acquired notoriety as a very early opponent of negro slavery.

While still in College he became in religious belief a Universalist, and so continued through life. The positiveness with which he held his unpopular views and his readiness in controversy gave him additional prominence, and he was freely stigmatized as an infidel.

An attitude in politics and in religion so at variance with the prevailing sentiments in College, produced in him a bitterness of feeling which led him in later years to inveigh loudly against the Institution and dissuade young men from attending it.

In the field of his profession Dr. Bronson says that "in the first decade of the present century, he was probably the most celebrated and most popular physician in the State." He retained to the last his love of professional study, and many young physicians read medicine with him. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1792, its first secretary, and vice-president in 1804–05, though declining to succeed to

the presidency. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from that body in 1798.

His death was the result of an unusual accident. In passing a field of rye on his farm he plucked a head of ripe grain, shelled it in his hand, and threw the kernels into his mouth. A beard lodged on the uvula, causing inflammation, gangrene, and death at the end of six days, on July 30, 1810, when he had nearly completed his 68th year. His wife survived him.

His daughters married two brothers, the younger being the mother of Jared P. Kirtland, M.D. (Y. C. 1815), a distinguished physician of Ohio.

An excellent brief notice of Dr. Potter, contributed by Dr. Thomas Miner, appears in Thacher's Medical Biography; and a fuller sketch, based upon materials supplied by Dr. Kirtland, is given by Dr. Henry Bronson in the New Haven Colony Historical Society's Papers.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Med. Soc'y., Proceedings, 1851, 49, 59–60. *Davis*, Hist. of Wallingford, 534–37. *Dodd*, East Haven Register, 119, 143. *E. Ives*, in Journal and Courier, Oct. 22, 1852. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 224. *Kirtland*, Song of Jefferson and Liberty, 9, 14–15. N. H. Colony Hist. Society's Papers, ii, 313–31. *Thacher*, American Med. Biography, i, 426–27.

Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, the youngest son of the Rev. Philemon Robbins (Harvard 1729) and Hannah (Foote) Robbins, and brother of Chandler Robbins (Y. C. 1756), was born in Branford, Connecticut, on August 25, 1740, and was baptized by his father six days later.

He was prepared for College by his father, on account of whose intimate friendship and doctrinal sympathy with President Burr he was entered in the College at Princeton in 1756, but Mr. Burr's sudden death at the end of the Freshman year caused the boy's transfer to Yale. In the

vacation which occurred at this time he joined (on October 23, 1757) the Church in Branford.

After graduation he taught for a few months in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where his brother Chandler had just been ordained pastor; and then took a brief course of theological study with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association on May 26, 1761, and on the same day was recommended by the Litchfield Association as a candidate for settlement to the newly gathered church and society in Norfolk, Connecticut. That parish adopted the recommendation without delay, and he began preaching there with such satisfaction that in September he was unanimously called to settle in the ministry. He accepted the call, and was ordained by the Litchfield Consociation on October 28,—the sermon on that occasion being preached by his father and afterwards published. The town then contained about 60 families, and the church had 38 members.

On May 13, 1762, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Lazarus LeBaron, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, by his second marriage with Lydia (Bradford) Cushman.

When the Revolution came on, he was thoroughly awake to his country's interests, and volunteered to share the perils of the time by accepting a chaplaincy in the army. In the latter part of March, 1776, he joined Colonel Burrall's Litchfield County regiment, and was absent in the Northern Department and in Canada for the most of the next seven months. He also voluntarily relinquished a fifth part of his annual salary (£70) from 1779 to 1783, on account of the heavy pecuniary drain upon his people.

In 1783 he was absent for eight months on a missionary tour in New York State; and in 1794–96 he made five similar briefer tours in Vermont and New York. From 1794 to 1810 he served as a Trustee of Williams College. In addition to his ministerial duties, and in consequence of a peculiar talent for teaching, he had almost always a

number of young men in his family preparing for College, until the last three or four years of his life.

In his special work as a Christian minister he had gratifying success, the church in Norfolk growing under his care to be one of the largest and most prosperous in the State, and during his lifetime no other religious denomination obtained a foothold in the town. The Rev. Dr. Abel McEwen, who was prepared by him for College, said of him, "It would be difficult to select a minister in Connecticut who has been more popular with the people of his charge, or who exercised over them a more complete or useful control."

From 1811 his health gradually declined, but he was able to preach some part of the time until the summer of 1813. After nearly six months of suffering he died, from a cancer in the face, on October 31, 1813, in his 74th year. The sermon delivered at his funeral by the Rev. Chauncey Lee, was published.

His wife died after a brief illness on September 28, 1829, in her 84th year. Of their thirteen children—nine sons and four daughters—five (including the four eldest) died in early childhood, and six sons and two daughters survived their father. One son was graduated at this College (in 1796), and two at Williams (in 1802 and 1808, respectively). Among his descendants by his youngest daughter (Sarah, wife of Joseph Battell) have been several memorable benefactors of their native town and of this College.

His portrait is preserved in the family, and is engraved as a frontispiece to the second volume of the Diary of his son, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D.

He published:—

1. To treat of eternal Concerns, the grand Business of a Christian Minister.—A Sermon [from Acts v, 20], Preach'd Nov. 11th, 1772; at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Joshua Knapp, to the Pastoral Care of the Church in Winchester. New-Haven. 8°, pp. 27. [*Y. C.*

2. The Empires and Dominions of this World, made subservient to the Kingdom of Christ; who ruleth over all.—A Sermon [from Daniel ii, 44], delivered . . . on the Day of the Anniversary Election, May 14th, 1789. Hartford, 1789. 8°, pp. 39.
[*Brit. Mus. C. H. S. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

A spirited discourse, of uncommon excellence and power.

3. A Half-Century Sermon [from Acts xxvi, 22–23], delivered at Norfolk, October 28, 1811. . Hartford, 1811. 8°, pp. 21.
[*B. Ath. C. H. S. Harv. U. T. S.*

The same. 2d edition. Hartford, 1812. 8°, pp. 20.
[*M. H. S. Y. C.*

Besides the above he contributed to a volume of Sermons on Important Subjects, which was published at Hartford in 1797, one sermon (pp. 383–404), from Deut. xxxii, 35, entitled, Calamity coming on the Wicked.

He also published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, volume i, for February and March, 1801, two Letters describing the Revivals of Religion in Norfolk (pp. 311–14, 338–41), which were republished in a collection entitled New England Tracts, No. 1.—Narratives of Reformations, in Canton and Norfolk, Con. In Four Letters. Providence, 1800. 8°, pp. 20. [*B. Ath.*

His Journal, as Chaplain in the American Army, in the Northern Campaign of 1776, was printed at New Haven in 1850. (8°, pp. 48.)
[*B. Ath. B. Publ. C. H. S. L. I. Hist. Soc. Y. C.*

The charge which he gave at the ordination of his son Thomas in 1803 was published (pp. 20–24) in connection with the Sermon on that occasion by the Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D., of Hartford.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, 482–83. *Bassett & Beach*, Norfolk Centennial, *passim*. Conn. Evangelical Magazine, 2d Series, vi, 450–54. *Davis*, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, ii, 199–70, 217. *Durfee*, Williams Biographical Annals, 54. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 224–25. Proceedings of North and South Consociations of Litchfield County, 1852, 90–92. *T. Robbins*, Diary, i, *passim*. *Roys*, Brief Hist. of Norfolk, 9–10, 24–29, 78. *Sprague*, Annals of Amer. Pulpit, i, 369–70.

Appleton Robbins, fourth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Sarah Robbins, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth Robbins of the same town, was born there on January 25, 1738–9. His mother was the eldest child of Captain Robert and Sarah (Wolcott) Welles, of Wethersfield. Appleton was the family name of his mother's mother's mother.

He married in 1763 Mary, third daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Allyn) Stillman, of Wethersfield, and spent a quiet, uneventful life in his native town.

In May, 1773, he received the appointment of County Surveyor.

He died in Wethersfield on December 14, 1824, aged nearly 86 years. His wife died on July 6, 1813, in her 69th year. Their children were four sons and five daughters; of whom only one son and three daughters survived their father.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 283. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., xx, 16–17, 128.

Robert Robbins, fifth son and eighth child of Jonathan and Sarah Robbins, of Wethersfield, and brother of the last named graduate, was born in Wethersfield on May 23, 1741.

He studied divinity, and on June 7, 1763, was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers; at the same time the vacant church and society in Westchester Parish, in Colchester, Connecticut, were advised to apply to him as a supply. Four months later, on October 4, 1763, the Hartford North Association recommended him to a church lately organized in North Windsor.

He was finally ordained as pastor of the church in Westchester on October 31, 1764, and served that parish

acceptably until his death—a period of nearly forty years. During that time 87 members were added to the church. The privations of the Revolution affected his parish, and so lessened his means that he was obliged to depend upon his farm for a part of his support.

He served in 1788 as a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In theological matters he bore the reputation of being a very rigid Calvinist,—as is abundantly verified by his only published discourse; and in general he is remembered as a man of marked individuality.

He died in Westchester on January 22, 1804, in his 63rd year.

He married in January, 1769, Ruth Kimberly, of Glastonbury, who died in the following April.

He next married, on December 5, 1781, Jerusha, only daughter of the Rev. Hobart Estabrook (Y. C. 1736), of Millington, in East Haddam, Connecticut, by his second wife, Jerusha Chauncy. She died on May 29, 1822.

By this marriage there were nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity,—the eldest being the wife of the Hon. Henry Champion (*hon.* Yale 1817), and mother of the Rev. George Champion (Yale 1831). Two sons were graduated at Williams College (1809 and 1811) and entered professional life—one as a clergyman and one as a physician.

He published:

Divine sovereignty in the Salvation, and Damnation of sinners vindicated; in a Discourse [from Rom. ix. 18], Delivered at West Chester. . Norwich, 1792. 8°, pp. 67. [*C. H. S. Y. C.*

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Chauncey Memorials, 300. N. E. Hist. and General Register, xx, 16.

David Rose, son of David and Hannah (Barker) Rose, of Branford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jonathan and Abigail (Foote) Rose of that town, was born there, on December 11, 1736.

He studied divinity with his pastor, the Rev. Philemon Robbins, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 28, 1765. He appears to have included medicine in his preparatory studies.

On December 4, 1765, he was ordained by the Suffolk (Long Island) Presbytery and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, in the township of Brookhaven, and in connection with this of the church at Fireplace, or South Haven, about eight miles westward. He succeeded the Rev. Abner Reeve (Y. C. 1731), and resided in the South Haven parsonage.

A year or two after his settlement a newly organized church at Middletown, or Middle Island, was included in his charge. He was both the pastor and physician of his people. During the Revolution, while the British were in possession of Long Island, he took refuge with his family in his native town.

Mr. Rose continued in the discharge of his arduous duties until his death, at South Haven, on January 1, 1799, in his 63rd year.

He married Hannah Mulford, of Easthampton, Long Island, who died in Branford, after a long illness, on February 24, 1781, leaving a family of small children. He next married Sarah, sixth daughter of Selah and Hannah (Woodhull) Strong, of Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, and widow of Selah Havens, of Bedford, New York, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. She was born on September 29, 1753.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, March 1, 1781. *Thompson*, Hist. of L. I., 2d ed., i, 429. *Prime*, Hist. of L. I., 233. *Dwight*, Strong Family, i, 699.

Andrew Storrs, fifth child and second son of Captain Samuel Storrs, of Mansfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Samuel and Martha (Burge) Storrs, of the same place, was born on December 20, 1735. His mother was Mary, daughter of Andrew Warner. He was a first cousin of Experience Storrs, of the class of 1759, as also of John Storrs, of the class of 1756. He did not enter college until the beginning of the Sophomore year, after little more than a year of preparatory study.

He studied theology and received licensure from the Windham Association of Ministers on May 18, 1762, and in the following year married Abiah (Burbank), widow of the Rev. Freegrace Leavitt (Y. C. 1745), of Somers, Connecticut.

Subsequently, while waiting for a settlement, he lived in New Haven; and on May 26, 1765, he preached in Northbury Society, in Waterbury, Connecticut, for the first time. In the beginning of July he was invited by a unanimous vote of that Society to continue preaching there, and again a month later to become a candidate for settlement. On September 30 he was unanimously called to become their pastor. On October 28 he accepted the offer—which contemplated an annual salary of £70—and on November 27 he was ordained and installed by the New Haven Association. He had never been in robust health, and died in office after a long and very distressing illness, on March 2, 1785, in the 50th year of his age, and the 20th of his ministry.

At his settlement the church numbered 77 members and during his pastorate 178 persons were added to it. In 1780 Northbury Society was set off from Waterbury (as a part of the new town of Watertown); and after his death it became a separate township by the name of Plymouth.

The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Judah Champion (Y. C. 1751), and afterwards published, says of him:—

Blessed with a commanding voice, his delivery was graceful, solemn and affecting. Sound judgment, singular prudence, great stability and Christian candor, entered deep into his character.

The Rev. Luther Hart, who succeeded to his pulpit in 1810, testifies to his being remembered "with affectionate reverence as a wise and faithful pastor." Tradition represents him as a man of large and commanding stature, of a grave, bland, and dignified appearance, and of calm and even temperament.

Besides the duties of his office, he used his leisure in preparing young men for college and for the ministry.

He had no children. His widow soon married the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy (Y. C. 1735), and after his death (in 1790) returned to Northbury, where she died on July 15, 1806, in her 75th year. She is remembered as a woman of great dignity, of superior mind, and strongly marked character.

AUTHORITIES.

Bronson, Hist. of Waterbury, 268–69. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 216. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 495–96. *Lyman*, Farewell Discourse at Plymouth, 12–15, 35–36. Storrs Family, 115, 120.

David Sutton, son of Seth Sutton, of Hebron, Connecticut, was born in that town on December 26, 1736.

He became a physician in his native place, and died there in 1812, in his 76th year. He was one of the original members of the Tolland County Medical Society in 1792, but resigned his membership in 1801.

He married, on June 25, 1769, Phebe Peters, fourth daughter of Colonel John Peters, of Hebron, and a sister of John Peters (Y. C. 1759). She bore him no children.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Medical Society, Proceedings, 1871, 426, 440. *Peters*, Hist. of Hugh Peters, 120.

Agur Treadwell, the eldest son of Lieutenant Hezeziah and Mehetable (Minor) Treadwell, of Stratford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas Treadwell, was born on December 16, 1734.

In August, 1760, he conformed to the church of England, and about that time went to Flushing, Long Island, as teacher of a small private Latin school, and as lay-reader in the Episcopal church. In both capacities he gave good satisfaction, and finally the congregations in Flushing and in Newtown sent him to England in December, 1762, to obtain ordination, with the hope that he would return to them as their missionary.

He received orders, probably in April, 1762, and was then appointed to the vacant mission in Trenton, New Jersey,—his assignment to Flushing and Newtown having been opposed by the Rev. Samuel Seabury (Y. C. 1748), who was then in charge of those churches, while living in Jamaica. Mr. Seabury bore testimony, however, to Mr. Treadwell as "of an amiable character and disposition." He did not arrive in Trenton until about the end of the year 1762, and died there on August 19, 1765, after a serious illness, in his 31st year.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Life of S. Johnson, 267–68. *Clark*, Hist. of St. John's Church, Elizabeth Town, 98. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iii, 323, 325–26. *Onderdonk*, Antiquities of the Parish Church, Jamaica, 61–64. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 779. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Pa., 386. Soc. for the Propagation of the Gospel, Abstract for 1764, 85–86; *do.* for 1766, 31.

Ebenezer Russell White, the third son of the Rev. Ebenezer White (Y. C. 1733), of Danbury, Connecticut, was born in that town on December 22, 1743 (or January 2, 1744, New Style).

From a manuscript memorandum of President Clap it seems probable that either this graduate or his brother and classmate joined the class at the opening of the Junior year, having previously been a member of Kings, now Columbia College, in New York.

His distinguished scholarship in College obtained for him one of the Berkeley Scholarships, and in the fall of 1762 he entered on a tutorship in his *Alma Mater*. Soon after this he became a convert (like his father) to the doctrines of Robert Sandeman, but he was not disturbed in his tutorship until the summer of 1765.

On November 18, 1767, he married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. David Judson (Y. C. 1738), of Newtown; and three or four months later he was ordained (though never having been a licensed preacher) as his father's colleague in the separate church which his adherents had just organized in Danbury, as a secession from the First Church over which he had been previously settled. In July, 1774, Mr. White, the younger, with a number of others from his father's new church, seceded and united with the Sandemanian society in the same town.

His wife died from consumption on February 28, 1800, in her 50th year; and he married again, on October 30, 1806, Mary, widow of Oliver Burr, of Danbury (who died on January 31, 1797),—by birth a Hubbard, of Long Island.

He held the office of postmaster of Danbury, for several years, his term expiring in 1808.

He died in Danbury on May 4, 1825, in his 82d year. His widow died on January 3, 1845, at the age of 90.

By his first marriage he had eight sons and five daughters; all of the latter and four or five of the sons died before their father. The inventory of his estate amounted to about $3300; it included about 50 books.

AUTHORITIES.

Robbins, Century Sermon at Danbury, 19–20. *Todd*, Burr Family, 2d ed., 160.

JOSEPH MOSS WHITE, a brother of the preceding, and the second (and eldest surviving) son of the Rev. Ebenezer White, was born in Danbury, on September 13, 1741, and was named for his maternal grandfather (Harv. 1699).

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association of Ministers on October 28, 1761. Fairfield West Association in the following February advised the vacant church in Ridgefield to apply to him as a candidate.

He spent his life in Danbury, becoming a Sandemanian at an earlier date than his brother. He drew off very early a small party of pure Sandemanians from his father's church, and formed a Sandemanian society, to which he at first preached, but judging himself too young he laid aside preaching and was known only as a private brother until he had reached the age of thirty.

He was appointed a land-surveyor for Fairfield County by the General Assembly in May, 1769. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788 which ratified the United States Constitution.

He died in Danbury on July 10, 1822, in his 81st year.

He married on January 15, 1766, Rachel, eldest child of Ephraim and Sarah (Fairchild) Booth, of Stratford, Connecticut, who was born on May 19, 1741, and survived her husband.

Their children were five daughters and three sons; two daughters died in infancy and the other children survived their father. The inventory of his estate amounted to $2788, and included a library of 23 volumes.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Feb. 24, 1769. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1158, 1344.

Annals, 1760–61

Of the four tutors who were in office at the beginning of this College year—Richard Woodhull, Nehemiah Strong, Benjamin Boardman, and Jonathan Lyman—the second resigned at the close of the year 1760, and the first and third at Commencement, 1761. The vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Strong was filled by John Storrs, of the class of 1756.

The most significant external mark of the onward progress of the College was the laying of the foundations of a Chapel (the building later known as the Athenæum, and removed in 1893, to make room for Vanderbilt Hall) in April, 1761.

Internally, the College community was in a disorderly state. One instance of what was unusually common throughout the year occurred in April, of which the Rev. Jared Eliot, one of the Trustees, wrote thus:

"It seems to be still times with our New Lights, but not at College, where there has been a tumult, the Desk pulled down, the Bell-case broken, and the bell ringing in the night, Mr. Boardman the tutor beaten with clubbs,—not good fruits of Reformation. I was sent for, but did not goe."*

In consequence of these and similar outbreaks the Corporation were called together in July, and then conferred degrees on the graduating class, in connection with the closing examinations of the course. As might, however, naturally be supposed, this device provoked greater disorders than ever.

At the same July meeting of the Corporation, the Rev. Samuel Hall (Y. C. 1716), of Cheshire, was elected a member of that body, in place of the Rev. Joseph Noyes,

* MS. letter to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, May 25, 1761.

who had deceased on June 14; also, the Rev. Edward Eells (Harv. 1733), of Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, in place of the Rev. William Russel, who had died on June 1. Both of the new appointees had been conspicuous in the recent "Wallingford Controversy," as opponents of Mr. Dana. Mr. Hall, however, declined his election.

At this time also steps were taken for the building of a new dining-room and kitchen, as an annex to the old College building.

The Corporation convened again on September 16, to confer the usual Masters' degrees. They learned of more and worse disorders,* and inflicted such penalties as the laws provided.

They also promulgated a new set of regulations for the College Commons, which all persons, both graduates and undergraduates, who resided in the College buildings, were obliged to patronize,—the fixed expense being six shillings per week. In accordance with one of these regulations every scholar was required to provide for himself "a knife and fork, a common spoon and tea-spoon and dish."

* The President published a card in the *Connecticut Courant* of September 10, referring to a disturbance near the College, on the evening of the 8th, and testifying that he and the Tutors walked through the rioters and believed they were all townspeople or strangers.

Sketches, Class of 1761

*Georgius Breck, A.M. 1765 *1808
*Johannes Avery *1779
**Ephraimus Avery*, A.M. Columb. 1767 *1776
*Guilielmus Coit
*Stephanus Babcock, A.M. *1789
*David Ingersoll *1790
**Abrahamus Jarvis*, A.M., S.T.D. 1797, Eccl. Angl. Conn. Episc. *1813
*Hadlock Marcy, A.M. *1821
*Daniel Hitchcock, A.M. et Brun. 1771 *1777
**Pelatias Tingley*, A.M. 1765 *1821
*Amicus Grant *1764
*Benjamin Huntington, LL.B. Dartm. 1782, A.M. 1787, e Congr., Soc. ex off., Reip. Conn. Cur. Super. Jurid. *1800
*Radulphus Isaacs *1799
**Benaja Phelps*, A.M. 1784 *1817
*Jedidias Strong, A.M. *1802
*Hezekias Goodwin, A.M. *1767
*Guilielmus Southmayd, A.M. et Harv. 1768 *1778
*Simeon Olcott, A.M. 1765 et Dartm. 1773, Reip. Neo-Hant. Cur. Super. Jurid. Princ., Rerump. Foed. Sen. *1815
**Ebenezer Kneeland*, A.M. Columb. 1769 *1777
**Johannes Bliss*, A.M. *1790
**Johannes Strickland*, A.M. 1765 *1823
**Johannes Lyon*
*David Lambert, A.M. *1815
**Benjamin Prime* *1823
*Nathan Brownson, e Congr., Reip. Georg. Gubernator *1796

*Guilielmus Sumner
*_Jesse Goodell_, A.M. *1776
*Juda Kellogg, A.M. *1820
*Robertus Millard

Ephraim Avery, one of twin sons of the Rev. Ephraim Avery (Harv. 1731), of that part of Pomfret which is now Brooklyn, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. John Avery (Harv. 1706) and Ruth (Little) Avery, of Truro, Massachusetts, was born in Brooklyn, on April 13, 1741, and was baptized on April 19 by his father, the first pastor of the Congregational church in that village. His mother was Deborah, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Crow) Lothrop, of Norwich. In October, 1754, his father died, and in November, 1755, his mother married John Gardiner (Y. C. 1736), the wealthy proprietor of Gardiner's Island. Her sons became thus step-brothers of David Gardiner (Y. C. 1759).

During his College course Ephraim Avery's home was with his step-father on Gardiner's Island.

We do not know the influences which led him to conform to the Church of England; but the result must have been reached before his graduation, since he was settled by December 1, 1761, as a school-teacher in the employment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Second River, about three miles north of Newark, New Jersey, with an annual salary of £10. He married as early as 1762.

As soon as his age would allow he went to England for orders, and there received ordination and on June 2, 1765, a commission as the S. P. G's missionary at Rye, New York. He arrived at Boston on his return on July 30, and was regularly presented by the vestry of Rye to Governor Colden for institution on August 27. His institution followed on September 9.

He found about forty communicants, and wrote hopefully to England of the prospects of the parish. In 1775

he undertook to add to his very slender resources by opening a boarding-school in his own house.

In the contest with Great Britain Mr. Avery threw his influence strongly on the unpatriotic side, and is reported in February, 1776, as in correspondence with the commander of the British fleet in New York harbor. His opinions made him so obnoxious to the whigs that his horses were seized, his cattle driven off, and his property plundered. In the spring of 1776 he suffered from a paralytic stroke which deprived him of the use of his right hand and affected his mind. A grievous loss overtook him about the same time in the death of his excellent wife, "a prudent and cheerful woman," upon whom he depended greatly; after a most distressing six-weeks' illness, Mrs. Hannah [Platt ?] Avery died in Rye on May 13, 1776, in her 39th year, leaving five children,—one having died in infancy.

Her husband was nearly distracted by her death, and the calamity which ended his own life was probably a result of the mental disturbance which ensued.

On Tuesday morning, November 5, 1776, he gave directions to a servant for his children's breakfast, and then went out, and was found near by some time later, with his throat cut, either dead or just expiring. The most just inference appears to be that he had taken his own life; though rumors were current that he had been killed either by political opponents or by a personal enemy.

AUTHORITIES.

Baird, Hist. of Rye, 176–77, 240–41, 316–18. *Beardsley*, Life of Seabury, 50–51. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 313–24. *Carter & Holmes*, Avery Genealogy, 172–74. Documentary Hist. of N. Y., octavo ed., iv, 409, *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 76. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxv, 191. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Amer. Revolution, 2d ed., i, 197–98.

JOHN AVERY, the eldest child of the Rev. Ephraim Avery, and brother of the preceding graduate, was born on July 14, 1739.

Like his brother he conformed to the Church of England, and like him studied for the ministry; but relinquished his preparation on account of ill health.

He married, on June 26, 1769, Ruth, daughter of Jehiel and Kezia (Wood) Smith, of Huntington, Long Island, and took charge the following year of a school maintained in his brother's parish in Rye by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with a salary of £10 per annum. He resigned this appointment, however, after a year or two, and spent the rest of his life as a teacher in Huntington, his wife's former home, where he died on August 20, 1779, aged 40 years. His wife died there on the 4th of the following October, in her 39th year. One son survived them and grew to maturity, two other children having died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Bolton, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 318. *Carter & Holmes*, Avery Genealogy, 167–68. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 76.

STEPHEN BABCOCK was perhaps a member of the well-known Rhode-Island family of that name, but the date and place of his birth and his parentage are unknown.

On August 21, 1766, he married Prudence, third daughter of Amos and Martha (Gallup) Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, who was baptized on March 20, 1747–8.

He seems to have settled in Stonington as a lawyer, and received a commission as Justice of the Peace as early as May, 1770.

In April, 1775, he was named by the Connecticut General Assembly as one of an important committee of

twelve, which was to take into consideration the best method of protecting the seaport towns of the Colony.

Later he removed to New London, and died there on February 23, 1789, at the age of 49.

The birth of one son is on record.

The graduate has been mistakenly identified by some authorities with another Stephen Babcock who lived in South Kingston, Rhode Island, and served as a Captain and Major of militia in the Revolution (1777–79).

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, G. Denison's Descendants, 193. *Wheeler*, Hist. of First Church, Stonington, 227.

John Bliss, seventh child and youngest son of Ebenezer Bliss, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and grandson of John and Patience (Burt) Bliss, of Longmeadow, was born on June 6, 1736. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Lamb.

He studied divinity at Yale, as a graduate, and on May 31, 1763, was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. In the following October the Hartford North Association recommended him as a candidate for settlement to the church lately gathered in North Windsor; and a year later the Fairfield West Association advised Ridgebury Parish, in Ridgefield, to apply to him; while, in January, 1765, he was invited to preach on probation in Northbury Society, now Plymouth.

He finally accepted a call to Ellington Parish in Windsor, Connecticut, now the town of Ellington, where he was ordained pastor on October 9, 1765. He was dismissed from this office in December, 1780, under charges of intemperance. The society was in arrears in the payment of his salary, and a settlement was not affected until March, 1785.

He continued to reside in Ellington, and died there on February 12, or 13, 1790, in his 54th year.

He married on January 15, 1766, Betty, daughter of Captain Joel and Ruth (Dart) White, of Bolton, Connecticut, who bore him three daughters and six sons; two daughters and four sons lived to adult age.

She afterwards married, on September 15, 1790, Lemuel Pomeroy, of Southampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1819. She was a woman of unusual energy and intelligence, and spent her last years in the family of her youngest daughter, in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where she died on January 17, 1836, aged 88, having been blind for about twenty years.

AUTHORITIES.

Bliss Genealogy, 43, 60. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 66. Longmeadow Centennial, appendix, 9, 11. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 823, 857; ii, 107.

GEORGE BRECK, the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Breck (Harv. 1730), of Springfield, Massachusetts, and brother of the graduates of 1756 and 1758, was born in Springfield on September 10, 1742.

He spent his life in West Springfield, as a merchant and extensive landowner.

He married on November 19, 1766, Mercy, daughter of Deacon Joseph Merrick, of West Springfield. Their children were: one son, who died unmarried in opening manhood; a daughter, who died in infancy; and a second daughter, who married in Springfield and lived to an advanced age.

He died at the house of his son-in-law in Springfield, on July 22, 1808, aged nearly 66 years.

AUTHORITIES.

Breck Genealogy, 20, 45–6.

Nathan Brownson was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, on May 14, 1742, the sixth child and fifth son of Timothy Brownson, and grandson of Cornelius Brownson. His mother was Abigail, youngest daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jenner, of Woodbury.

He studied medicine and probably began practice in his native town, where he married and had one or two children. Later, at the suggestion of Dr. John Dunwody, of Georgia, he removed to that province, and purchased a plantation of some five hundred acres in St. John's Parish, in what is now Liberty County, about two miles from the present village of Riceboro, and a little over thirty from Savannah. He owned a few slaves and cultivated rice, and also followed his profession.

He acquired a reputation in the vicinity for intelligence and honesty, and when the cause of liberty was agitated, he was put forward as a spokesman for the community. He was one of the ten representatives of the Parish of St. John in the Provincial Congress which assembled in July, 1775; and in the following September and once later was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. On March 28, 1781, Congress appointed him as Deputy-Purveyor of Hospitals, and on August 16 of the same year the Georgia Legislature elected him Governor of the State, though his term of office lasted only until the following January. On June 6, 1782, he was re-appointed by Congress to the care of the Southern Hospitals.

He took a lively interest in the establishment of the University of Georgia, and was one of the original Trustees, incorporated in 1784. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1789. He was twice Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and in 1791 was President of the State Senate.

He died on his plantation in Liberty County, on Octo-

ber 18, 1796, in his 55th year; and is probably buried in the church-yard of the old Midway Congregational Church.

His wife (Elizabeth) died on April 4, 1775, and he is said to have married for the second time a Southern lady who survived him for many years. In the Records of the Midway Church is the birth of a son to Nathan and Elizabeth Brownson in October, 1778; the death of another son is recorded in September, 1777.

AUTHORITIES.

Augusta Chronicle and Gazette, Nov. 5, 1796. *Cothren*, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 506. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 225. *Jones*, Biogr. Sketches of Ga. Delegates to Continental Congress, 11–13; Hist. of Ga., ii, 436–37. Midway Church Published Records, i, 92, 136–37. *Stevens*, Hist. of Ga., ii, 106, 335, 352–53, 362.

William Coit, the eldest child of Daniel Coit, of New London, Connecticut, by his marriage with Mehetabel, daughter of Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, and grandson of William and Sarah (Chandler) Coit, of New London, was born in that town on November 26, 1742. His College career was an idle and disorderly one, and a final insult to the President and Fellows in which he was conspicuously concerned, in July, 1761, just after receiving his Bachelor's degree, led the Corporation to vote, in September, that he should be permanently deprived of the honor of the Master's degree.

He settled in New London, probably as a merchant and sea-captain, and there married, in 1763, Sarah, daughter of Captain John Prentiss. In 1771 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1774, being a hearty patriot, one of the Committee of Correspondence.

Early in 1775 a military company, composed largely of sailors, was raised in New London and trained under his orders. He received a commission as Captain in the 6th Connecticut Regiment (Colonel S. H. Parsons) in May,

and with his company of "independent marines" distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In the fall of the same year he took command, under Washington's directions, of the schooner *Harrison*, and on November 6 brought into Boston harbor two prizes, in virtue of which he claimed subsequently to have been "the first man in the United States to turn his Majesty's bunting upside down."

In July, 1776, Governor Trumbull and the Council placed him in command of the *Oliver Cromwell*, a ship-of-war then being built at Saybrook by the State. The vessel was expected to sail in October, but various delays intervened, and he was finally discharged from the command from some dissatisfaction in April, 1777.

After this he was engaged in privateering.

He was taken prisoner in September, 1781, at the time of Arnold's attack on New London, and was carried to New York.

After the war he returned to New London, and is remembered there as "blunt and jovial, eccentric, very large in frame, fierce and military in his bearing, and noted for wearing a scarlet cloak," whence perhaps came his nickname among the townsfolk of "The Great Red Dragon."

The last certain trace of him is an entry in a New London paper of August 14, 1797: "Sailed, sloop Lois Douglass for North Carolina; passenger, Capt. Wm. Coit, on a tour for his health." Two of his daughters married in North Carolina, and probably the father died there. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue of Graduates published in 1802. (Another William Coit died in Burlington, Vermont, on February 16 of that year, having lived in that place for more than ten years previously.)

Mrs. Coit died in New York City on May 18, 1813, at the age of 72. Their children were five daughters and three sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapman, Coit Genealogy, 38, 69–70. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim*. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 16–18, 32, 226. New London County Hist. Society, Records and Papers, I, iv, 8, 40–41, 69.

JESSE GOODELL, the eldest child of Edward and Lydia Goodell, of that part of Pomfret, Connecticut, later known as Abington Society, was born there on December 8, 1738. His mother was an Eaton by birth, and first married Philemon Chandler, Junior, of Pomfret, who died in January, 1736.

He studied divinity, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 4, 1763.

On April 22, 1764, he married Mary, third daughter of Major Roger and Marah (Newberry) Wolcott, of (South) Windsor, who was born on April 4, 1742.

We next find him in Westminster, Vermont, a town lying on the Connecticut River, about 25 miles north of the Massachusetts line, where a Congregational church of nine members was organized on the 11th of June, 1767, of which he was ordained and installed pastor. During his pastorate the church was increased to forty, and a house of worship was begun.

His career in Westminster was cut short by the discovery of some immoralities in which he had been concerned, and he left town secretly, without a dismission from his office, about the first of December, 1769. Mrs. Goodell's brothers are said to have taken her back to their home in Connecticut with her two children.

The town records of Pomfret state that Jesse Goodell died on June 14, 1776, when about 37½ years of age. The belief in Westminster is that he served in the war of the Revolution.

AUTHORITIES.

American Quarterly Register, xiii, 30, 34. Congregational Quarterly, xi, 42, 47. *Hall*, Hist. of Eastern Vt., 211, 605, 732. Hist. Magazine, 2d series, ii, 66. Wolcott Memorial, 137.

Hezekiah Goodwin, third son and fourth child of Stephen Goodwin, of that part of Simsbury, Connecticut, which borders on what is now Bloomfield, and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel and Mehetable (Porter) Goodwin, of Hartford, was born on February 21, 1739–40. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Gillet, of Hartford.

He was intended for the ministry, but contracted during his college course, by hard study, a weakness of the eyes which obliged him to defer for a time his professional preparation. Having recovered subsequently, he studied theology and received license to preach, but owing to poor health was never settled. The records of the Hartford North Association of Ministers show that in February, 1765, he was recommended as a candidate to the church in North Windsor.

While preaching on probation he was seized with a "nervous consumption," from which he died on January 19, 1767, at the age of 27. He is buried in the old Bloomfield cemetery. He was never married.

He was the author of the following :—

A Vision. Shewing the sudden and surprising Appearance, The celestial Mein and Heavenly Conversation of the Departed Spirit of Mr. Yeamans, Late Student at Yale College, To and with Mr. H. Goodwin, His Friend and Class-mate. Tending to Astonish, Edify, and Instruct. Norwich, 1776. 8°, pp. 16. [*A. A. S.*

The same. Boston. 12°, pp. 12. [*A. A. S.*

The same. Brattleboro, 1800. 12°, pp. 11. [*N. Y. State Libr.*

The preface explains that Yeamans, the son of Moses Yeamans, of Colchester, Connecticut, died about 1760, and that the date of this vision was May 25, 1764, when Goodwin was in the employment of preaching. The narrative is in the first person, and purports to be in the very words which he many times repeated as the record of a wonderful experience.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin Family, 441. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 301.

Friend Grant, the eldest child of Captain Thomas Grant, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Pinney) Grant, was born on September 19, 1740. His mother was Rachel, the youngest of thirteen children of Captain John and Mary (Loomis) Buell, of Lebanon and Litchfield.

He resided in Litchfield, probably engaged in mercantile business, until his sudden death in the summer of 1764, aged nearly 24 years. Oliver Wolcott (Y. C. 1747) was the administrator of his estate, which was inventoried on September 22, and his sisters were his heirs; but before the estate had been settled it was rendered insolvent by the insolvency of another person for whom Grant had become surety.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xii, xiii, *passim*. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 314. *Welles*, Buell Family, 55.

Daniel Hitchcock, the youngest of fourteen children of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Mary Hitchcock, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Luke and Sarah (Burt, Dorchester) Hitchcock, of Springfield, was born there on February 15, 1739–40. The Rev. Dr. Gad Hitchcock (Harvard 1743), of Pembroke, Massachusetts, was an older brother, and the Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock (Harvard 1767), of Providence, was a first cousin. His mother was the daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Whiting) Sheldon, of Suffield.

He studied law in Northampton, and remained in practice there until 1771, removing thence to Providence, Rhode Island, where he first appears in the public records in connection with the burning of the British schooner Gaspee, in June, 1772. His letter disclaiming a share in this transaction is included in the printed edition of the

Colony Records. The Assembly named him in December, 1774, on a commission to revise the military laws of the Colony. In April, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Providence company of Artillery, and the next month was made Colonel of the Providence Regiment which went to Boston under General Greene and served through the siege.

In the campaign around New York in 1776 his regiment (known as the 11th Foot) was stationed on the Brooklyn side, and did excellent service under his leadership in the construction and defence of Fort Putnam. He accompanied the army through the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and received Washington's personal thanks for gallant conduct. He had been latterly in command of a brigade, and struggling with fever, and finally succumbed to the severities of the campaign, at Morristown, New Jersey, where he died on January 13, 1777, having not yet completed his 38th year.

He was never married. By a nuncupative will, made three days before his death, one half of his estate was given to the Benevolent Congregational Society of Providence.

For bravery and power of command he had few equals in the service, and a brilliant future seemed open before him if life had been spared. He was unmarried.

AUTHORITIES.

Arnold, Hist. of R. I., ii, 348, 385, 387, 393–95. *Greene*, Life of Gen. Greene, i, 312–13. Hitchcock Genealogy, 412, 420–21. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 40–41, 47, 60–63, 226–28. Mass. Hist. Society Proceedings, iv, 301–03.

Benjamin Huntington, the only child of Daniel Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, by his second wife, Rachel Wolcott, of Windham, was born in Norwich on April 19, 1736. A half-brother was graduated here in 1733. When he was in his sixth year his father died, and

before he was seven his mother married Joseph Bingham, of Windham.

In October, 1764, he was appointed Surveyor of Lands for Windham County. Meantime he studied law, and began practice about 1765 in his native town, marrying on May 3 of that year, Anne, daughter of his second cousin, Colonel Jabez Huntington, of Windham, and sister of Jabez Huntington (Y. C. 1758).

By common report he rose rapidly in his profession, being at once a severe student and an active and successful advocate. He preferred to shun public life, but was made a Representative in the General Assembly almost continuously from May, 1771, to April, 1780, being also Clerk of the House in 1776 and 1777, and Speaker in 1778 and 1779. He was a member of the Upper House from 1781 to 1790, and again from 1791 to 1793. In the meantime he had been called, in May, 1775, to serve on the Council of Safety,—a standing committee to advise with the Governor when the Legislature was not in session. He was also appointed in January, 1778, a delegate to the Provincial Congress held in New Haven for the regulation of prices, etc.

His sterling qualities were now more widely known, and from 1780 to 1784 he was a member of the Continental Congress, as also again in 1787–88. Under the United States Government he was a Representative in the First Congress, from 1789 to 1791.

On the incorporation of Norwich as a city, he was chosen in July, 1784, as its first Mayor, and held that office until his resignation in 1796. He was also a Judge of the Superior Court of the State from 1793 to 1796.

His wife was a worthy consort to him in devoted patriotism. She died on October 6, 1790, in her 51st year, leaving four sons and three daughters,—another son having died in infancy. Daniel Huntington, the distinguished artist, is a grandson.

The eldest son was graduated at Dartmouth College in

1783, which institution in 1782 conferred on the father the honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Some of his children having settled in Rome and vicinity, Oneida County, New York, Judge Huntington removed to Rome in 1796 and died there on October 16, 1800, in his 65th year. He was buried beside his wife in Norwich.

He was regarded as one of the most honorable men of his generation, and a statesman of incorruptible integrity.

A miniature on ivory is in the possession of the family, and is reproduced in the volume published in 1892, entitled the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration.

AUTHORITIES.

Bowen, Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, 80, 476. *Caulkins*, Hist. of Norwich, 625. *Gilman*, Hist. Address at Norwich, 47–8, 102. *Goodwin*, Genealogical Notes, 54. Huntington Family Memoir, 75, 88–90, 99, 133–35.

David Ingersoll, the third son of Captain David Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, being his second son by his second wife (Submit, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Springfield and Great Barrington), and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Ashley) Ingersoll, of Westfield, was born in Great Barrington on September 26, 1742. His father had been a prominent business man in Great Barrington, but had forfeited his good standing in 1755 by some irregular transactions, in consequence of which he was disqualified for all public office.

The son studied law, was admitted to the bar in April, 1765, and settled in his native town, where he received a commission as Justice of the Peace in July, 1767. From 1770 to 1774 he was chosen to represent Great Barrington, Sheffield, and Egremont in the General Court. As early as 1762 he had become a communicant of the Church of England; and like many others of his religious faith and many of his professional colleagues he sympathized with

Great Britain in the beginning of the Revolution. He was one of the signers of the complimentary Address to Governor Hutchinson in the Spring of 1774, and when in the following August the County Court of Common Pleas was broken up by force, he was seized by a part of the rioters and carried off to Litchfield County, Connecticut. This and other outrages (including a coat of tar and feathers) to which he was subjected on account of his outspoken toryism determined him to leave the country, and he took passage from Boston for England in November. His name was included in the list of persons proscribed and banished by an Act of the General Court passed in October, 1778, and his landed estate taken possession of by his creditors.

In England he settled at Hopton, on the northern border of Suffolk, and married in 1783 Frances Rebecca Ryley.

He died on November 10, 1796, in his 55th year, and his wife survived him less than three months.

He was also survived by two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, 113–14. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 4th Series, i, 724. Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, viii, 346, 383, 473; xv, 397. [*Peters*,] Hist. of Conn., 394–95. *Ripley*, The Ingersolls of Hampshire, 31. *Sabine*, Loyalists of the Amer. Revolution, i, 562–63. *Smith*, Hist. of Pittsfield, i, 196. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 122–24, 197, 201, 205, 226, 232, 241–42, 296–97.

Ralph Isaacs, the seventh child and youngest son of Ralph Isaacs, and a brother of Isaac Isaacs (Yale 1750), was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, on June 4, 1741.

He had the reputation while in College of being concerned in a good deal of mischief, and shared with his classmate Coit the fate of being debarred from his second degree for disorderly conduct after the close of Senior year.

He settled in New Haven as a merchant as early as 1763, and continued in active and successful business here until the time of the Revolution. During the troublesome period between the repeal of the Stamp Act and the breaking out of the Revolution, he came into public notice through his efforts toward allaying the rising feelings of discontent against the policy of the British Government. In September, 1770, he, being engaged in the shipping business and a ship-owner himself, was appointed by the town of New Haven as one of a committee to confer with like committee from the other towns in the colony "to consider what may be done toward promoting the commercial interests of the colony." But, when it became a question of armed resistance against the Crown, he, like many others of the adherents of the Church of England, manifested his sympathy with the mother country and, on the commencement of hostilities, was reported to the Committee of Inspection for New Haven as a public enemy.

Complaint was made to the General Assembly in October, 1776, with the result that he was ordered to be removed to the parish of Eastbury, in the town of Glastonbury, and confined to its limits as a dangerous person. He secured a respite until December, on the ground of infirm health, and was then allowed to go to Durham, instead of Glastonbury, so that he might have the advantage of procuring supplies from his farm in Branford. A month later, Durham was heard from as objecting to his sojourning there, unless under more rigid restrictions; and he was then transferred to Wallingford, and thence in June, 1777, to Branford. He was finally set at liberty, after taking the oath of fidelity, in January, 1778, and during the rest of his life lived in comparative quiet and seclusion, residing mainly on his farm on "Cherry Hill" in Branford, until his death there, from apoplexy, on October 24, 1799, in his 59th year.

He married, shortly after leaving College, Mary, daugh-

ter of Peter and Abigail (Shepard) Perit of Milford, who bore him seven children, and died in New Haven on February 4, 1816, in her 76th year. She was of French-Huguenot descent, being a great-grand-daughter of the Rev. Pierre Peiret, who escaped from France to this country in 1687, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in New York, and became the first minister of the French-Huguenot Church in that city. One of their daughters married the Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll (Yale 1766), and another married the Rev. Smith Miles (Yale 1791). A son was graduated at Yale in 1784.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. State Records, i, *passim.* Dwight Family, i, 170–71. *Force*, Amer. Archives, 5th Series, ii, 303–04, 374–75; iii, 1113–14, 1175. *Hall*, Records of Norwalk, 212. *Hinman*, Conn. in the Revolution, *passim.* *Selleck*, Address at Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, 85–86, 121–22.

Abraham Jarvis, the ninth child and sixth son of Captain Samuel Jarvis, and grandson of William and Esther Jarvis, of Huntington, Long Island, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut (whither his father had removed in 1737), on May 5, 1739. His mother was Naomi Brush, of Cold Spring, in Huntington. As he early displayed a fondness for books, it was determined to educate him for the ministry; and he was therefore taken to Stamford, Connecticut, where his oldest brother was living, to work upon the farm, and to pursue his studies under the teaching of the Congregational minister, the Rev. Noah Welles (Yale 1741), who had a high reputation as an instructor.

His family were members of the Church of England, and almost immediately after graduation he went to Middletown, Connecticut, as a lay-reader, preparing himself meantime for the ministry, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson. In November, 1763, he sailed for England, in company with Bela Hubbard (Yale 1758),

and there received Deacon's orders on February 5, 1764, from Bishop Keppel, of Exeter, and Priest's orders on February 19, from Bishop Lyttelton, of Carlisle. He left England for his return on April 20, arrived at Boston in June,* and on July 20 was offered the rectorship of Christ Church, Middletown, at a salary of £70 per annum. His field included also the scattered Episcopal families in the present towns of Haddam, Portland, and Chatham.

On the approach of the Revolution he suffered some inconvenience and abuse, but a letter which he published in the Connecticut Journal for October 21, 1774, illustrates his reasonable attitude towards the conflict.

His active ministry was interrupted, as after the Declaration of Independence the Connecticut Episcopal clergy suspended for several years all public worship; but he was one of the earliest to resume the church services, and a leader of the little band who represented Episcopacy in Connecticut under the changed conditions of civil government. He acted as the Secretary of the meeting (in 1783) at which a Bishop was elected, and to him was entrusted the duty of preparing the various official papers required. In this connection may be remembered the testimony of one of his surviving contemporaries that Bishop Jarvis "had an uncommon tact at public business, and in a talent at drafting petitions, memorials, etc., had few, if any, superiors."

In February, 1787, when the Connecticut clergy thought it might be necessary to secure three bishops from the Scottish line, Mr. Jarvis was appointed to proceed to Scotland for consecration; he prudently deferred his acceptance of this election until the occasion for such action had passed by.

The death of Bishop Seabury, in February, 1796, found Mr. Jarvis quietly engaged in parochial work at Middle-

*These dates show the falsity of a story which is told, that Mr. Jarvis was present at the preaching of the Connecticut Election Sermon of this year (which took place on May 10), and was singled out for obnoxious personal reference by the preacher, his old instructor, the Rev. Noah Welles.

town, and a widely respected presbyter in the diocese. A special convention, for the selection of a bishop, was held in the following May, before which Mr. Jarvis delivered a sermon, which was afterwards published. The result of the ballotings was the choice of Mr. Jarvis for the Episcopal office; but this result was so far from unanimous that he declined the offer at once. During the interval which followed, an attempt was made to persuade the Rev. Dr. John Bowden to accept the vacant office; and when this failed, all eyes turned to Mr. Jarvis, and he was unanimously chosen on June 7, 1797. He assented with reluctance, fearing that the attacks of asthma to which he had for years been subject might interfere with the punctual performance of Episcopal duties. On September 13 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale College, and on October 18 he was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by Bishops White, Provoost, and Bass, in Trinity Church, New Haven. In June, 1799, while his only surviving child was attending school at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Bishop Jarvis removed thither; and again, in 1803, when this son entered the Junior class in Yale, he removed to New Haven, where he continued to reside until his death here, after a short but severe illness, on May 3, 1813, at the age of 74. His remains were laid in the public cemetery; but upon the erection, a year or two later, of the present Trinity Church, they were deposited beneath the chancel and a suitable inscription placed upon the walls.

He married, on May 25, 1766, Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Farmar, a merchant of New York City, and Hannah (Peck) Farmar, and a niece of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Leaming (Yale 1745), from whom she inherited a large property.

She died suddenly in Cheshire on November 4, 1801, and is buried in Trinity church yard, New York City.

He next married, in New York City, on July 4, 1806, Lucy, widow of Nathaniel Lewis, of Philadelphia.

She died on May 5, 1829, in her 80th year, in Burlington, New Jersey.

The only child of Bishop Jarvis, besides an elder son who died in infancy, was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmar Jarvis (Yale 1805).

During the 15½ years of his episcopate he had ordained 33 deacons and 28 priests, had consecrated 11 churches, and had confirmed upwards of 3000 persons.

An engraving from a portrait painted in advanced life has been repeatedly published.

A sketch of his life, by his son, was contributed to the magazine called "*The Evergreen*" in 1846; and his episcopate is very fully treated in volume 2 of the Rev. Dr. Beardsley's *History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut*. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Burhans, who held a parochial charge in Bishop Jarvis's diocese from 1799, gives an interesting account of him in the Rev. Dr. Sprague's "*Annals of the American Pulpit*," from which the following extracts are taken:—

He was well proportioned, a little above the ordinary height, bland and dignified yet simple in his manners, with an open, fair countenance, which, however, could assume sufficient sternness and authority, when occasion required. He had a beautiful head of hair, somewhat inclined to curl, which he retained in old age in great perfection; and after it became gray, or rather white, it had the appearance of an old fashioned wig, and added gravity to his well proportioned features.

In the discharge of his professional duties, in the chancel and the pulpit, especially in the former, there was a solemnity in his voice and a dignity in his manner, equally free from fanatical cant and pharisaic formality, and admirably fitted to produce devout and reverential feelings in the minds of his hearers. His preaching was generally didactic, and occasionally metaphysical; though, in the application of his discourse, he was often very persuasive. Towards the close of his life, there was a slowness in his delivery, which had somewhat of the effect of a hesitancy for words. This was occasioned by the asthma,—a disease which sorely afflicted him in his latter years, and for a considerable time before his death, seldom allowed him to preach. His style resembled, in some respects, that of Tillotson, and in others, that of Sherlock.

On practical questions he was sufficiently sententious ; but on subjects of a more speculative kind, and especially on Scholastic Divinity, he was sometimes prolix to a fault.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Tillotson Bronson (Yale 1786) before the Convention of the Diocese in June, 1813, was published. A few sentences may be quoted :

His talents were rather solid than showy. His discourses in the pulpit were marked by good sense and sound divinity, rather than fine conceits, or tricks of rhetoric. And as was his matter, so his manner of delivery—always grave, solemn, earnest, and frequently impressive, in a high degree. . Few men enjoyed society more than he.

A few sentences may be added from Dr. Beardsley's summary of the Bishop's character :—

He was slow to form conclusions and not very quick to act, but inflexible when he had taken his ground. He magnified points of minor importance, and sometimes allowed them to stand in his way, when, to the view of others, he seemed to be forgetting the real welfare of the Church. He would postpone the ordination of candidates for slight reasons, and he was so nice about their dress that occasionally when they appeared before him in unsuitable apparel, he would supply from his own wardrobe what, in his judgment, was necessary to present them "decently habited." He had a tenacious memory and a large fund of information, and towards the close of his life he repeated anecdotes and sketches of personal history with such minuteness of detail as to be tedious to his listeners :

He published :—

1. A Discourse [from Hebr. xiii, 7] delivered before a Special Convention of the Clergy, and Lay Delegates, of the Episcopal Church in the State of Connecticut, in Trinity Church, New Haven, on the fifth day of May, 1796 : occasioned by the Death of the Right Reverend Samuel Seabury, D.D. . . New-Haven. 8°, pp. 26. [*A. A. S. Y. C.*

2. Bishop Jarvis's Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese. Delivered immediately after his Consecration, in Trinity Church, New-Haven, on the Festival of St. Luke, October 18, 1797. Together

with the Address of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Connecticut, to their Bishop. And the Bishop's Answer. Newfield, 1798. 8°, pp. 29. [*B. Ath. Y. C.*

3. An Address to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Connecticut, delivered to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, in Convention assembled, June, 1807. By Abraham, Bishop of Connecticut.

8 pages, octavo, appended to the Journal of the Proceedings of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, 1804–07. [*Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Rom. viii. 15], delivered at Danbury and Ridgefield, on a Visitation. . Danbury, 1809. 8°, pp. 15. [*Y. C.*

5. An Address delivered before the Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Convention, held in Hartford on Wednesday the 3d of June, A.D. 1812. By Abraham, Bishop of Connecticut.

6 pages, octavo, in the Journal of the Proceedings of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, 1811–13. [*Y. C.*

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Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 197, 210, 276–77, 318, 347, 399, 418, 438; ii, *passim*. Christian Journal, x, 350–52. Churchman's Monthly Magazine (1855), ii, 577–82, 739–51. Conn. Hist. Society Collections, ii, 155. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 54, 306. *Field*, Centennial Address, 175. *Rev. Dr. S. F. Jarvis*, in The Evergreen, iii, 97–99, 147–53, 173–79. Jarvis Family, 16, 19–24, 284–87. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 570. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 237–40.

Judah Kellogg was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on March 8, 1738–39, the eldest child of John and Mary (Newton) Kellogg.

Soon after graduation he settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he was for some time employed as a teacher. He received from the General Assembly in October, 1764, the appointment of Surveyor of Lands for Fairfield County, but held it for less than two years. He married in Stratford (before 1768) Mary, the youngest child of Zachariah and Mary (Morse, Holmes) Tomlinson, and half-sister of Dr. Agur Tomlinson (Yale 1744).

In 1774 he removed to a farm in Cornwall, Connecticut, where he spent the rest of his life. Though not a pro-

fessional lawyer he was much employed in business of a legal sort, holding for many years a commission as Justice of the Peace (from 1779), and was town-clerk and treasurer from 1776 until his resignation in 1810. He also represented the town in four sessions of the State Legislature, in 1776–79. He was elected Deacon in the village church in June, 1776. He had great weight of character, and his influence in the town was always exerted on the side of peace and harmony.

He died in 1820, at the age of 81.

His wife died on August 24, 1836, aged nearly 92. Four sons and one daughter lived to advanced years.

AUTHORITIES.

Gold, Hist. of Cornwall, 96, 304–05. *Orcutt*, Henry Tomlinson and his Descendants, 30–31; Hist. of Stratford, ii, 1311.

Ebenezer Kneeland was a son of Joseph and Lydia Kneeland, of that part of Middletown, Connecticut, lying east of the Connecticut river. His father died at the opening of his Sophomore year; and during his Junior year (as a memorandum of President Clap states) his mother lost a second husband.

A little over a year after graduation he was engaged as school teacher and catechist in Flushing, Long Island, with an annual salary of £10 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In 1763–65 he held a like position, of catechist and lay-reader, in Huntington, Long Island, and went thence to England for orders.

After his ordination he secured an appointment as chaplain to one of the British regiments stationed in America, and while thus engaged he visited Stratford, Connecticut, in the winter of 1767–68, and officiated for some months as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the aged and infirm rector of the Episcopal church. His labors were so acceptable to the parish and

to Dr. Johnson that he resigned his chaplaincy and remained in Stratford as assistant minister, with the prospect of succeeding to the rectorship on Dr. Johnson's retirement. Meantime the latter was by this help enabled to carry out a favorite plan of collecting about him a few students in divinity, whom Mr. Kneeland helped to instruct.

One result of this connection was the marriage of Mr. Kneeland, on October 29, 1769, to Charity, the eldest child of Dr. Johnson's son, the Hon. William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744), born July 2, 1750.

Dr. Johnson died in January, 1772, and Mr. Kneeland succeeded to the rectorship, and continued in office until his death on April 17, 1777.

As an earnest loyalist he was at that time confined to the limits of his parish, and had been obliged to suspend the public services of the church.

His wife survived him, but no children.

Dr. Johnson in his letters, when he first mentions Mr. Kneeland describes him as a good scholar and an excellent speaker; but later evidence and manuscript memorials seem to indicate that this was rather exaggerated language.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Conn., i, 269, 295, 297, 317; Life of S. Johnson, 333–34. *Onderdonk*, Annals of Hempstead, 12; Hist. of Grace Church, Jamaica, 63. *Orcutt*, Hist. of Stratford, i, 358; ii, 1226. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass., 627–28. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 607.

David Lambert, the third child and only son of David Lambert, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and grandson of Jesse and Deborah (Fowler) Lambert, of that part of Milford which is now included in Orange, was born on April 16, 1740. His mother was Lurania or Laurana, younger daughter of John and Mercy (Fowler) Bill, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

He settled, on leaving College, on his father's farm, in what was incorporated in 1802 as the township of Wilton, and there spent his life as a substantial farmer and a worthy and respected gentleman. He died there on February 4, 1815, aged nearly 75 years.

He married on December 17, 1769, Susannah, eldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rogers, of Norwalk, and grand-daughter of Governor Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721), who died on August 5, 1829, in her 81st year. Their children were five daughters and four sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Hall, Hist. of Norwalk, 207, 248. *Lambert*, Hist. of the Colony of New Haven, 216. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xv, 156; xvi, 77–78.

JOHN LYON has been supposed to have been the son of a Rev. James Lyon, or Lyons, a native of Ireland, who was a missionary for the Propagation of the Gospel from 1743 to 1747, in Derby, Waterbury, and the neighboring towns in Connecticut, and who spent the rest of his life (nearly forty years) in Setauket, Long Island; but the report seems extremely doubtful.

After graduation we first hear of him in October, 1763, as about to go to England for orders; and a letter of the Rev. Dr. Caner, of Boston, in May, 1764, speaks of his having lately gone, at the desire of the adherents of the English church in Taunton, Massachusetts.

He obtained ordination, and an appointment to the Taunton mission, and arrived in Boston on his return on December 24. His cure included Bridgewater and Middleboro; and though the communicants were few and his pay small, he seems to have labored industriously and earnestly. On December 27, 1767, he married Helen (Baylies), widow of Peter Walker, of Taunton (who died in August, 1762, in his 58th year); she must have been very much his senior.

In the summer of 1769 he left Taunton, on account of his health, and went southwards for another settlement. He was urged to take the mission in Gloucester, New Jersey, but preferred that at Lewes, in Delaware, connected with which were various outlying stations, the most important being at Cedar Creek. These stations he occupied for about four years; during the early part of this time his wife died.

In the summer of 1773 he resigned the mission at Lewes, on account of almost constant indisposition from fever and ague, and became rector of St. George's Parish, in Accomac County, on the eastern shore of Virginia, about 80 miles to the southward, though for some months he continued to have the oversight of his former parish. He appears to have married again in Virginia.

His sympathies with the mother country made his position during the Revolutionary period an uncomfortable one, but he remained at his post until the close of the war, in 1783. He was not there in 1786, and is not traced later. His name was not starred in the Yale Triennial Catalogues until 1796.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Church Documents, ii, 55. *Emery*, Ministry of Taunton, ii, 122–23. *Meade*, Old Churches and Families of Va., i, 266. *Perry*, Papers relating to the Hist. of the Church in Mass., 513–14, 530–31; *do.*, Pa., 442–43, 582; *do.*, Del., 127–28. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 40. *H. W. Smith*, Life of Rev. Wm. Smith, i, 434–35. *Updike*, Hist. of the Narraganset Church, 318–19. Walkers of the Old Colony, 30.

Hadlock Marcy, seventh child and fifth son of Captain Joseph Marcy, of (West) Woodstock, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Sarah (Hadlock) Marcy, of Woodstock, was born on January 30, 1739–40. His mother was Mary Throop, a sister of the Rev. Amos Throop (Harvard 1721), who was pastor of the Congregational church in Woodstock from 1727 to his death in 1735.

He seems to have enjoyed a Berkeley Scholarship for the year after graduation, and for the next two years had charge of the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven.

Late in the year 1762 he married Alethea, the only surviving child of the Rev. Abel Stiles (Yale 1733), the successor of his uncle in the Woodstock pulpit. A daughter was born to them in December, 1764, but not long after this they separated—owing to his misconduct.

He settled afterwards in Vermont, where he practised as a lawyer. He died in Hartland, in Windsor County, on December 29, 1821, aged nearly 82 years.

His wife died on January 27, 1784, in her 39th year. Her daughter survived her.

AUTHORITIES.

N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xxix, 302, 304–05. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 708; Stiles Genealogy, 128–29.

Robert Millard was ranked at the foot of his class, which shows that his family was an obscure one.

Nothing is known of him. His name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogues until 1829.

Simeon Olcott, second son of Timothy Olcott, Junior, of Bolton, Connecticut, and brother of the Rev. Bulkley Olcott (Yale 1758), was born in Bolton on October 1, 1735, and was baptized four days later. His father dying when he was ten years old, and his mother marrying again two years later, he was obliged to work upon the farm until he was 21, and then prepared himself for College under the tuition of his parish minister, the Rev. Thomas White (Yale 1720). He was enabled to complete his course by his brother's aid and by teaching during the vacations.

After graduation he taught for some time in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and then took up the study of law with Daniel Jones (Harvard 1759), of Hinsdale, in southwestern New Hampshire, who was at that date the only lawyer in that part of the Province.

In 1766 or earlier he established himself in his profession in Charlestown, in the same Province, where his brother was already settled as a minister. He was a representative in the General Assembly of New Hampshire in 1771–74, and in 1773 was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Cheshire. During the Revolutionary period his legal business languished, but on December 25, 1784, he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Cheshire County, and this office he held until he was elevated, on January 25, 1790, to the bench of the Superior Court, of which he was made Chief Justice on March 28, 1795. He continued in this office until Senator Livermore resigned, in June, 1801, his seat in the Senate of the United States, when Judge Olcott was elected to fill the unexpired term. At the close of this term, in March, 1805, in his 70th year, he withdrew from all active employments.

He died in Charlestown on February 22, 1815, in the 80th year of his age.

He married, in October, 1783, Tryphena, second daughter of Benjamin Terry, Junior, and Hannah (Olmsted) Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut, who died on January 6, 1832, aged 71.

They had three sons, of whom the eldest died in infancy, and the second was graduated here in 1805.

Judge Olcott's reputation for honesty and integrity was high, and these qualities atoned for a lack of training and of special legal knowledge. He was frank, even to bluntness, in his expressions of opinion, and avoided studiously every species of dissimulation. In private life he was genuinely simple, and did not think it beneath his dignity to perform any kind of useful labor. He was scrupulously

punctual in his attendance on his senatorial duties, but did not often take part in debate, beyond brief explanations of his views and of the grounds of his action.

AUTHORITIES.

Bell, Bench and Bar of N. Hampshire, 41–43. *Goodwin*, Descendants of Thomas Olcott, 2d ed., 38, 49–50. N.-Hampshire Hist. Soc'y., Collections, iv, 134. Terry Families, 31, 64.

Benajah Phelps, the third of four children of Nathaniel Phelps, Junior, and Mary (Curtis) Phelps, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on March 30, 1737.

He studied divinity, and was ordained on June 5, 1765, by the Hartford South Association of Ministers, in response to a request from Cornwallis, Kings County, Nova Scotia, for a minister to be sent to that neighborhood. He went thither immediately, and after a year's probation gathered a Congregational church in Cornwallis and the adjoining township of Horton, to which he ministered for about twelve years. He married, on November 19, 1766, Phebe, daughter of Colonel Robert and Prudence Dennison, of Horton. In August, 1778, he returned to New England, having begun to suffer for his sympathy with the American Revolution, and having long found himself unable to collect his promised salary of £80. He subsequently obtained a permit to go back for his family, but was captured on the passage and failed to reach his destination. After his return he began to preach to a church which had lately been organized in what is now Manchester, Connecticut, then known as Orford Society, in Hartford; and in March, 1780, he was invited to settle there with the promise of a yearly salary of £100. At about that date his family arrived in Boston from Nova Scotia, but so slender were his means that their removal to Connecticut quite impoverished him. A grant of £150 was secured for him from the General Assembly, in view of his extraordinary sufferings and losses.

He was installed in his new parish in 1781, and continued there until his dismission, by voluntary resignation, on June 19, 1793.

He spent the rest of his life with his former people, and died in Orford Society, then included in East Hartford, on February 10, 1817, aged nearly 80 years. His wife died there in March, 1816. They had seven children, of whom one son and four daughters lived to adult years.

AUTHORITIES.

Mass. Hist. Society, Proceedings, 2d series, iv, 68–70. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xlvi, 219–22. *Robbins*, 100th Anniversary of Church in Manchester, 12–15. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 364, 567. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, ii, 261.

Benjamin Prime, the second son and fifth child of Joseph Prime, of Woodbury, Connecticut, was born in that town on April 19, 1739. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skeel) Hickok, and widow of Thomas Root, of Woodbury. His father died in 1757, and left by his last will £160 to defray the expenses of this son's education.

He studied divinity after graduation, and was licensed to preach in 1762 by the Litchfield Association.

His later history is very imperfectly traced. According to the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1803, he was then still only a licentiate, and was under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson. Between that date and 1809 he is credited with having received ordination; and at the last-named date, as well as in 1814 and 1819, he was connected with the same Presbytery, as a minister without charge.

The Presbytery records state that he died on June 24, 1823, in his 85th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 674.

William Southmayd, the elder son of John Southmayd, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. John Southmayd (Harvard 1697) and Susanna (Ward) Southmayd, was born in Waterbury on June 27, 1740. His mother was Milicent, daughter of Samuel Gaylord, of Middletown. His father died in 1743, and his mother married in 1749 Timothy Judd (Yale 1737), of that part of Waterbury which is now Watertown.

He studied divinity with the Rev. Samuel Todd (Yale 1734), of Northbury Society in Watertown, and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on May 31, 1763; on the 15th of the following October he married Irene, a daughter of his theological instructor.

The MS. records of the New Haven Association show that he applied to them just five years later for a renewal of his license, and that his request was refused, with the agreement, however, that since he was now living at a distance from them, if by his "good and steady conduct" he should approve himself to the ministers in his neighborhood so that they proceed to re-license him, no objection will be felt.

At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution he was living in Northbury Society (now Plymouth), and early in 1776 he joined a local company of volunteer soldiers as a private. He is reported as at Fort Schuyler in April, 1776, in Captain David Smith's company, and as Sergeant in Captain Jesse Curtis's company in April and May, 1777. In June, 1777, he is again reported as serving under Captain Smith. According to the tradition handed down among his descendants, he was in service at Lake Champlain in the early part of 1778, and was in poor health at the time of an outbreak of small-pox in the army, so that he easily fell a victim to the epidemic. He is said to have died on July 31, 1778, early in his 39th year. His widow married a Wells, of Northfield, Massachusetts.

He had one son and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Anderson, Hist. of Waterbury, i, 402, 466, appendix, 169. *Bronson*, Hist. of Waterbury, 188.

JOHN STRICKLAND, Junior, the eldest child of John Strickland, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, on September 14, 1741. His mother was Tabitha, fifth daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Field) Hastings, of Hadley.

He studied theology, and in August, 1766, was called by vote of the town of Oakham, in Worcester County, to settle there in the ministry on an annual salary of £66. That town had been settled (in 1750) mainly by Presbyterian families, and accordingly when a church was gathered there, of about thirty members, on August 28, 1767, it took the Presbyterian form, though many of the families which had come in since the first settlement were Congregationalists. Mr. Strickland married on October 29, 1767, Patty, daughter of Captain Isaac and Martha Stone, of Oakham, and finally—on April 1, 1768—he was ordained and installed over the church. Contentions, however, soon arose about church government, and in December, 1772, by which time the majority of the inhabitants were Congregationalists, the ecclesiastical society was voted "by the supporters of the gospel and by the town to be under the Congregational government or constitution, agreeably to the government of the neighboring churches." In connection with this vote, the pastor, whose sympathies were with the Presbyterian minority, asked a dismission, which took effect on June 2, 1773.

He is next heard of as preaching among the new settlements of the District of Maine, in what is now Warren, in Lincoln County; and on July 13, 1774, he was installed over a Presbyterian church in the southern part of New Hampshire, in the township then known as Nottingham-

West, now Hudson. He remained at this post for eight or nine years, receiving an honorable dismission (probably) on October 24, 1782.

He next appears in the summer of 1784 in what was then called Sylvester Plantation, incorporated in 1786 as the town of Turner, in Oxford County, Maine. Under his guidance a Presbyterian church of fifteen members was gathered there on August 16, 1784, which united with the town in giving him a unanimous call to the pastorate, on an annual salary of £50. He was accordingly installed there by the Salem (Massachusetts) Presbytery (of which he was a member) on September 20, and for a few years had a peaceful settlement. But about 1790 opposition arose, with the result that a vote in favor of his dismission was carried in town-meeting. He did not accede to this demand, and in 1792 a considerable portion of his congregation joined a Baptist society which was incorporated in the vicinity. He still struggled on, suffering from very straitened means, until 1797, when—in accordance with the advice of a council from the neighboring churches—a dismission was granted him on May 18.

He continued to reside in Turner, preaching as he found opportunity; and in the early part of 1803, when complaint was made to the courts that the town had been for nearly six years without a minister, he was again chosen by the remnant of his old church as their pastor, but the town refused to concur in this action.

Finally, he received a call to the small Congregational church in the new township of Andover, about forty miles to the northwest of Turner, where he was installed on March 12, 1806, on a salary of £40 a year, and with the privilege of preaching annually ten of his old sermons.

He remained in office until his death there, in the family of his youngest son, after a long and distressing illness, on October 4, 1823, at the age of 82 years. For the last two years of his life he had had some assistance in the supply of his pulpit.

His wife died in Turner on May 4, 1805, in her 55th year. Of their fourteen children eleven (six sons and five daughters) survived their parents.

A contemporary estimate of him is as follows :—

"Mr. Strickland was a man of simplicity and frankness, without hypocrisy or guile. He was kind and benevolent, just and upright in all his concerns with men. His conversation was chaste and instructive. He maintained his rank among men with dignity and propriety. His sermons were evangelical, plain, and practical. His prayers were original, affectionate, and devout."

The latest survivors of his parishioners in his last settlement testify that he was an acceptable preacher, Arminian in doctrine, and thoroughly liked and respected both as a man and a minister ; of strong convictions, generous and given to hospitality, and prompt in action.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 127, 134. Bangor Hist. Mag., iii, 8–11. *Eaton*, Annals of Warren, 146. *Farmer and Moore*, Hist. Collections, iii, 117–18. *French*, Hist. of Turner, 36–38, 110–14. *Whitney*, Hist. of Worcester Co., 249.

JEDIDIAH STRONG, the youngest son of Supply Strong, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and grandson of Jedidiah and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong, of Lebanon, was born in Litchfield on November 7, 1738. His mother was Anne, third daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Bissell) Strong, of East Windsor, and second cousin of her husband. Nehemiah and Simeon Strong (Yale 1755 and 1756) were second cousins of both of Jedidiah Strong's parents.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on October 4, 1763 ; but he turned almost immediately to the study of law, as he was admitted to the bar in Hartford County in 1764, after which he began the practice of his new profession in Litchfield. He showed early a certain promptness and tact in the discharge of business, good penmanship,

and an aptness as a draughtsman and recorder of official papers, which secured him abundant employment in town offices, as one of the selectmen from 1770 to 1783, and as town-clerk from 1773 to 1789. He was sent to the General Assembly as a Representative for the first time in October, 1771, and served thus at thirty sessions from that date to 1789; in thirteen of these sessions (1779–88) he was also Clerk of the House. During these years he served on a number of important commissions for state business, and was chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress in May, and again in October, 1779, but apparently declined both appointments. He was an associate Judge of the Litchfield County Court from 1780 to 1791, and a member of and secretary to the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

In 1789 and 1790 he reached the summit of his political promotion in his election to the Governor's Council or Upper House; and an explanation of the interruption of his career, at the age of 52, must be found in his personal character and private life.

On April 17, 1774, he married in Litchfield, Ruth, youngest daughter of Major John Paterson, of that part of Farmington which is now New Britain, and sister of General John Paterson (Yale 1762). She died on the 3d of October, 1777, at the age of 38, leaving an only child, a daughter. He was again married, in Litchfield, on January 22, 1788, to Susanna, second daughter of the Honorable George Wyllys (Yale 1729), of Hartford, who was about a dozen years his junior; but after an experience of two years and a half of married life, she was compelled by his intolerably cruel behavior to cause his arrest (in July, 1790). He was released under bonds, and a suit for divorce brought by his wife was tried before the Governor's Council, which was by law at that date the Supreme Court of the State, in the following October. Judge Strong was then a member of the Council, and

when on the evidence adduced the petition of his wife was granted by that body, he was cast out of all decent society. It seems clear that he had already forfeited the esteem of his fellow-townsmen by his bad private character, although by hypocrisy and political intrigue he had been able up to this date to impose upon a wider public.

Henceforth he sank rapidly into drunkenness and gross dissipation. His means were exhausted, so that the town was obliged to assist in his support, and when he died, in Litchfield, on August 21, 1802, in his 64th year, no stone was raised to mark his grave.

His divorced wife died in Hartford on May 23, 1794, at the age of 44 years.

His daughter, for whom to the last he cherished a devoted affection, was a writer of some talent, and died unmarried about two years after him.

He was of a diminutive figure, a limping gait, and an unpleasant countenance, and is said to have obtained his advancement in part by his strong will and his faculty of being "all things to all men," with a certain facility in the baser arts of the politician.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, July 28 and Sept. 8, 1790. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 835, 838–39. *Kilbourne*, Hist. of Litchfield, 147–50, 243. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 48. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 270.

WILLIAM SUMNER is of unknown history, except that his name is first marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue of 1793.

Pelatiah Tingley, son of Timothy Tingley, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1735, and was probably induced to complete his education at Yale through the influence of Professor Daggett, a former fellow-townsman.

He remained in New Haven after graduation for further theological study, and was already so far qualified for preaching that the Fairfield West Association of Ministers in February, 1762, advised the vacant church at Ridgefield to apply to him as a candidate. He did not receive a formal license to preach until May 25, 1762, when the New Haven Association thus approved him.

In 1765–66 he was preaching in Gorham, Maine, nine miles west of Portland, and declined a call to settlement over the Congregational church there.

Subsequently he changed his views in regard to baptism, was immersed and joined the Baptist denomination, and was ordained on October 21, 1772, over a Calvinist Baptist church which had been formed a month before in the town of Sanford, in the southwestern part of Maine, and was the oldest Baptist church with one exception in the District.

When doctrinal agitation on the subject of election arose among the Maine Baptists in 1780, Elder Tingley took the Arminian side. He was the clerk of the first meeting called in connection with the organization of what came to be known as the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and next to Benjamin Randall he was probably the leading spirit among the founders of that body. He had much to do with drawing up the covenant on the basis of which the first "Quarterly Meeting" (as it was called) of the Free-Will Baptists was organized, and of this meeting he was many times chosen Moderator.

In 1782 he left Sanford, and subsequently settled in a township a dozen miles to the North, which was incorporated in 1787 by the name of Waterborough, where he died, much lamented, in 1821, at the age of 86.

He had the reputation of being very zealous in his beliefs, and very brief, clear and pointed in his expression of them, but not a great speaker. He was sharp, quick-witted, and ready in reproof.

After his removal to Waterborough he was a member of the Massachusetts Convention for the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and cast his final vote in the negative.

AUTHORITIES.

Bourne, Hist. of Wells and Kennebunk, 554. *Daggett*, Hist. of Attleborough, 2d ed., 641. *Greenleaf*, Eccl. Hist. of Me., 270. Maine Hist. Soc'y's Collections, vii, 222, 225. *Pierce*, Hist. of Gorham, 66.

Annals, 1761-62

The College year opened ominously with the presentation to the General Assembly at its fall meeting in New Haven of a Memorial, dated on October 13, and subscribed by Thomas Fuller, Junior, of East Haddam, the Rev. Moses Bartlett (Yale 1730), of what is now Portland, in Middletown, and the Rev. Thomas Skinner (Harvard 1732), of Westchester Parish, in Colchester. Mr. Fuller had two sons in the incoming Senior Class, Mr. Bartlett had one son a Junior and one son a Sophomore, and Mr. Skinner one son a Senior. The burden of their petition was:

That for some years past the College has been remarkably incident to Disturbances & Disorders beyond anything of the like nature before, which have arisen unto such Convulsions of late that for the last half year little or no Study has been done, the Students have had their minds embroiled with Enmity & Turbulent Spirit, and have spent much of their time in caballing against President & Tutors: that their refractoriness has arisen so high as to embolden them to contemn the highest Academical Punishments, which have been so often repeated upon them as to serve only to irritate them into the highest Outrage: that Students have by this means been so enraged for the last half year as to be guilty of high Violence against the President and Tutors too many and shameful to be enumerated. That we are given to understand that the Venerable Corporation of said College have passed a By-Law which vests the President & Tutors with such Discretionary power in Administration & Government as would defend the highest Fines and Academical Punishments for small, if not the lowest crimes,—even so discretionary as to vest the President with the supersedure and reversal of all the Laws & make his will in effect the Sole Law. That the late Convulsions have arose from some general Source,—either Badness of Youth, or Some error or want of Weight in Government; that they have constantly complained of the Administration; And that there have been Depredations, Fines, Rustifications, &c., which have given too much reason

to fear that the Severe measures of want of influence of the Govt of the College have been in some measure the unhappy occasion of that Spirit of Violence which has been too predominant, and in the Youth quite injustifiable & indefenceable.

The aim of the whole was to request the Assembly to subject the College "to such like Visitation as other Collegiate Schools in this Land, or devise some method of redress." But neither the Upper nor the Lower House took any action in response to this appeal.

Encouraged perhaps by this symptom of friendliness, the President and Fellows petitioned the next session of the Assembly (at Hartford, May, 1762) for aid in the construction of the new Chapel, which had been carried up five or six feet, but was now stopped for lack of funds; the special suggestion was made that a certain sum of money (between six and seven hundred pounds), which was due the Colony from a convicted counterfeiter, might be devoted to this purpose; but when the question of a grant was put to vote in the Lower House it was answered in the negative.

Commencement was nominally private, on the unprecedentedly early date of the 21st of July,—President Clap's explanation being a desire to check expense and to avoid the gathering of a miscellaneous crowd; but as public notice of the date was given some three weeks in advance, there was no real privacy about the matter. The Salutatory Oration was delivered by Joseph Huntington, of the candidates for the Bachelor's degree, and the Valedictory Oration by his brother, the Rev. Enoch Huntington, of the candidates applying for the Master's degree,—in the judgment of a candid hearer,* "both well done, excepting that they exceeded in length." The same calm observer pronounced some of the Theses Sandemanian.

The Corporation, at their Commencement session, were obliged to modify the rules respecting Commons, on

*Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey (Y. C. 1738), of New Haven, MS. letter to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, July 23, 1762.

account of lack of accommodations, to this extent, that students should be allowed, so far as they chose, to get their breakfasts elsewhere (except at taverns), and those who did this should pay but five shillings per week for dinner and supper.

At the same time new and stringent regulations were made (and announced in the public prints) for preventing students from running into debt in New Haven; in this connection first appears the suggestion of the selection of some official to act as a College guardian for students, with the oversight of their expenditures—a useful custom which had considerable vogue for the next hundred years.

At this time also, probably in consequence of disorders which had arisen, a change in the discipline of College was effected by the vote "that the Senior Sophisters [*i. e.*, Senior Class] shall have the immediate Care of instructing the Freshmen in the Rules of good Manners, and going on Errands, instead of the Sophimores;" and another source of disorder was checked by transferring to students especially paid for the service the cleaning of the College yard (from snow, etc.), which had hitherto been the duty of the whole Freshman Class.

The tutorships for this year were filled by Jonathan Lyman and John Storrs, who continued in office from the previous year; by Noah Parsons, who served until December, 1761, and was then succeeded by Seth Lee; and by John Chandler. Storrs and Chandler retired at Commencement, 1762.

Sketches, Class of 1762

*Israel Williams, A.M. *1823
*Thomas Barber, A.M. 1786 et Neo-Caes. 1774
*Thomas Skinner, A.M. 1768 *1796
*Hezekias Bissell, A.M. 1766 *1802
**Johannes Henricus Livingston*, A.M., S.T.D. Traject. ad Rhen. 1770, in Coll. Rutg. Sacr. Theol. Prof. et ejusd. Praeses *1825
**Josephus Huntington*, A.M., S.T.D. Dartm. 1780 *1794
*Johannes Canfield, A.M. *1786
*Simeon Hinman, A.M. *1767
*Johannes Paterson, A.M. 1779, e Congr. *1808
**Gideon Bostwick*, A.M. *1793
*Allen McLean, A.M. *1829
*Isaacus Moseley, A.M. *1806
**Eleazarus Storrs*, A.M. *1810
*Simeon Belden, A.M. *1820
*Simeon Miller, A.M.
*Guilielmus Nichols *1792
*Philippus Daggett, A.M. *1783
*Guilielmus Jones, A.M. *1783
*Chauncaeus Brewer *1830
*Josias Hart, A.M. *1812
*Moses Hartwell, A.M. *1769
**Richardus Clarke*, 1765 et Columb. 1762, A.M. et Columb. 1766 *1824
*Samuel Field, A.M. *1800
*Punderson Austin, A.M., Tutor *1773
*Consider Morgan, A.M. 1768 *1802
**Theodorus Hinsdale*, A.M. *1818
**Benjamin Mills*, A.M. *1785
*Solomon Wadhams, A.M. *1821

*Johannes Lothrop, A.M.	*1789
*Josias Pomeroy, A.M.	*1812
*Amos Northrop, A.M.	*1779
*Jabez Swift, A.M.	*1775
**Jedidias Chapman*, A.M. et Neo-Caes.	*1813
*Oliverus Fuller	*1817
*Benjamin Halliock	*1763
**David Brownson*	*1806
**Burrage Merriam*, A.M.	*1776
*Samuel Seward, A.M.	*1776
**Whitman Welch*, A.M.	*1776
*Elija Smith, A.M.	
*Petrus Pratt, A.M.	*1800
*Ephraimus Crocker, A.M.	*1771

Punderson Austin, son of Lieutenant David and Hannah Austin, of East Haven, in New Haven, Connecticut, and grandson of David and Abigail (Alling) Austin, of East Haven, was born on February 10, 1743–44. His mother was the youngest daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Alling) Punderson, of New Haven. His father died at the close of his Freshman year. His only sister married the Rev. Nicholas Street (Yale 1751).

After graduation he studied theology, and during the year 1764–65 taught the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He served as a Tutor in the College for the year 1765–66. In the latter year he was invited to settle in the ministry in Mount Carmel Parish, in the northern portion of New Haven (the present township of Hamden), but declined the call. In October of the same year he was recommended by the Eastern Association of New London County to the Second church in Norwich (in Chelsea Parish, at the Landing), whose pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, had left them nearly a year before on a mission to Great Britain in the interest of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock's School at Lebanon. About this time he is also said to have supplied for nine months

the vacant pulpit in Newent Society in the northeastern part of that town, now the church in Jewett City in Lisbon.

From March to July, 1769, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island; and later in the year was again employed in Norwich (Chelsea Parish).

He afterwards went to Montreal and preached to a small congregation of English merchants and others. He returned in August, 1772, in feeble health, and after a short interval took charge of an academic school in Albany, New York, with which he was occupied until his death there, on March 28, 1773, in his 30th year. He was unmarried, and his small estate (of about £300) was divided between his brothers and his sister.

President Stiles, who knew him intimately, writes on hearing of his death; "He was a good scholar in the three learned languages, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and in all the Sciences. He was of mild, ingenious, and amiable Behavior, strict Virtue, and exemplary Piety. . He was of very small stature, a thin habit, and of a very weakly Constitution." In his theological views he adhered to the "New Divinity."

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xii, 228–29. Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, *Dodd*, E. Haven Register, 103. *Thayer*, 9–10. Tuttle Family, 626.

Thomas Barber was the eldest child of the Rev. Jonathan Barber (Yale 1730), and was born in the latter part of the year 1741, in Georgia, where his father was engaged for about seven years (1741–48) in the superintendence of the Bethesda Orphan House planned by Whitefield. About the time of his entering College his father was installed over the Congregational church in Groton, Connecticut.

He studied medicine, and settled about the year 1765 at Middletown Point (now Matawan), New Jersey, about twenty miles southwest of New York City. Here he practiced his profession with good repute for the rest of his life, being the only physician in the town. He was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts at the College of New Jersey in 1774. In February, 1776, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the First Regiment from Monmouth County.

He married Mary Darrell, of Stonington, Connecticut, on February 23, 1777, who died in March, 1788, in her 36th year, leaving a son and a daughter. The son studied medicine with his father, and began to practice, but was carried off early by consumption; the daughter also died early.

Dr. Barber died in 1806 or 1807, aged about 65 years, and leaving considerable property.

AUTHORITIES.

Wickes, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 133–34.

Simeon Belden, the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Mix) Belding, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, on February 24, 1736–37. His two elder brothers were graduated here in 1751.

He spent his life in his native place, where he married, on November 3, 1765, Martha, the eldest child of the Rev. James Lockwood (Yale 1735), the minister of the parish.

He died in Wethersfield on October 29, 1820, in his 84th year. His estate was inventoried at less than $250. His widow died on December 5, 1830, in her 88th year. Their children were three sons and three daughters.

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 181. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., xv, 296–97.

Hezekiah Bissell, the second child and younger son of the Rev. Hezekiah Bissell (Yale 1733), of Wintonbury Parish (now Bloomfield), in Windsor, Connecticut, was baptized by his father on April 24, 1743.

He settled in Windham, Connecticut, as a lawyer, and married on March 18, 1765, Anne, daughter of Colonel Jedidiah and Anne (Wood) Elderkin, of that town; two of her brothers were graduated here, in 1763 and 1767 respectively.

He comes into view in the summer of 1774 as the reputed leader in an alleged attack by the Sons of Liberty in Windham on a visiting Boston merchant, and his spirited repudiation of the charge is reprinted in Force's American Archives (5th series, i, 630–33).

In April, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Commissaries for the supply of stores and provisions for the troops about to be raised for the defence of the Colony; and in the following October he was commissioned as a Captain in the militia. He went with his company to the front as a part of Washington's army in the neighborhood of New York in the fall of 1776.

In May, 1779, he served as a Representative in the General Assembly.

After the war he held the office of States Attorney for Windham County, and was also Colonel in the militia, and Deacon in the village church (elected in 1787).

In 1790 he returned to his native parish, which he represented in the General Assembly in seven sessions between 1790 and 1799; he was one of the Clerks of the Assembly in three of these sessions. He also received in 1795 and 1796 the appointment of Judge of the Hartford County Court; he was Treasurer of the County in 1797 and 1798.

He died in Wintonbury, on January 14, 1802, in his 59th year, leaving an estate valued at only $242.

His wife survived him. He had twelve children, of whom one son was graduated here in 1793.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 228. *Mitchell*, Woodbridge Record, 36. R. I. Colonial Records, viii, 262. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 452, 906–07; ii, 82.

GIDEON BOSTWICK, the eighth child and fifth son of Captain Nathaniel Bostwick, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Abigail Bostwick, of New Milford, was born in that town on September 21, 1742. His mother was Esther, second daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Weller) Hitchcock, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and New Milford.

Soon after graduation he was invited to take charge of a classical school in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, which was to be supported by private subscriptions. By his acceptance of this invitation his future residence was determined.

Though a Congregationalist by birth and training, he had become an Episcopalian while in College, and as early as 1764 he is spoken of as lay-reader in the church just erected for the Episcopal congregation which had been gathered in Great Barrington some two years before. He continued to be thus employed until late in the year 1769, when he went to England for orders. He was ordained Deacon on February 24, 1770, by Bishop Terrick, of London, and priest on March 11, by the same prelate, and returned to Great Barrington in June, with a commission as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

For the next twenty-three years he served as the minister of St. James's Parish, Great Barrington, to the increasing satisfaction of his people, and moreover had charge of St. Luke's Church in Lanesborough, more than twenty

miles to the north, and of two or three congregations across the New York border. During this entire period his occasional ministrations extended over a much wider circuit, in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, involving excessive labor. The fact that no Congregational minister was settled in Great Barrington for most of this time, made him to a large extent the pastor of the whole village, which gave him its esteem and affection. The records which he kept show that he baptized 2274 children during his ministry.

In the time of the Revolution he adhered to the Royal cause, and the Rev. Samuel Peters recounts an improbable story of his receiving indignities from a mob of patriots. After the peace, he acted with the clergy of his native State in their efforts for obtaining a bishop, and enrolled himself under Bishop Seabury's jurisdiction. On the 4th of June, 1793, he attended the Diocesan Convention in Middletown, to present for ordination a candidate who should relieve him of the care of the parish in Lanesborough. Thence he went to the house of his brother-in-law in his native village for a visit, but was seized very shortly with a violent attack of pneumonia which ended his life on June 13, in his 51st year. His body was buried temporarily in New Milford, and subsequently removed to Great Barrington.

He married in 1769, before taking orders, Gesie, daughter of John Burghardt, one of the principal supporters of the Church of England in Great Barrington, but originally from Kinderhook, New York. She died on May 16, 1787, at the age of 39. Their children were five daughters and four sons, of whom all but one daughter survived their parents. The youngest daughter became the wife of Benajah Ticknor, M.D. (honorary Yale 1836).

So much beloved was Mr. Bostwick in Great Barrington that his early death was accounted an almost irreparable loss. Soon after his death plans were made for the publication of a volume of his sermons, with a sketch of

his life; but these were not carried into effect. Brief extracts from two of his sermons were printed in the Churchman's Magazine for 1823 (vol. iii, pp. 206–08).

His nephew, the Hon. David S. Boardman (Yale 1793), testifies of him that "as a Preacher he was sensible, dignified and attractive," and "in social intercourse, cheerful, facetious and entertaining." Another of his younger associates, the Rev. Dr. Burhans, wrote of him: "The beautiful virtues of meekness, humility, and benevolence, were conspicuous in his character. . His charity was unmeasured, to the poor, sick, and needy. As a Christian, he was conscientious, cheerful without levity, and grave without moroseness."

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Episc. Church in Conn., i, 272, 293. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 192–96. Bostwick Geneal. Register, 29, 36. Conn. Church Documents, ii, 73–74. Conn. Journal, July 3, 1793. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of Berkshire, 231. *Hemenway*, Vt. Quarterly Gazetteer, i, 131. Hitchcock Genealogy, 214, *Hooper*, Hist. Address at the Church in Lebanon Springs, 5–9. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 242, 660, 662, 829. [*Peters*,] General Hist. of Conn., 394. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., i, 238. *Schroeder*, Memoir of Mrs. M. A. Boardman, 74, 135–41. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, v, 274–77. *Taylor*, Hist. of Great Barrington, 200–07, 350, 353, 390.

Chauncey Brewer, elder son of Deacon Nathaniel Brewer, a stone-cutter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of the Rev. Daniel Brewer (Harv. 1687) and Catharine (Chauncey) Brewer, of that town, was born there on April 21, 1743. His mother was Eunice, younger daughter of Jerijah and Thankful (Stebbins) Strong, of Northampton.

He studied medicine with Dr. Charles Pynchon, of Springfield, and then settled in the practice of his profession in the parish of West Springfield, which was incorporated as a town in 1773. His reputation among his fellow-townsmen is shown by his selection as one of their two delegates to each of the three Provincial Congresses

of Massachusetts (October, 1774—May, 1775). In the latter year he received a commission of Justice of the Peace, and he held for some time the office of Town Clerk. In 1780, however, he removed to Springfield, where on the death of Dr. Pynchon (in 1783) he succeeded to a large part of his practice; and for many years thereafter he was regarded as one of the first in his profession throughout that section of the country. He was also prominent in political life, and in 1780 and again in 1781 declined an election as Representative. As infirmities increased, he withdrew gradually from practice, but his sagacity and experience were so much trusted by his professional brethren that his advice in consultation was largely sought, even to extreme old age.

Dr. Brewer had a robust constitution and enjoyed uninterrupted health and the full use of his mental powers until his death, which occurred without warning, in his sleep, on March 15, 1830, when he had nearly completed his 87th year. Since the death of Thomas Seymour of the Class of 1755, in the preceding July, he had been the oldest surviving graduate, in College age. He was also the oldest practicing physician in Western Massachusetts.

He married, in 1770, Amy, eldest child of Lieutenant Jacob and Amy (Stebbins) White, of West Springfield, who died on May 21, 1821, aged nearly 76 years. Their children were six daughters (one of whom died in infancy) and five sons.

Dr. Brewer's professional skill was seconded by an unusual tenderness of feeling and gentleness of manner and by a strong religious character. He was early elected a deacon of the First Church in Springfield, and served in that office until within a few years of his death.

A full and appreciative tribute to his memory, by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood (Dartmouth Coll. 1805), is contained in Dr. Williams's American Medical Biography.

AUTHORITIES.

Bridgman, Northampton Epitaphs, 118. *Chapin*, Old Springfield, 76–77. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii, 1282. *Fowler*, Chauncey Memorials, 197–201. *Green*, Hist. of Springfield, 293, 303, 345, 363, 408. *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 73–74. *Williams*, Amer. Med. Biography, 49–56.

DAVID BROWNSON, the eldest child of Josiah Brownson, of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Roger and Dorcas Brunson or Brownson, of that town, was born there on October 23 [or 28], 1739. His mother was Prudence, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Castle) Hurlbut, of Woodbury, Connecticut.

He studied theology and was duly licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Ministers on May 31, 1763.

On April 25, 1764, he was ordained by the New Haven Consociation over the Congregational church in Oxford Society, in Derby, Connecticut, succeeding the Rev. Jonathan Lyman (Yale 1742), who died about six months earlier. The sermon on the occasion, by the pastor of his youth, the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (Yale 1745), was published.

He continued in office until his death, which took place in Oxford (incorporated as a town in 1798), on November 12, 1806, after a lingering illness, at the age of 67 years.

By his wife Anne, who died on February 25, 1786, in her 42d year, he had several children; the records of the parish notice the deaths of three, aged from 4 to 10 years, within eleven days' time, in November, 1776.

A second wife, named Anna, survived him, and his small estate (about $1100) was divided between her, one son, and one daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Orcutt, Hist. of Derby, 231, 705; Hist. of New Milford, 669. *Sharpe*, Hist. of Oxford, 48, 53.

John Canfield, the third son of Judge and Deacon Samuel Canfield, a leading citizen of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Jeremiah and Alice (Hine) Canfield, of New Milford, was baptized on November 30, 1740. His mother was Abigail Peck. His father died when he was 14 years of age.

He studied law and was the first representative of that profession to establish himself in the town of Sharon, Connecticut. In May, 1774, he received a commission as Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1775, he was chosen for the first time as a representative in the General Assembly. During its session the Assembly despatched him on an important mission to Fort Ticonderoga, to dispense relief for the benefit of any sick or infirm Connecticut soldiers in that vicinity. In the momentous years which followed, his fellow-townsmen evinced their appreciation of his character and attainments by sending him as their representative to ten more sessions of the General Assembly, ending with that of May, 1786. In 1779 he was appointed by the Assembly a member of the Council of Safety. In May, 1786, he was elected to represent the State in the Continental Congress, and he was also under nomination for a seat in the Governor's Council or Upper House of the State Legislature, at the time of his sudden and deeply lamented death, which occurred in Sharon, after a brief illness, on October 26, 1786, when he had nearly completed his 46th year. His friends and neighbors had anticipated for him a distinguished career in Congress, if he had lived to enter that body. He fitted for the legal profession several students who afterwards became eminent,—among them Noah Webster, John Cotton Smith, and Ambrose Spencer.

He married Dorcas, only daughter of Solomon Buell, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who died in Sharon on December 25, 1812, in her 71st year. Of their eight children, six daughters and one son survived the father. One

daughter married the Hon. Ambrose Spencer (Harvard 1783); another married General Elisha Sterling (Yale 1787); and a third married Dr. Samuel Rockwell (*hon.* M.A. Yale 1815).

AUTHORITIES.

Hinman, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 482. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 24–25. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 680–81. *Sedgwick*, Hist. of Sharon, 1st ed., 67–68. *Welles*, Buell Family, 53, 90.

JEDEDIAH CHAPMAN, the eighth child and fourth son of Robert and Mary (Church) Chapman, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and grandson of Robert and Mary Chapman, of East Haddam, was born in that town on September 27, 1741.

He studied theology (probably with the Rev. Dr. Bellamy), and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764. Early in 1766 he went to Newark, New Jersey, recommended by Dr. Bellamy, as a candidate for the vacant pulpit at Newark Mountains, in what is now the First Presbyterian Church in Orange. He was ordained and installed pastor of that church by the New-York Presbytery on July 22, 1766, and the next year married Blanche Smith, elder daughter of Captain William and Sarah (Het) Smith, of New York City; she was a first cousin of William Smith (Yale 1745).

She died on November 21, 1773, in her 29th year, leaving two sons (another having died in infancy). He next married, probably in 1776, Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Peter and Valeria (Eaton) LeConte, of Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

In the Revolution he maintained the character of a devoted patriot, and the ardor of his patriotism exposed him repeatedly to danger of capture by the British. He served during a part of the campaign of 1776 as chaplain

of a New Jersey Regiment with Washington's army. In the subsequent division of parties, he was known as a Federalist.

Mr. Chapman's influential position among his brethren in the ministry is shown by his election, in May, 1787, as Moderator of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. His parish had flourished under him, but a chronic difficulty was experienced in collecting his modest salary, and trouble was gathering in consequence of certain arrears due him, just as, in May, 1800, the Presbyterian General Assembly, desiring to locate a missionary on what were then known as "the Northwestern frontiers" (in Western New York), made choice of the Orange pastor for that purpose. He acceded to the request, resigned his pastorate on August 13, and removed to the village of Geneva, New York, where he ministered in the intervals of his missionary labors to a Presbyterian congregation, of which he was finally installed senior pastor on July 8, 1812. These latter years were years of laborious service and of unmeasureable good to the whole region. Without pressing the Presbyterian polity, he urged and carried out a union of that and the Congregational elements and so built up strong churches.

His wife died in Geneva on September 9, 1812, in her 74th year, and he died there on May 22, 1813, in his 72d year. He was seized with his last illness while preaching in his pulpit from the words : "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

His second son was graduated at Princeton in 1789, and became a distinguished clergyman. The elder son by the second marriage (who assumed his mother's surname) was also graduated at Princeton, in 1797, and became a prominent lawyer.

Mr. Chapman was a stout man, venerable in appearance, of fresh complexion, and fond of manual labor. In the pulpit he was earnest, and used a good deal of action. He was a man of ardent personal piety, a sound theolo-

gian, and an instructive preacher. The inscription on his tombstone says: "He was a zealous advocate of the Christian religion, a faithful defender of the doctrines of grace, and exhibited the purity of the gospel in his life. He lived respected, he died lamented."

A tablet to his memory was placed in the First Presbyterian Church in Orange in 1878.

He published :—

1. A Discourse [from Eph. iv, 3–4] preached at Philadelphia, before the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, May, 1788.

This was reprinted in volume 2 of the American Preacher, edited by David Austin, Elizabeth-Town, 1791. 8°, pp. 171–88.

2. Four Sermons on Christian Baptism, in which the Privilege of Believers, under the Gospel, respecting the Mode and Subjects of Baptism, is established and illustrated. Elizabethtown, 1791. 8°, pp. 86. [*A. C. A. B. Ath. Harv. U. T. S.*

The same were reprinted, with the title Five Sermons on Christian Baptism (one being in two parts), in a volume called Nine Discourses on Baptism. Boston, 1806. 12°, pp. 43–125.
[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. Brit. Museum. Y. C.*

These sermons are mainly polemic, covering the grounds of controversy with the Baptist denomination in a very earnest, clear, and energetic style.

AUTHORITIES.

Alden, Amer. Epitaphs, i, 27. Chapman Family, 74, 86–87. *Gillett*, Hist. Discourse at Orange, 13–16. *Hotchkin*, Hist. of Western N. Y., 34–35, 264–65, 385–86. *Hoyt*, "The Mountain Society," Orange, 114–53. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 229. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xi, 145. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, iv, 95. *Wickes*, Hist. of Medicine in N. J., 310–11.

Richard Clarke, who later sometimes wrote his name (in distinction from others) as Richard Samuel Clarke, was born in West Haven, then part of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1738, being the fifth son of Samuel Clarke, of West Haven, and grandson of Samuel Clark, of Milford.

His parents being adherents of the Church of England, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford.

He did not receive his Bachelor's degree with his class (though President Clap's memoranda show that he was in residence during part at least of the Senior year), but received both the first and second degrees here in 1765; while the B. A. degree was given him *causa honoris* by King's (now Columbia) College in 1762 and the M. A. degree by the same institution in 1766.

In 1764 he began to act as lay-reader to congregations of Church of England families in Ridgefield and Ridgebury, Connecticut, and also in the neighboring township of North Salem (the Oblong), New York. About the end of the year 1766 he went to England and was ordained there in February, 1767.

He returned with a commission for New Milford, Connecticut, and neighboring towns from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and began his labors there in June, 1767. In face of the privations and discouragements which beset the Episcopal clergy during and after the Revolution, he was induced to accept the liberal offers made to such as should remove to the British Provinces, and in May, 1786, landed at St. John's, New Brunswick. He was commissioned by the Venerable Society as the pioneer rector of Gagetown, on the River St. John, about 35 miles inland, with a stipend of £50 sterling. His people were very poor, and he had also in his charge three or four neighboring parishes or mission-stations. His long and faithful service at Gagetown was brought to a melancholy close by reason of an accidental fire which consumed the rectory. Mr. Clarke's eldest daughter and a grandson of his perished in the flames, and he felt the shock so severely that he resigned his charge (in 1811) and sought a new field of labor. He then became the first resident clergyman, in St. Stephen, a town on the Maine border, about sixty miles west of St. John's.

He continued in that ministry until his death there on October 6, 1824, in the 87th year of his age, being then as was supposed the oldest missionary in the British Colonies.

His wife, Rebecca, died in St. Stephen, on May 7, 1816, at the age of 69. Of her eleven children, who went with her to New Brunswick in 1787, the last survivor died in 1844. One son succeeded his father in the rectorship of Gagetown.

A portrait by a Philadelphia artist taken in advanced life, is now owned by Arthur M. Hill, Esq., of St. Stephen; the face is one of great benevolence and serenity.

AUTHORITIES.

Beardsley, Hist. of the Prot. Episc. Church in Conn., i, 270, 354. *Bolton*, Hist. of the Church in Westchester County, 555–56. *Chapin*, Hist. of Christ Church, W. Haven, 21. Churchman's Magazine, i (1821), 350–51. *Eaton*, Church in Nova Scotia, 152, 168–69. *Lee*, Church of England in New Brunswick, 94–96, 110. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 167–69, 345. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, 2d ed., ii, 316. *Teller*, Hist. of Ridgefield, 114, 148.

Ephraim Crocker, the ninth child and fifth son of James Crocker, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on September 21, 1739.

He died in Kent, Connecticut, early in the year 1771, in his 32d year. His estate (on which an administrator was appointed on March 20, 1771) proved to be insolvent.

He left a widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Colchester Records, ed. Taintor, 98. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritans, 756.

Philip Daggett, the youngest child of Ebenezer Daggett, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and brother of President Naphtali Daggett (Yale 1748), was born in Attleborough on September 11, 1739. His father died in his infancy.

On graduation he was appointed College Butler, and held that office for two years. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar of New Haven, at the session of the County Court in October, 1765. Subsequently he became a merchant in New Haven, and was for a time (until April, 1768) in partnership with his classmate Hartwell.

Misfortunes overtook him in his business,—the result in part of epileptic fits, loss of eyesight, and other illness,—and having become insolvent and having been imprisoned for debt, he was obliged to appeal to the General Assembly in October, 1772, for relief.

He had married about 1767 Bede, second daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Goodyear) Mansfield, of North Haven; and after the failure of his means they removed to that parish, where he died, from apoplexy, on December 13, 1783, in his 45th year.

She next married, on October 24, 1785, Ensign Thomas Cooper, of North Haven. He was drowned in September 1808, and she died in North Haven on May 24, 1811, in her 65th year.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett were three sons and one daughter; the eldest son died in infancy, and the two other sons before their mother.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Colony Records, xiv, 18–19, 123–24. Mansfield Genealogy, 40. 110. *Daggett*, Daggett Family, 101, N. H. Col. Hist. Soc. Papers, iii, 510.

Samuel Field, eldest son of Colonel David Field, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Edwards, Hoyt) Field, was born in Deerfield, on September 14, 1743, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Justus Forward (Yale 1754), of Belchertown.

On graduation he began the study of divinity with his pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Ashley (Yale 1730), but be-

fore long abandoned the Congregational system, having become a convert to the beliefs of the Sandemanians, probably under the influence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. James Taylor (Y. C. 1754).

After this he entered the office of Daniel Jones (Harvard 1759), of the neighboring town of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, as a student at law, and in due time was admitted to the bar.

He then returned to Deerfield, and at first engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married there, on April 26, 1769, Sarah, eldest daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Wright) Childs, of that town. She was born on September 27, 1742, and bore him seven children, the most of whom survived him.

Later he began the practice of law in Deerfield, but about 1771 removed to Greenfield, the next town to the southwards, where he opened an office and also embarked in trade. In 1774 he retired to a farm in the adjoining town of Conway, being like all his co-religionists in sympathy with the loyalists. His name is found among the signers of the Address to Governor Hutchinson on his departure for England in June, 1774. In 1776 he returned to Deerfield, where he engaged in husbandry and extensive professional business.

He was a delegate to the Convention for the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1788, and in 1792 he represented the town in the General Assembly.

He returned to Conway in May, 1794, and continued to pursue his profession there. Having been ordained as an elder of the Sandemanian church, he preached to a small society, much to their edification.

In November, 1798, he suffered from a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech and much impaired his constitution. This was followed by a succession of epileptic fits, in one of which he expired, on September 17, 1800, at the age of 57 years. His wife died on December 31, 1831, in her 90th year.

He is represented as a man of marked gravity and simplicity of demeanor, instructive in conversation, and deeply religious. Though conscientiously opposed to war, and consequently neutral in the Revolutionary struggle, he rejoiced sincerely in the establishment of independence and republican institutions. After his death was published :—

The Miscellaneous Productions in Poetry and Prose, of the late Samuel Field, Esq., with a Sketch of his Life and Character : By Rodolphus Dickinson. Greenfield, 1818. 12°, pp. 287.

[*Brown Univ.*

About five-sixths of the writings here printed are poetical, nearly half of which are hymns. Many of the secular compositions are humorous and marked by a sprightly imagination and facility of diction.

AUTHORITIES.

Child Genealogy, 607. *Sheldon*, Hist. of Deerfield, ii, pt. 2, 111, 159-60.

Daniel Fuller, the third child and second son of Thomas Fuller, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, of the same town, was born there on April 26, 1739, and baptized on the 10th of the following June. His mother was Martha, daughter of Thomas Rowley.

He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764. During the next year that Association received an application from the settlers in Horton, Kings County, Nova Scotia, for a Congregational minister to be sent to them ; and accordingly on June 5, 1765, they ordained Mr. Fuller, whom they had selected for this work.

Evidently, however, his stay in Nova Scotia was brief ; for he is heard of in 1766 or 1767 as preaching to the newly formed South parish in Mendon, Massachusetts.

He died in 1768, when 29 years old, in the Province of New York, while preaching as a candidate.

AUTHORITIES.

Field, Hist. of Haddam and E. Haddam, 47. *D. W. Patterson*, MS. letter, July 2, 1863. *Pres. Stiles*, MS. Itinerary, ii, 567.

OLIVER FULLER, the next younger brother of the preceding graduate, was born in East Haddam on September 30, 1741, and was baptized on the 29th of November.

He studied medicine and settled in Kent, in Litchfield County. He is said to have served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, but this is doubtful.

After a long career as a physician in Kent, he died there on March 9, 1817, in his 76th year.

He married in Colchester, Connecticut, on May 3, 1767, Alice, daughter of Colonel John and Bethia (Lewis) Ransom, who died on October 1, 1776, at the age of 29, leaving two sons: the elder, named Revilo from his father (with the letters reversed), became a farmer in Kent and Salisbury, and the younger, Thomas, was a physician in New York.

AUTHORITIES.

Rev. L. H. Reid, MS. letter, Mch. 5, 1889.

BENJAMIN HALLIOCK (as his name was written on the College records), or HALLOCK, was the youngest son of Zerubbabel and Esther Hallock, and a grandson of Thomas Hallock, of Mattituck, a parish within the township of Southold, near the eastern end of Long Island.

His father dying in 1761 left this son £400; but his career was soon cut short, as he is marked as deceased in the Triennial Catalogue issued in September, 1763. He was living in the previous April.

AUTHORITIES.

Southold Town Records, ii, 212. *Yale*, Life of Rev. J. Hallock, 391.

Josiah Hart, the fourth son of Deacon Elijah Hart, of that part of Farmington, Connecticut, which is now New Britain, and grandson of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart, of Kensington Parish, in the present township of Berlin, was born in Kensington on April 28, 1742. His mother was Abigail, younger daughter of Allyn and Elizabeth (Goodrich) Goodrich, of Farmington. He was a first cousin of Major Jonathan Heart (Yale 1768).

He had intended to become a minister, but for some reason changed his plans and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Jared Potter (Y. C. 1760), of East Haven, Connecticut.

In 1765 he married Abigail Sluman, of Stonington, Connecticut, and about the same time settled in Wethersfield as a physician. In July, 1775, he was appointed Surgeon's Mate of the Connecticut Regiment under Colonel Parsons at the siege of Boston. Six months later he appears as full Surgeon of the regiment, and probably served in the campaign around New York during the rest of that year. His wife died of small pox on June 10, 1777, and he married next, on March 25, 1778, Abigail, third daughter of Joshua and Mary (Welles) Robbins, of Wethersfield, and widow of Thomas Harris. He served as a Representative of the town in the General Assembly in May, 1789. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church in Wethersfield in April, 1793; but the death of his wife, on August 8, 1796, at the age of 49, so far broke up his life that he removed soon after to Marietta, in the Northwest Territory (now Ohio), where his two surviving sons had settled. He was chosen a deacon in the Congregational church as early as 1797, and he continued to engage in practice until about 1810. Soon after his settlement in Marietta he married Anna, daughter of William Moulton, of that place,—originally from Newburyport, Massachusetts.

In 1811 he removed to a farm in Lowell, about ten miles north of Marietta, where he died, of the spotted fever, in August, 1812, in his 71st year. His wife died a few hours after him.

The children by his first marriage were three daughters and four sons; and by his second marriage three daughters.

Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, of Marietta, who remembered him well, described him in 1849 as below the medium size, but well formed, with a countenance mild, pleasing, and intelligent; in manners very gentlemanly and kind.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, Hart Family, 376, 399–400; New Britain, 149, 173–74. *Camp*, Hist. of New Britain, 78. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 229. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, iii, 54–55; xviii, 225; xx, 16. Tuttle Family, 122.

Moses Hartwell, son of Deacon Joseph and Mary (Tolman) Hartwell, and grandson of Samuel and Abigail (Stearns) Hartwell, of Concord, Massachusetts, was born in that part of Stoughton which is now Canton, Massachusetts, on June 29, [or July 24?] 1735.

His oldest sister had married in 1749 Roger Sherman, formerly of Stoughton, who removed to Connecticut in 1743, and settled in New Haven in 1761.

Moses Hartwell had taught school in his native town before entering college. During his Junior year, as appears by President Clap's papers, he took a dismission with the intention of entering Princeton College, but for some reason changed his mind.

After graduation he remained in New Haven for a time, and probably began the study of theology here. He was again teaching school in his native town in 1766, in which year he received a license to preach from the Litchfield (Conn.) South Association of Ministers. His plans, however, soon changed, and he was engaged in business as a merchant in New Haven, in partnership with his classmate Daggett, until April, 1768.

While in New York early in August, 1769, he was taken ill with a nervous fever. He was taken to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sherman, in New Haven, and died there on August 25, in the 35th year of his age.

He was unmarried, and his estate, which was greatly encumbered (netting less than £100), was administered on by Mr. Sherman, and was divided between the surviving brothers and sisters, and Mr. Sherman's deceased wife's children.

The tradition in the family is that he possessed unusual musical talent. It has been supposed that he had been engaged before his death in teaching in New York, but this is doubtful.

AUTHORITIES.

Densmore, Hartwell Genealogy, 113. *Huntoon*, Hist. of Canton, 226, 527.

Simeon Hinman, ninth child and seventh son of Deacon and Judge Noah Hinman, of the parish (now town) of Southbury, in Woodbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lum) Hinman, of Southbury, was born there in 1737, and baptized on December 4. His mother was Sarah, elder daughter of Sergeant John Scovil, of Waterbury, Connecticut; and he was thus first cousin of the Rev. James Scovil (Yale 1757).

He is believed to have studied for the profession of the law.

While crossing a stream near New Haven, he was drowned, on May 5, 1767, at the age of 30 years.

He is said to have been engaged to be married to his second cousin, Patience, daughter of Captain Timothy Hinman, of Southbury, who married Colonel Increase Moseley, of Woodbury, in October, 1769.

AUTHORITIES.

Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i, 559. *Hinman*, Conn. Puritan Settlers, 834, 843.

Theodore Hinsdale, the second son and third child of Captain John Hinsdale, of Kensington Parish, in the present township of Berlin (then Farmington), Connecticut, and grandson of Barnabas and Martha (Smith) Hinsdale, of Hartford, was born on November 25, 1738. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Knight) Cole, of Hartford.

He remained at College after graduation on a Berkeley scholarship, and later while teaching pursued the study of theology. In October, 1764, the Fairfield West Association of Ministers advised the ecclesiastical society of Ridgebury, recently formed in the northern part of Ridgefield, to apply to him as a candidate; and the New Haven Association gave similar advice to the Mount Carmel Society, in the northern part of New Haven, in the following May. A call from the latter place was voted him on August 5, which he declined; and in October he was unanimously invited to settle in a new society which had separated in 1759 from the 1st society in Windsor, Connecticut, and was known by the name of North Windsor. He accepted this call, and was ordained there on April 30, 1766.

After a ministry of nearly twenty-eight years he was induced in February, 1794, to take a dismission by the prospect of a reunion of his people with the mother church, which was immediately accomplished.

He then removed to a farm in a newly settled district in western Massachusetts (at that time within the limits of the town of Dalton), where he hoped that his sons would find a livelihood, while he might himself be introduced to some parish in the vicinity. He was the principal instrument in organizing a Congregational church there in December, 1795, in which and in neighboring churches he preached for considerable periods in the next few years, though no opportunity was afforded for a re-settlement. His influence in the community was a very happy one,

and when the town was incorporated (in 1804) it was named Hinsdale in his honor. He also officiated for twenty years as a justice of the peace, and maintained a remarkable dignity of character and soundness of judgment.

He died very suddenly at his home in Hinsdale, on December 28 or 29, 1818, in his 81st year.

He married on July 14, 1768, Ann, eldest daughter of Josiah and Ruth (Bissell) Bissell, of his parish.

She died on March 14, 1817, at the age of 69. Their children were three daughters and eight sons. A grandson was graduated here in 1821.

While a settled pastor he was joint-author of the following :—

Heresy Detected and Exposed, in a brief Narration of the unhappy disputes that have arisen, in the Second Society in Stafford. . . . Published for the Benefit of the Curious and Inquisitive. By David S. Rowland and Theodore Hinsdale at the Desire and Request of the Association. Hartford [1781]. 8°, pp. 63.
[*Brit. Mus. U. T. S.*

One sermon of his was printed, viz :—

The Christian Religion attested by the Spirit of Prophecy. From Rev. xix, 10. Preached at New Haven, September 11, 1792, by appointment of the General Association.

In vol. 4 of The American Preacher, New-Haven, 1793. 8°, pp. 93–135.

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 186. *Boyd*, Annals of Winchester, 340–41. *Field, etc.*, Hist. of Berkshire, 447–48, 450–51. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 502–03, *Kellogg*, John White and Descendants, 32. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., i, 278, 379; ii, 80, 393. *Thayer*, Centennial Discourse at Mt. Carmel, 9.

Joseph Huntington, fourth son of Nathaniel Huntington, of Scotland Parish, in Windham, Connecticut, was born there on May 5, 1735. An older brother was graduated here in 1747, and a younger brother in 1759. He was destined by his father for his own trade, that of a

clothier, but after he had attained his majority, with the encouragement and aid of his pastor, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732), he prepared himself for College.

He held the rank of a Berkeley Scholar at graduation, but it is doubtful if he remained in New Haven, as he was speedily licensed to preach, and on June 29, 1763, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Coventry, about twelve miles from his native village. On November 7, 1764, he married Hannah Devotion, a daughter of his former pastor. She died after a short illness on September 25, 1771, in her 29th year, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Hale, of Glastonbury.

He found his parish, on his settlement, in a somewhat disorganized state; and was able to unite the people to an unexpected degree, though the entire period of his ministry was one of spiritual declension.

The Rev. Dr. Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, was a distant relative and an admirer of Mr. Huntington; and at his death, in April, 1779, it was found that Mr. Huntington was designated by his will as the next President of Dartmouth College, in case Colonel John Wheelock should decline the office. It was the wish of many of the friends of the college that Mr. Huntington might succeed to the Presidency, and it has been intimated that he expected such a result; but after some professed reluctance the younger Wheelock accepted the office, and in September, 1780, Mr. Huntington was elected to the Board of Trustees, and at the same time received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He retained the trusteeship for eight years.

In the spring of 1792 Dr. Huntington was invited to settle over the Presbyterian church of Huntington, Long Island; and he did not decline the invitation until he had made a journey thither. This circumstance was the occasion of considerable feeling among his people and loosened to some extent their attachment to him.

He died in Coventry on December 25, 1794, in his 60th

year. Although growing infirm for some time previously, he had been able to preach on the Sabbath but one before his death.

His widow died in 1806, at the age of 58. By his first marriage he had two sons, of whom one was graduated at Yale in 1785, and one daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Griffin (Yale 1790). By his second marriage he had five sons and four daughters.

He is represented as a man of fine personal appearance, rather above middle height, and of popular, engaging manners. He had a keen and ready wit and was fond of repartee. He spoke extemporaneously, from brief notes, and this helped to make him one of the most popular preachers of the day.

His publications were as follows :—

1. An Almanac for the year 1761. Calculated for the Meridian of New Haven. By a Student at Yale-College. New Haven, 1760. [*Brinley.*

A manuscript letter of the Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey to the Rev. Ezra Stiles ascribes this anonymous publication to Mr. Huntington.

2. An Almanac for 1762. . Calculated for the Meridian of New Haven. . By a Student at Yale-College. New Haven, 1762.

Some expressions in this publication were made the subject of a controversy in the Connecticut Gazette for February 6 and 13, March 27, and May 8, 1762.

3. The Vanity and Mischief of presuming on Things beyond our Measure. A Sermon [from Deut. xxix. 29] Delivered at Norwich, First-Society, May 22, 1774. . . Norwich, 1774. 4°, pp. 30. [*A. C. A. B. Publ. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This sermon (like all his discourses, preached without notes) is unusually fresh and vigorous; in the foot-notes Milton is quoted, Butler's Analogy is recommended, and the philosophical speculations of Berkeley and Norris referred to.

4. A Sermon [from Luke ix, 60] Delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. David Huntington, to the pastoral Office . . at Marlborough, May 29, 1776. Norwich, 1776. 4°, pp. 19. [*A. C. A. U. T. S.*

5. A Discourse [from 1 Cor. ii, 2], at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Enoch Hale, . . in West-Hampton, September 29, 1779. . . Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 40. [*A. C. A.*

The Sermon occupies the first 30 pages.

6. A Plea before the Venerable Ecclesiastical Council at Stockbridge, in the Cause of Mrs. Fisk. Delivered the 6th and 7th of October, 1779. By a Gentleman from Connecticut. Norwich, 1780. 4°, pp. 36.

[*A. A. S. U. T. S. Y. C.* (*imperfect.*)

The same. To which is added, Letters of Friendship. . Likewise, A Droll, a Deist, and a John Bacon, . . gently reprimanded. By a Gentleman of Connecticut. Boston, 1782. 12°, pp. 130.

[*A. C. A. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

This Plea relates to the case of discipline already mentioned in the notice of Dr. West, on page 390. Dr. Huntington takes, with perhaps more zeal than discretion, the liberal side.

The first edition was answered immediately by Dr. West, in a "Vindication of the Principles and Conduct of the Church in Stockbridge . . with an Appendix, by John Bacon, A. M."

7. Letters of Friendship to those Clergymen who have lately renounced Communion with the Ministers and Churches of Christ in general. With illustrations from recent examples. Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 134. [*B. Ath. U. T. S. Y. C.*

Although the author's name is omitted, the publication is fully acknowledged throughout as his. The Letters are dated in June, 1780, and refer to Dr. West's Vindication as just emerging from the press. The style of the composition was calculated to provoke resentment; and at least one anonymous rejoinder was made, entitled "Letters of Gratitude, to the Connecticut Pleader. . By Impartialis." (Hartford, 1780. 8°, pp. 76), besides the reply of Mr. Bacon, entitled "Illustrations illustrated" (Hartford, 1781. 12°, pp. 31).

8. A Droll, a Deist, and a John Bacon, Master of Arts, gently reprimanded. By the Author of the Letters of Friendship. Hartford, 1781. 8°, pp. 16. [*B. Ath. U. T. S.*

This answer to Bacon's "Illustrations illustrated," was published late in March; and called forth a rejoinder from Mr. Bacon (A Letter to the Reverend Joseph Huntington, D.D.) in 1782.

9. A Discourse [from 1 Cor. xii, 18], Adapted to the Present Day, on the Health and Happiness, or Misery and Ruin, of the

Body Politic, in Similitude to that of the natural Body. Preached at Coventry, April, 1781. Hartford, 1781. 8°, pp. 28.
This was published about May 1. [*A. C. A. U. T. S.*

10. An address to his Anabaptist brethren. 1783.

11. God ruling the Nations for the most glorious end. A Sermon [from Deut. xxxii, 8], in presence of his Excellency, and both Houses of Assembly. Hartford, May 13th, 1784. Hartford, 1784. 8°, pp. 42. [*A. C. A. Brit. Mus. U. T. S. Y. C.*

This discourse exhibits a most fervent patriotism, with apt quotations from Milton and Shakespeare, Cicero and Vergil.

12. A Sermon [from Titus ii, 1], delivered at Rehoboth, March 30, 1785, at the Instalment of the Reverend Mr. John Ellis. . . Providence, 1785. 8°, pp. 27. [*U. T. S.*

13. A Discourse at the Interment of Captain John Howard, of Hampton. 1789.

14. Thoughts on the Atonement of Christ, with an Address to Young Ministers and Students in Divinity: containing a vindication of the doctrines of Imputed Sin from Adam, and Righteousness from Christ. And an examination of the New Divinity on these points. Newburyport, 1791. 8°, pp. 120.
[*A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Harv. U. T. S.*

15. A Sermon [from Psalms xvii, 15], Delivered at Coventry, At the Funeral of Mrs. Esther Strong, Late Consort of the Reverend Nathan Strong, . . . October 21st, 1793. Hartford, 1793. 8°, pp. 24. [*U. T. S.*

16. Calvinism Improved; or, the Gospel illustrated as a system of Real Grace, issuing in the Salvation of All Men.—A Posthumous Work. New-London, 1796. 8°, pp. 331.

[*A. A. S. A. C. A. Andover Theol. Sem. B. Ath. B. Publ. Brit. Mus. Harv. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The running title is, A Treatise on Universal Salvation.

A long Introduction, written by the author, explains the process of study and reflection by which he had been led to adopt a conclusion so much at variance with the ordinary teaching of his associates. The publication caused consternation among the author's friends, and the greater part of the edition was destroyed by one of his daughters. The intention of the author, however, seems unmistakable, that he expected to hold this belief as a modified form of Calvinism, that is, in connection with the most of the Calvinistic doctrines.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Conn. Hist. Collections, 547. *Chase*, Hist. of Dartmouth Coll. i, 556, 562–64, Conn. Journal, Oct. 18, 1771; Jan. 8, 1795. Huntington Family Memoir, 117–22, 171–73. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i. 602–06.

William Jones, fourth son of Timothy Jones, was born in New Haven on January 26, 1745–6. Two of his older brothers were graduated in 1757.

He won a Berkeley Scholarship at graduation, and taught for three years (1765–68) the Hopkins Grammar School in his native town. At a later period he was engaged in mercantile business with his father.

He married in 1771 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Elder Benjamin and Sybil (Backus) Lathrop, of Windham, Connecticut, who died in Windham, after a long illness, on November 13, 1776, in her 23d year.

He died in New Haven on May 20, 1783, in his 38th year. His estate was insolvent. One daughter survived him, his only other child having died in infancy.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Journal, Nov. 27, 1776. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 122. N. H. Colony Hist. Society, Papers, iii, 546.

John Henry Livingston, son of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and grandson of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, was born in Poughkeepsie, on May 19, 1746. His mother was Susan, daughter of John Conklin. His father was a first cousin of the four Livingston brothers who were graduated here from 1731 to 1741.

Upon graduating he chose the profession of the law, and began his preparatory reading in the office of Bartholomew Crannel, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, but towards the close of the year 1764, on account of impaired health,

resulting from close application, he retired from Mr. Crannel's office. For the few succeeding months his condition alarmed his friends; but his recovery was accompanied with a decision to devote himself to the ministry, in furtherance of the new religious life which at this time sprang up in his soul. After this he spent some months in New York City, and in May, 1766, sailed for Holland, to pursue theological studies in that country, with a view to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church in which he had been trained, He remained at the University of Utrecht until June, 1769, when he was licensed to preach by the Classis of Amsterdam. In the meantime a call had been given him (in April, 1769) to settle as a minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New York City; and on April 2, 1770, the Classis which had licensed him ordained him to this ministry. On the 16th of the following month he was admitted upon examination to the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Utrecht; and on the 3d of September he landed in New York. He began the discharge of his pastoral duties on the succeeding Sabbath, and continued them with zeal and eminent acceptance for the next forty years. On November 26, 1775, he married, in Kingston, New York, his second cousin, Sarah (or Sally), third daughter of the Hon. Philip Livingston (Yale 1737); and soon after this the fortunes of war obliged him to retire from the city to his father-in-law's house at Kingston. As the Dutch Church in that town was supplied with a pastor his services were not needed, and accordingly in the fall of 1776 he accepted an invitation from the church in Albany to assist their pastor. The climate of that city proved, however, too severe in winter for his wife's constitution, and he removed in the summer of 1779 to the ancestral Manor of his father's family, near Poughkeepsie, and labored among the congregations in that vicinity. From early in 1781 to 1783 he resided in his father's house and supplied the church in Poughkeepsie. With the declaration of peace and the evacuation of

New York (in November, 1783) the way was open for a return to his own flock; and his labors were increased by the fact that of the four clergymen connected with the church in 1775 he was the only survivor who was able to resume duty, and no colleagues relieved him for the next three years. In the meantime additional responsibilities were placed upon him by his election in October, 1784, as Professor of Theology in the Reformed Dutch Church, with the expectation that without resigning his pastoral work he would oversee the instruction of candidates for the ministry. His inauguration into this office took place in New York City on May 19, 1785, and for over ten years he continued to exercise the double function of pastor and professor. In the spring of 1796, in order to devote more time to teaching, he removed to Bedford, a small village about two miles from Brooklyn, and relinquished half his salary from his church and half his pulpit-duty; but as the Synod failed to come cordially to the support of the school, he abandoned the enterprise in the summer of 1797, and returned to his old post and full work in the city. With unabated force he continued the venerated leader of his denomination in New York for ten years longer, until 1807, when measures were adopted by the Trustees of Queens (now Rutgers) College, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the re-opening of that institution, which had been closed on account of financial embarrassments for twelve years. Dr. Livingston had been one of the Trustees since 1785, and it was now proposed that the hitherto insufficiently organized Theological Seminary should be located permanently in New Brunswick, and that he should also fill the presidency of the College. The former part of the proposition (declined twice before, in 1772 and 1785) he accepted at once, but delayed the removal of his residence. In the meantime infirmities, both of body and mind, multiplied upon him, so that he was no longer able to fulfil his accustomed duties to his congregation; and finally he was obliged by the state of

his health to ask a release, which was effected in the summer of 1810.

In the following October he removed to New Brunswick and entered on the discharge of his duties there as president and professor of theology. The duties of the former office were, however, by the terms of his call limited to such public functions as the presiding at commencements and the signing of diplomas, with such general superintendence as he might choose to exercise; in point of fact he confined himself to the particular functions just described; and owing to the small number of students the literary department of the College was suspended in 1816 and not revived until after his death.

He continued in charge of theological pupils until the last, and died in his sleep—without previous warning—on January 20, 1825, in his 79th year.

His wife died at New Brunswick, on December 29, 1814, at the age of 66. Their only child was a son, who survived his parents for many years.

Three sermons preached by different clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church on the occasion of Dr. Livingston's death were printed; and a volume of Memoirs, prepared in compliance with a request of the General Synod of the Church by the Rev. Alexander Gunn, was published in 1829 (octavo, pp. 540). An engraving from a portrait painted when he was about 70 years of age is prefixed to this volume.

The concurrent testimony of many witnesses represents him as an eminently holy man, a powerful preacher—especially effective in appeal and in consolation—, and a sagacious instructor. His person was unusually commanding and attractive, and his manner the perfection of courtesy.

He published :—

1. De Foedere Sinaitico. Utrecht, 1770.

A dissertation on taking his doctor's degree.

2. Oratio Inauguralis de Veritate Religionis Christianae. Neo-Eboraci [1785]. 8°, pp. 111.
[*B. Ath. Harv. Lenox. N. Y. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

3. The Glory of the Redeemer.—A Sermon [from Col. iii, 11], preached before the New-York Missionary Society, in the Scots Presbyterian Church, 23d of April, 1799.

Published (pp. 3–48) in a pamphlet with another Sermon, delivered the next day, by the Rev. Dr. McKnight, and other material. N.-Y., 1799. 8°. [*A. A. S. A. C. A. Harv. Y. C.*

4. A Sermon [from Rev. xiv, 6–7], delivered before the New-York Missionary Society, at their Annual Meeting, April 3, 1804. [With] Appendix. . N.-Y., 1804. 8°, pp. 97.
[*A. C. A. B. Ath. Brit. Mus. M. H. S. N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. Worcester, 1807. 8°, pp. 68.
[*A. A. S. Harv. M. H. S. Y. C.*

The same. Greenfield, 1809. 8°, pp. 72.
[*A. A. S. B. Ath. M. H. S. U. T. S. Y. C.*

The same. Providence, 1832. 12°, pp. 48. [*B. Publ.*

The author was deeply interested in the success of missionary operations, and active in the management of this Society.

5. An Address delivered at the Commencement held in Queen's College in New-Jersey, September 25, 1810. New-Brunswick, 1810. 8°, pp. 32. [*N. Y. H. S. Y. C.*

This address, delivered on the occasion of his inauguration as President, contains a valuable historical sketch of the College.

6. A Funeral Service; or, Meditations adapted to Funeral Addresses. 1812.

7. The Psalms and Hymns, with the Catechism, Confession of Faith, and Liturgy of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America. Selected at the request of the General Synod. N.-Y. 1814. 12°, pp. 556. [*B. Publ. Y. C.*

Dr. Livingston had already compiled a Psalm Book, which was published—without his name—in 1789, and which continued in use until supplanted by this collection, of which he was the acknowledged editor, and which was not superseded until 1847.

8. A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister in Law. New-Brunswick, 1816. 8°, pp. 179.
[*A. A. S. B. Publ. Harv. U. T. S. Y. C.*

9. An Address to the Reformed German Churches in the United States. New-Brunswick, 1819. 8°, pp. 36. [*U. T. S.*

This is an appeal for the establishment of a German Theological Institution, with the outline of a course of study.

Three of his sermons were printed in the American Preacher, Elizabeth-Town, 1791 (v. 1, pp. 113–59, and v. 3, pp. 373–416); and were reprinted in a volume of Select Discourses from the same work, at Edinburgh in 1796.

His published Memoirs contain copious extracts from his diary and letters.

He was also the responsible compiler and editor of a volume entitled The Constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the United States of America. N.-Y. 1793. 12°, pp. xii, 354.

AUTHORITIES.

Gunn, Memoirs of Dr. Livingston, *passim*. *Holgate*, Amer. Genealogy, 178. *Lamb*, Hist. of City of N. Y., i, 750; ii, 37, 188, 276, 284, 467–68. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xx, 153. *Sprague*, Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, ix, pt. 2, 52–66. *Wilson*, Memorial Hist. of City of N. Y., iii, 170.

JOHN LOTHROP, a younger brother of the Rev. Elijah Lathrop (Yale 1749), was born in Windham, Connecticut, on April 4, 1738.

Immediately upon graduation he settled in New Haven as a merchant, and soon after incurred the displeasure of the College government by too great freedom in supplying the undergraduates with questionable articles.

He married, on October 31, 1764, Mary, youngest sister of his classmate, William Jones. She bore him two daughters and one son, and died in New Haven on May 18, 1773, in her 30th year. In 1775 he appears by the town records to have been active on the patriotic side in pending controversies. From 1778 to 1781 he was tax-collector of the town.

He married before 1781 Eunice, daughter of Colonel Robert and Prudence (Sherman) Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, by whom he had four daughters and a son.

He died in New Haven on October 29, 1789, in his 52d year, leaving an embarrassed estate.

His widow after 1790 removed to Nova Scotia, to join others of her family who had settled there prior to the Revolution, and died shortly after.

The son by the first marriage was graduated at Yale in 1787, and became the father of the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, of Boston.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin & Clift, Descendants of G. Denison, 62–63. Conn. Journal, May 21, 1773. *Huntington*, Lathrop Family Memoir, 92, 124.

Allen McLean, third son and child of Dr. Neil McLean, a native of Scotland and practicing physician in Hartford, Connecticut, and grandson of Allan McLean, of the Island of Coll, on the western coast of Scotland, was baptized in Hartford on December 13, 1741. His mother was Hannah, sister of Benjamin Stillman (Yale 1724), and widow of John Caldwell, of Hartford.

His father enjoyed an extensive practice, and this son was not trained to hardy self-support. He studied medicine, and practiced for a time with some success in Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, Connecticut. He married Mary Sloan, of New Haven, a granddaughter of John Prout (Yale 1708), by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Soon after his marriage he began to give way to his appetites, lost his property, and became a victim to intemperance.

He died in poverty in East Granby, Connecticut, early in March, 1829, in his 88th year.

The Rev. Allen McLean (Yale 1805) was the son of his first cousin.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Foote Family, 284. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 480.

Burrage Merriam, the younger surviving son of John Merriam, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and Mary (Burrage) Merriam, was born there on October 27, 1739.

He studied divinity and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 27, 1763.

On February 27, 1765, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Stepney Parish, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, now the town of Rocky Hill.

He married on September 12, 1765, Hannah Rice, who bore him two sons, of whom the younger died in infancy.

He died in office, in Stepney, on November 30, 1776, aged 37 years. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1324, and includes thirty-one volumes of books. His will provided, in case of the death of his sons without issue, that their portion of his property should be devoted to school purposes in Stepney Parish.

His wife survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xix, 320.

Simeon Miller's origin is unknown. He studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hartford North Association of Ministers on June 5, 1764.

In 1765 he took his Master's degree with the class.

Nothing more is known of his history. His name was first starred in the Triennial Catalogue issued in 1832.

Benjamin Mills, the eldest child of Josiah Mills, of that part of Killingly which is now Thompson, Connecticut, and grandson of Benjamin and Sarah Mills, of Needham, Massachusetts, was born in Killingly on the 18th of October, 1739, his mother being Sarah, daughter of Samuel Davis, of the same parish.

After graduation he studied for the ministry, and in July, 1764, was called to settle in the new township of Chesterfield, in the western part of what is now Hampshire County, Massachusetts. A Congregational church was gathered there on October 30, and Mr. Mills was ordained and installed as pastor on November 22.

He was dismissed from this charge, at his own request, on account of poor health,* on December 21, 1774, but continued to reside in the town. As a staunch patriot, like most of his fellow-townsmen, he was chosen as one of their representatives in the Second Provincial Congress, from February to May, 1775. He was also chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in the town from 1776 to 1779, and a representative in the Legislature in 1781.

He died in Chesterfield, on the 14th of March, 1785, in his 46th year. He had become so thoroughly identified with civil affairs in these later years that his tombstone is inscribed in memory of "Benjamin Mills, Esq."

His wife, Eunice, survived him, with two sons and two daughters. His estate was inventoried at about £175, and a library of about fifty volumes (some theological and some medical) is enumerated.

He married, on September 12, 1768, Mary, the youngest child of Jonathan and Thankful (Strong) Hunt, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died on June 30, 1779, at the age of 40 years. Their children were two daughters and three sons, of whom one son died in infancy; the others, bereft early of both parents, survived to long and honorable lives. The youngest child was graduated at Williams College in 1797, and became a lawyer of distinction and a Senator of the United States.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, x, 261. *Bridgman*, Northampton Epitaphs, 178–79. *Dwight*, Strong Family, ii. 1481–82. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 185–86. Hunt Family Genealogy, 178.

*There is a tradition in the town that he had contracted intemperate habits.

Consider Morgan, second son and third child of Captain Joseph Morgan, of Preston, Connecticut, and grandson of Captain John and Elizabeth (Jones, Williams) Morgan, of New London and Preston, was born in Preston on June 28, 1740. His mother was Ruth, elder daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Dwelley) Brewster, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.

He settled in his native town, and married Ruth Moseley, of Glastonbury, who bore him three daughters and three sons.

He finally removed to Sheffield, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he died in 1802, at the age of 62 years.

It has been reported that he studied medicine, but he is not known to have practiced.

AUTHORITIES.

Morgan Genealogy, 34, 48.

Isaac Moseley was a son of Isaac Moseley, Junior, of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

He became a physician in his native town, and is said to have published some medical treatise, but this is doubtful. Besides being prominent in his profession he was an influential citizen. He attained the rank of Captain in the militia in 1768. In June, 1774, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the town after the Boston Port Bill, and in October, 1782, he represented the town in the General Assembly. His sympathies, nevertheless, were with the British side in the Revolution, and consequently after the close of the war he removed to England.

He died in London on February 7, 1806, at the age of 72 years. The newspapers of the day contain the following tribute to his memory :—

A philosopher, Samaritan, and an Israelite indeed—he was benevolent and humane towards the whole Family of mankind, a sincere and valuable friend; and, to sum up his character in a few words, he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. Gen. Lyman, the American Consul, and a numerous body of sincere mourners paid the last sad tribute of respect to his memory by following his corpse to the tomb, in St. George's burying-ground in the borough.

He married a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Merrick (Yale 1725), of North Branford; in October, 1773, his family consisted of one daughter,—his wife being dead.

AUTHORITIES.

Chapin, Glastenbury Centennial, 94–95, 102, 206, 215. Conn. Colonial Records, xiv, 191. N.-Y. Spectator, May 21, 1806. *Sabine*, Amer. Loyalists, ii, 109.

William Nichols, son of William Nichols, a sea-captain of Hartford, and Mary (Farnsworth) Nichols, was baptized in the First Church, on October 11, 1741.

He was admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1765, and settled there in the practice of his profession. He was early in earnest sympathy with the Revolutionary movement, and was one of the instigators of the attack upon Fort Ticonderoga in May, 1775. In July, 1776, the Governor and Council of Safety appointed him as Paymaster in Colonel Swift's regiment in the Northern Department, with the rank of Lieutenant, and on January 1, 1777, he was commissioned with the same rank, under the same officer, in the 7th Regiment of the new Continental Line. He retired from service in July, 1778, and returned to his professional career in Hartford, where he died on October 11, 1792, aged 51 years. He was never married, and his estate was insolvent.

When Hartford was made a city, in 1784, he was one of the members first chosen to the Common Council.

AUTHORITIES.

Johnston, Yale in the Revolution, 229–30. *Trumbull*, Hist. of Hartford County, i, 84, 122, 380.

Amos Northrop, 3d, the oldest child of Amos Northrop of New Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Amos and Mary (Gunn) Northrop, of Milford, was born in the former town on December 19, 1742. His mother was Anna, oldest daughter of Solomon Baldwin, of Milford. His youngest brother was graduated here in 1776. Of his two sisters, the elder married the Rev. Abner Benedict (Yale 1769) and the younger was the mother of Professor Nathaniel W. Taylor (Yale 1807).

He lived in New Milford, and was appointed to the rank of First Lieutenant in Colonel Samuel Whiting's regiment, which was raised for service north of New York during the winter of 1776–77.

Later he is said to have served as commissary in the army. He died in New Milford, from consumption, hastened by exertions in the field, on March 19, 1779, in his 37th year.

He married on December 7, 1768, Anne, the youngest sister of Friend Grant (Yale 1761), by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son was the father of the Hon. Birdsey G. Northrop (Yale 1841).

She next married, on January 11, 1780, Thomas Wells, Junior, of New Milford, by whom she had four children. Her husband died in 1826, and she died (in New Milford) on June 1, 1840, in her 89th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Baldwin Genealogy, i, 107. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 230. N.-E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xliii, 252. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 602, 747, 787, 862, 871.

John Paterson, the youngest child and only son in a family of five children of Major and Deacon John Paterson, of that part of Farmington now included in New

Britain, Connecticut, and grandson of James and Mary (Ellery ?, Talcott) Paterson, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born in Farmington, probably in the latter part of 1743 or the early part of 1744. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Steele) Bird, of Farmington. One of his sisters married the Rev. Stephen Holmes (Yale 1752), and another married the Hon. Jedidiah Strong (Yale 1761). Major Paterson, the father, had a brilliant career in the military service of his country during the French and Indian Wars, and died on the Havana expedition just before his son's graduation.

The son remained for a few years after leaving College with his mother, engaged in the study of law and in teaching. He also remained in Farmington after his admission to the bar, and on June 2, 1766, he married Elizabeth, only child of Deacon Josiah and Hannah (Warren) Lee, of the same town.

Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained at once the confidence and esteem of his new fellow-townsmen, who elected him as their representative in the General Court in May, 1774, and sent him in July as one of their delegates to a County Convention, called in view of the political situation. He was also a member of each of the three Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, in 1774–75.

Promptly with the news of the fight at Lexington Colonel Paterson brought his militia regiment to the front, and from that date to the end of the war he was continuously in the field. He was commissioned as Colonel in the Provincial service of Massachusetts in May, 1775, and was made by Congress a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army in February, 1777, and Major-General in September, 1783. His military career was conspicuously creditable, and he made large personal sacrifice in remaining in the service.

After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Lenox, and in 1785 was again chosen to represent

the town in the General Court. As a Major-General of militia he assisted in 1786–87 in the suppression of Shays' Rebellion.

In 1790 he became one of the proprietors of a large tract of land on the southern border of Central New York, and in the following year he removed with his family to a locality now known as Whitney's Point, in the township of Triangle, in the northern part of Broome County. He represented what was then Tioga County in the State Legislature in 1792 and 1793, and in 1798 was made chief-justice of the County Court of Common Pleas. From October, 1803, to March, 1805, he was a member of the Congress of the United States. On his return from Congress he resumed his place on the bench, which he retained until Broome County was set off in 1806, after which date he was Chief Justice of the new county until his sudden death, at Whitney's Point, on July 19, 1808, in his 65th year.

His wife died in Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y., on July 8, 1841, at the age of 92.

Their children were two sons and five daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy. A great-grandson, Professor Thomas Egleston (Yale 1854), published in 1894 a full and interesting life of General Paterson (pp. xi, 293).

AUTHORITIES.

Andrews, New Britain, 128–29. *Bugbee*, Memorials of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati, 381–82. *Egleston*, Life of Gen. Paterson. *Hotchkin*, Hist. of Western N. Y., 57. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 230–32. John Lee, of Farmington, and his Descendants, 67. N. Y. Geneal. and Biogr. Record, xxi, 99–112. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 270.

JOSIAH POMEROY, fourth son and fifth child of Josiah and Lydia (Ashley) Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and grandson of Major Ebenezer and Sarah

(King) Pomeroy, of Northampton, was born in that town on July 11, 1741. He was a first cousin of Dr. Medad Pomeroy (Yale 1757).

He became a physician and surgeon and settled in 1766 in Warwick, Massachusetts, a township in the northeastern corner of what is now Franklin County, on the New Hampshire line. He was a man of respectability and worth, but in the contest with Great Britain was a pronounced Loyalist. Before the Revolution began he appears to have removed to Keene, New Hampshire, for the practice of his profession, but early in 1776 he refused to sign a patriotic declaration and by 1779 his estate there was confiscated as that of an absentee. He was in Hatfield, near Northampton, in 1778, when he fled to Newtown, Long Island, within the British lines, and in October of that year his name was included in the list of refugees who were proscribed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

He returned finally to Warwick, and died there on August 17, 1821, at the age of 80.

He was twice married: first, in the latter part of 1762, to Joanna, second daughter of Colonel Phineas and Joanna (Field) Wright, of Northfield, the town next west of Warwick, who died in March, 1774, in her 32d year; and secondly, on July 3, 1774, to Ann, elder daughter of Captain Elisha and Anne (Marsh) Allis, of Whately,—a new town set off from the northerly part of Hatfield in 1771.

His children by the first marriage were two daughters and four sons; by the second marriage two sons and a daughter.

AUTHORITIES.

Hale, Annals of Keene, 47, 51. Hartford Marsh Genealogy, 338. N. Hampshire State Papers, viii, 835–36; xii, 320, 322; xx, *passim*. *Dr. W. W. Rodman*, MS. Letters, Mch. 18, 1890, and Mch. 30, 1895. *Temple*, Hist. of Whately, 197. *Temple and Sheldon*, Hist. of Northfield, 518, 571.

PETER PRATT, second son and fourth child of Joseph Pratt, Junior, and Editha (Kellogg) Pratt, of Colchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on February 8, 1734, 35.

He settled in Kent, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he kept a country store; and died there in April, 1800, in his 66th year.

AUTHORITIES.

Taintor, Colchester Records, 97.

SAMUEL SEWARD, the eldest child of Samuel Seward, of Durham, Connecticut, and grandson of Dr. Joseph and Judith (Bushnell) Seward, of Guilford and Durham, was born on April 1, 1740. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Penfield) Rosseter, of Guilford. His father died when he was in his twelfth year.

His life was spent in Durham, and in part in Northampton, Massachusetts, as a teacher. He died in Durham on June 13, 1773, in his 34th year.

The inventory of his estate amounted to about £60, including seven books. One item in the debts due him shows that he had been keeping the school in Rocky Hill, then a part of Wethersfield, Connecticut, during the winter before his death.

His gravestone describes him as "a gentleman of polite accomplishments, a kind relative, in friendship sincere, dear to his acquaintance, and benevolent to mankind, having acted an honorable part in the instruction of youth."

AUTHORITIES.

Fowler, Hist. of Durham, 116–17.

THOMAS SKINNER, the eldest child of the Rev. Thomas Skinner (Harv. 1732), minister of Westchester parish in Colchester, Connecticut, and Mary (Newhall) Skinner, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Gillett) Skinner, of Colchester, was born on May 31, 1741.

His father died a few weeks after his graduation, and he settled in his native town as a physician. In March, 1779, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the 8th Connecticut Regiment, and he probably continued in service until the close of the war. He maintained later a distinguished local reputation in his profession, and in 1794 was one of the Fellows of the newly organized State Medical Society.

He died in Colchester on August 7, 1796, aged 55, "after a long and painful illness, which he endured with uncommon patience, fortitude, and Christian resignation."

He married on April 2, 1788, Jerusha Christophers, of New London, daughter of John and Jerusha (Gardiner) Christophers, born January 19, 1749–50.

His children were two daughters and two sons.

AUTHORITIES.

Conn. Gazette, Aug. 11, 1796. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 232. Loomis Female Genealogy, i, 113, 118.

ELIJAH SMITH has not been identified. He received the Master's degree in 1765, and his name was not starred in the Triennial Catalogues until 1832.

He is possibly the Elijah Smith, son of Joseph Smith, Junior, and Sarah (Colfax) Smith, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who was born on November 8, 1738 (Chapin's Glastonbury Centennial, 197), and who emigrated to Pickering, in Mississippi Territory, and died there. His estate, which proved to be insolvent, was put in the hands of administrators by the Hartford Probate Court in August, 1800.

Eleazar Storrs, the next younger brother of Experience Storrs (Yale 1759), was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on November 24, 1738.

He studied theology under his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter, and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association of Ministers on October 9, 1764.

On February 26, 1766, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Sandisfield, in the south-eastern corner of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The sermon on the occasion, by Dr. Salter, was published.

He was a popular preacher, but after a pastorate of upwards of thirty-one years he was dismissed, on April 26, 1797, partly on account of failing health and partly through disaffection among his people dating back to his support of the State government in the time of Shays' Rebellion. His health continued feeble, and he died, after a long and distressing period of illness, in Sandisfield on December 24, 1810, aged 72 years.

He married Anne Phelps, of Windsor, Connecticut, a younger sister of Bildad Phelps (Yale 1758), born March 20, 1741, by whom he had seven children. She survived him.

AUTHORITIES.

Amer. Quart. Register, vii, 32. Berkshire Hist. Soc. Collections, i, pt. 3, 122. Conn. Courant, Jan. 9, 1811. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 140, 300–01. *Goodwin*, Geneal. Notes, 216. *Stiles*, Hist. of Windsor, 2d ed., ii, 569. Storrs Family, 181, 192.

Jabez Swift, a native of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and probably a son of Jabez Swift of that place, became a lawyer in Salisbury in the same county, and built himself a stone house on Town Hill in that town.

On the news of the fight at Lexington (on April 19, 1775) he is said to have gone to the front as a volunteer,

and to have died within a few weeks in camp near Boston. Administration on his estate was granted on January 25, 1776, but it proved to be insolvent.

He left a widow.

AUTHORITIES.

Church, Centennial Address at Salisbury, 57.

Solomon Wadhams, the youngest of twelve children of Noah Wadhams, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and grandson of John and Hannah Wadhams of Wethersfield, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, during a temporary residence of his parents in that place, on June 24 (or 26), 1740. His mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Nathan and Mary (Blinn) Hurlburt, of Wethersfield. In his infancy his parents removed to the newly incorporated town of Goshen, in Litchfield County. His eldest brother was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1754, and was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree here in 1764.

He became a farmer and merchant in Goshen, and the public Records of the Colony for 1768 to 1770 tell of his experience with Ralph Isaacs (Yale 1761), whom he charged with taking advantage of his ignorance and supplying him with goods for his stock in trade at exorbitant prices, in the years 1763 and 1764.

In later years he became largely interested in new lands in northwestern Vermont, then known as the "New Hampshire Grants," where some of his descendants still remain.

He married in 1780, Abigail Beebe, widow of one of his associates in this enterprise, Captain Heman Allen, of Salisbury, Connecticut (born 1740, died May, 1778), a younger brother of General Ethan Allen. She died in Goshen on June 3, 1844, in her 91st year.

They had two children,—a son and a daughter.

Mr. Wadhams had a large pecuniary interest in the scheme undertaken by his wife's brother-in-law, Colonel Ira Allen, in 1796, for a purchase of arms for the State of Vermont from the French government; and the subsequent capture of the *Olive Branch* by a British cruiser embarrassed him seriously, and practically put an end to his active interest in public affairs.

He died in Goshen on December 21, 1821, aged 81½ years.

Tradition represents him as a very worthy man, of more than ordinary natural abilities, cool and deliberate in whatever he undertook, and of sound judgment.

AUTHORITIES.

Colonial Records of Conn., xiii, 310–11. Hist. of Litchfield County (1881), 365. Hurlbut Genealogy, 412. *Albert Wadhams*, MS. Letter, Jan. 13, 1868. *Walworth*, Hyde Genealogy, i, 324.

WHITMAN WELCH, sixth child and youngest son of Thomas and Sarah Welch, of Milford, Connecticut, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Welch, of Milford, was born in that town on June 5, 1738, and was baptized on the following Sabbath, June 11. His mother was the only daughter of Zachariah Whitman, of Milford, by his first wife, Sarah Fitch. She died while this son was an infant, and at the age of ten he lost his father also, so that his residence thenceforth was with Paul Welch, a younger brother of his father, in New Milford, Connecticut.

He studied theology and was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers on September 25, 1764. The township of Williamstown, Massachusetts, was incorporated on June 21, 1765, and on the 26th of July the proprietors voted to give Mr. Welch a call to the ministry among them, on an annual salary of £70. He accepted the call, and was ordained pastor in October or November, at which time a church was gathered.

In the early part of 1776 he went to Canada as chaplain of one of the militia regiments of his vicinity, sent to reinforce our defeated army before Quebec. The small-pox prevailing in the camp, he contracted the disease, and died on April 8, near Quebec, in the 38th year of his age.

He married Ruth, only daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Tryal (Morehouse) Gaylord, of New Milford, who returned after his death to her native town with her children, and married Captain John Merwin, on December 31, 1777. She died there on March 14, 1816, in her 70th year. One son, born in 1773, died in New Milford in 1812.

Professor Kellogg (Yale 1810), of Williamstown, wrote of him in 1829 as follows :—

> He was a man of intelligence and activity, attentive to the duties of his office, and serious and earnest in the performance of them. His religious opinions seem to have agreed with those of the clergy of that day, that are now spoken of as approaching to Arminianism, He always wrote his sermons, and delivered them with animation and propriety of manner. He was social in his habits, fond of conversation, in which he was often sportive and shrewd, and sometimes, perhaps, too gay and jocose. In person he was rather short and light. He was fond of athletic exercises. and excelled in them, whenever the manners of the day allowed him to join in them.

AUTHORITIES.

Barber, Hist. Collections of Mass., 104. *Farnam*, Descendants of John Whitman, 42. *Field*, Hist. of Berkshire County, 409–10. *Holland*, Hist. of Western Mass., ii, 610. *Johnston*, Yale in the Revolution, 232. *Orcutt*, Hist. of New Milford, 700, 797, 860, 870.

Israel Williams, Junior, the youngest brother of William Williams (Yale 1754), and a nephew of Rector Williams, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts.

He spent his life quietly in Hatfield on the paternal estate, and the only public office which he is known to have filled is that of Register of Probate for the County

of Hampshire, which he held for a few years from October, 1768.

He died in Hatfield on April 11, 1823, at the age of 79.

He was never married, and his estate was bequeathed to his sisters, nephews, and nieces.

AUTHORITIES.

Goodwin, Geneal. Notes, 18. *Judd*, ily, 198. Hist. of Hadley, 603. Williams Fam-

Annals, 1762–63

A Special Meeting of the Corporation was held on the last day of November, to attend to two subjects. One of these was the approval of the lease of the farm on Rhode Island, given by Bishop Berkeley, for the term of 999 years; and the other was the adjudging penalties for a serious rebellion which had just occurred in the College. The rebellion started with the refusal of nearly the whole Senior Class to attend upon term-examinations, which had been introduced under a law of the Corporation passed in July, 1761; and when punishments for this conduct were announced in the Chapel, at morning prayers, on the 20th of November, the disaffected Seniors rose in instant rebellion and rushed out of the room, and with them a considerable part of the other Classes. College was in confusion for some days, until the Faculty were able to make a break in the ranks of the insurgents, so that a few offered to confess publicly and the names of the ringleaders were obtained. The Corporation upheld firmly the College government, and while only two students were expelled (both of whom, however, were subsequently restored to full standing), enough others were rusticated and put on divers kinds of probation to satisfy the majesty of the law.

This incident was only one example of the internal difficulties with which President Clap had long been harassed; and these were not without connection with the external criticism to which he was at the same time subjected. The opposition of many years' growth culminated finally during this winter in the preparation of a Memorial to the General Assembly of the Colony, which was dated on March 10, 1763, and was signed by nine gentlemen—three

of the clergy and six laymen. The clergymen were : Edward Dorr (Yale 1742) ; Hezekiah Bissell (Yale 1733), pastor of a country church in that part of Windsor which is now Bloomfield ; and Jonathan Marsh (Yale 1735), pastor in New Hartford, and the son of a former Trustee. No one of the three was of any special eminence, and the selection of Mr. Dorr as the leader was probably due entirely to his official position, as pastor of the First Church in Hartford ; his associate in the ministry of the town, the Rev. Elnathan Whitman, was a person of greater age and otherwise of more weight, but was not available for this purpose, being a member of the College Corporation.

Of the six laymen who signed the Memorial, the first named was also the one of widest reputation—Jedidiah Elderkin, of Windham, often a member of the Lower House, and one of the best known lawyers in the Eastern part of the Colony. With him were joined Colonel Eleazar Fitch (Yale 1743), a distinguished merchant of Windham, and Sheriff of the County ; Josiah Talcott, of Wethersfield ; Captain Ebenezer Grant (Yale 1726), a merchant of East Windsor ; Daniel Sheldon (Yale 1747), of Hartford ; and Titus Hosmer (Yale 1757), of Middletown.

The subjects of complaint in this Memorial were such as had already become familiar—the arbitrariness and autocracy of the President, the multiplicity and injustice of the laws, the extravagance of the system of fines and of other punishments, and the unrest of the students under the present administration of discipline. The remedies suggested were, briefly, that the laws ought to be submitted to the Assembly, that the present fines should be reduced, that liberty of appeal to the Assembly should be secured, and above all that the Assembly should exercise its powers as the creator of the College Corporation by sending to it a Committee of Visitation.

As a rider to the Memorial, five other clergymen submitted a request that it be granted, although they could

not pretend to be sufficiently cognizant with some of the facts alleged to add their signatures. These were all graduates, and in such relation to President Clap as to make their appearance significant: they were—Ebenezer Devotion (Yale 1732), of a parish in Windham, Clap's former ministerial charge, at whose ordination Clap had preached the sermon; Stephen White (Yale 1736), the immediate successor in Clap's old pulpit; James Cogswell (Yale 1742), of Canterbury, and Josiah Whitney (Yale 1752), of Brooklyn, both Clap's pupils; Benjamin Throop (Yale 1734), of Bozrah, whose wife was a former parishioner of Clap.

When the Assembly met, on Thursday, May 12, at Hartford, they listened in the first place to the annual Election Sermon, which was preached by the same Rev. Stephen White whose name was just mentioned. In the course of his remarks he recommended the College to the protection of the Assembly, and after referring to former grants continued :—

This Honourable Assembly, I trust, will look upon it their Duty to do still farther, what is necessary, to render that School more useful: But perhaps, this can't be without a particular Inspection into the State and Circumstances of that Society. And I would humbly Suggest, whether it be not the Duty of the Legislature, in this Day, when there are so many Complaints about the College, so much Discontent among its Members, and such a general Dissatisfaction in the Government concerning it, to enquire into the Reasons of it; that if any thing be amiss there, it may be rectified, or if any additional Weight be necessary to the Government of it, it may be given before it be too late. And from such a Visitation the College can never fairly plead Exemption by the Privilege of their Charter: For a Society incorporated by a Charter, with a primary View to the publick Good, can't be made Independant of the Power which formed them: for if so, they may pervert the whole design of their Charter, and be accountable to none. And the very end of their being formed into a Society, shews that they are to use their Charter, and Form of Government, in subordination to the immediate Authority, and Power, of the General Assembly, from whom they received their Charter.

The Assembly as organized contained over twenty Yale graduates in the Lower House (of 119 members), while just one half of the Upper House also held Yale degrees; and among the Yale men were the two presiding officers —Governor Thomas Fitch (1721) and Speaker Jabez Huntington (1741).

The Memorialists were represented before the Assembly by two able counsel, both Yale graduates—Jared Ingersoll (1742), of New Haven, now 41 years of age, and William Samuel Johnson (1744), of Stratford, in his 36th year; and to them was opposed, single-handed, President Clap, just rounding his 60th year, from whom both Ingersoll and Johnson had received their degrees.

The story of the contest is told with considerable detail of argument by Clap in his Annals of the College, published three years later; and his account is repeated, with some additional particulars, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Trumbull (Yale 1759), who was undoubtedly present as a spectator, in his History of Connecticut, published in 1818. The essential point of the plea of counsel for the memorialists was that the Assembly had the right of visitation as the successor to the Assembly of 1701, which *founded* the College; but the President had no difficulty in showing that the founding was the act of the forerunners of the present Trustees, before any request was preferred for a charter. His argument in reply to the trained and skillful lawyers who opposed him was regarded at the time as a remarkably cogent one; and if argument had failed to convince, the intimation which he threw out that the Corporation if beaten would appeal to the King, was sufficient to close all discussion.

The scheme of a Committee of Visitation had been the objective point of the opponents of the College through all the attacks of the preceding decade; and the result of this open struggle was an utter defeat for the opponents on their own ground, and a deeper respect for the ability and learning of the sagacious old President. He was

abundantly justified in the quiet comment with which he dismisses the subject in his Annals: "And so the Assembly acted nothing upon the Memorial. And it is generally supposed that this Question will never be publicly moved again." The crisis was a real one, of which the importance is even more evident now than it was then; and as marking a distinct epoch in the history of the College, this defeat for all time of the attempt to subject its constitution and management to the varying will of a popular Assembly, takes rank with the new Charter of 1745, with the granting of which the former volume of this series closed.

APPENDIX

Residences

Of the 505 graduates whose lives are sketched in this volume, the residence at the time of entering College is known for only 490; and of these a little over three-fourths (or 381) came from Connecticut:—73 from New Haven County; 71 from New London County; 66 from Hartford County; 55 from Fairfield County; 45 from Windham County; 28 from Tolland County; 25 from Middlesex; and 18 from Litchfield County.

Of the remainder, 63 were from Massachusetts (14 of these from Old Hampshire); 33 from New York (13 of whom from Long Island); 9 from Rhode Island; 3 from New Jersey; and 1 from North Carolina. The origin of 15 is unknown.

The settled residence of about two-thirds (or upwards of 300) of these graduates continued to be in Connecticut; at least 87 settled permanently in Massachusetts (including 7 in Maine); at least 45 in New York; 15 in New Jersey; 12 in New Hampshire; 8 in the British Provinces; 8 in Rhode Island; 5 in Vermont; 2 in Georgia; 2 in Pennsylvania; and single graduates elsewhere.

Length of Life of the Yale Graduates of the Years 1745–1762

By H. A. Newton

In the appendix to vol. 1 of Yale *Biographies and Annals* I have given a table showing the actual and the expected tabular mortalities for the Yale graduates in the years 1701–1744. The men whose biographies are given in the present volume were not very far removed in time from those contained in volume 1, the difference of epoch being a little over 25 years. A comparison of the experience of the two groups of men is not, however, without special interest, the changes of modes of living and comforts being considerable in a quarter of a century. The number of graduates in the present volume is 505. From these 13 names must be thrown out for want of identification or knowledge of their history. There remain 492 names, for most of which we know the dates of birth and of death. A few names have been kept, although either the date of death or the date of birth was somewhat uncertain. Each of such cases was separately considered, and was retained only when I judged that the true mortality

experience of the group was probably better represented by the retention of the name in question than by its rejection. The 13 rejected names are: Mills, 47, Mason and Smith, '48, Topping, '49, Child, '57, Case and Phelps, '58, Beebe, '59, Johnson, '60, Millard and Sumner, '61, Miller and Smith, '62.

TABLE SHOWING ACTUAL AND TABULAR MORTALITIES

Age.	No. at risk.	No. dying in year.	Expected Mort'y by Am. Table.	Age.	No. at risk.	No. dying in year.	Expected Mort'y by Am. Table.
14–19	189.25	1	1.465	58	291	11	6.675
20	187.30	5	1.462	59	280	8	6.921
21	270.91	5	2.128	60	272	7	7.262
22	335.01	3	2.649	61	265	5	7.651
23	375.58	6	2.989	62	260	8	8.099
24	408.08	3	3.270	63	252	10	8.554
25	429.18	5	3.451	64	242.3	11	8.928
26	439.34	3	3.572	65	232	13	9.313
27	444.64	4	3.644	66	219	9	9.570
28	449.37	4	3.714	67	210	13	10.005
29	448.00	12	3.739	68	197	2	10.245
30	436.30	8	3.674	69	195	11	11.073
31	429	4	3.651	70	184	15	11.397
32	425	3	3.658	71	169	7	11.435
33	422	2	3.678	72	162	12	11.945
34	420	4	3.707	73	150	6	12.030
35	416	6	3.722	74	144	10	12.535
36	410	7	3.728	75	134	10	12.643
37	403	5	3.722	76	124	12	12.678
38	398	5	3.744	77	112	6	12.440
39	393	2	3.763	78	106	8	12.810
40	391	3	3.830	79	98	11	12.910
41	388.3	5	3.885	80	87	16	12.570
42	384	6	3.936	81	71	10	11.263
43	378	5	3.976	82	61	5	10.633
44	373	7	4.038	83	56	9	10.727
45	366	4	4.086	84	47	8	9.945
46	362	5	4.185	85	39	9	9.188
47	357	7	4.285	86	30	7	7.970
48	350	2	4.378	87	23	7	6.970
49	348.3	6	4.565	88	16	4	5.546
50	343	10	4.728	89	12	2	4.750
51	333	7	4.842	90	10	1	4.545
52	325	4	5.001	91	9	1	4.792
53	321	7	5.244	92	8	2	5.075
54	314	6	5.461	93	6	3	4.405
55	308	7	5.720	94	3	2	2.572
56	301.3	6	5.964	95	1	1	1.000
57	296	5	6.031				
				Total,	19,145.16	492	

The preceding table has been constructed in the same manner as the table in the appendix to vol. I.

The first column gives the completed age at the beginning of each year of experience. The second column the number of per-

sons entering on the corresponding year of life. The third column gives the number dying in the year. The fourth column gives the expected mortality in the year for the number of persons in the second column, as computed by the "American" table of mortality.

The numbers in the third column of the above table are very irregular owing to the small number of lives considered. By grouping them, however, in decades of years, we shall be able to see more clearly their significance.

The following table is arranged for this purpose.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITIES BY DECADES OF YEARS

Ages.	Graduates in years 1745–62.				Graduates in years 1701–44.		
	Years at risk.	Deaths.	Deaths per thousand.	Expected deaths by Am. Table.	Years at risk.	Deaths.	Deaths per thousand.
15–25	2195.31	28	12.8	17.414	2346.1	28	11.9
26–35	4329.65	50	11.5	36.759	4241.8	41	9.7
36–45	3884.30	49	12.6	38.713	3787	48	12.7
46–55	3361.30	62	18.4	48.409	3260	71	21.8
56–65	2691.60	84	31.2	75.398	2434	93	38.2
66–75	1764.	95	53.9	112.878	1476	98	66.4
76–	919.	124	134.9	162.789	718	94	130.9
Totals,	19145.16	492			18262.9	473	

The second column contains the number of years of lives at risk in the corresponding ages in the first column. The third column gives the corresponding number of deaths in the decades of years. The fourth column gives the actual mortality per thousand life-years. The fifth column gives the mortality that should be experienced according to the American table. The last three columns correspond to the second, third and fourth columns, giving the experience of the classes from 1701 to 1744. A comparison of the fourth and last columns shows a distinct increase of mortality per thousand lives between the ages 15 and 35, an equality of mortality during the next ten years, and a decided diminution for the ages 46 to 75. These differences appear to me to be too great to be merely accidental.

It is a marked feature of the mortality statistics of American college graduates that there is excessive mortality in the years immediately following graduation. This is no doubt due to the strenuous efforts of young graduates to attain a good position in their profession. The later favorable experience in the ages from

45 to 75 is presumably due to the fact that they have by that time gained position or else lost ambition. It would seem that this early strain was experienced by the graduates of the years 1701–44 distinctly less than it was by the graduates of the eighteen years following. It would also seem that the corresponding strain for men between the ages 45 and 75 was much greater than for the later graduates, and perhaps that there had been a decided gain in the modes and comforts of life during the quarter of a century which on an average separates the two groups of men.

Occupations and Professions

Of the 505 graduates under discussion, over one-third (or 186) entered the ministry,—24 of whom were clergymen of the Church of England; 86 were ministers in Connecticut.

At least 64 of the whole number became physicians, while 56 were lawyers, and many of the remainder, who were not formally admitted to the bar, took the place of trained lawyers in their several communities.

51 of these graduates are said to have seen some service on the American side during the Revolution; and 34 are alleged to have been avowedly in sympathy with the British side.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS—VOL. I.

Page 84, line 16. Jeremiah Miller married secondly Ann Dudley, widow of John Winthrop, F.R.S., of New London, and mother of John Still Winthrop (Y. C. 1737). She died in 1776, at the age of 92.

Page 103, line 1. The mother of John Gardiner, Jr., was daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Ludlam) King.

Page 127. Dr. Johnson also published A Catechism for Young Children, Philadelphia, 1753. Small 8°, pp. 18; 3d edition, New York, 1761.

Page 197. Robert Treat's wife was a daughter of Bethuel and Hannah (Buckingham) Langstaff, of Milford.

Page 234. John Walton also published:—An Essay on Fevers, the Rattles, and Canker, Boston, 1732. 8°, pp. 16+8.

Page 252, line 9. Daniel Fuller had by his first wife four daughters and two sons. He next married, on October 26, 1742, Mary Edgerton, of Norwich, who bore him three daughters and one son.

Page 256. David Hubbard, born in 1697, was son of David, and grandson of John, Jr.

Page 258, line 27. Benjamin Ruggles's marriage was Dec. 30, 1725.

Page 276, line 2 from bottom. Jonathan Arnold's marriage to Sarah Miles was in 1724 or 1725; and she died on August 23, 1726, aged 26 years.

Page 278, line 10. ABRAHAM BRADLEY'S son Abraham was the father of the Assistant Postmaster General.

Page 300, line 4 from bottom. JEREMIAH CURTIS published The plain Road to Heaven. In a Discourse from the 1 Kings xviii, 21. New London, 1770. 8°, pp. 16. [*C. H. S.*

Page 318, line 21. JAMES SEARING married Mary, youngest child of the Hon. Benjamin and Abigail (Wilkins) Ellery, of Newport.

Page 329. JUDAH LEWIS was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crowell).

Page 336. EBENEZER PUNDERSON is supposed to be the author of the following anonymous Sermon: The Nature and Extent of the Redemption of Mankind by Jesus Christ, stated and explained.—A Discourse [from John xii, 47] . . New-Haven, 1758. 8°, pp. 16. [*Y. C.*

Page 342, line 27. JOHN WHITING first married Phebe Hallam, of Stonington.

Page 392. JONATHAN PARSONS also published: The Connection between true Godliness and the Promises of the Gospel. In two Discourses [from 1 Tim. iv, 8] preach'd . . in Newbury. Boston, 1759. 8°, pp. 31. [*Y. C.*

Page 411. MOSES BARTLETT (or BARTLET) published the following:—False and seducing Teachers to be expected in the Gospel-State, and latter Days of the Church . . . —Shewn in a Sermon [from Gal. iii, 1] Preached March 5th, 1757. New-London, 1757. 16°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 420. EDWARD WILLIAMS was probably the son of Captain Stephen Williams, Jr., and Mary (Capen) Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, born on March 26, 1709. He married on February 19, 1740, Sarah, youngest daughter of Samuel and Mercy Trott, of Dorchester.

Page 422. JACOB BAKER was the second son of Joseph Baker by his second wife, Widow Abigail Bissell (daughter of Thomas Stiles, of Windsor). He probably never married.

Page 427. ELIHU HALL is supposed to have been the author of the following:—The present Way of the Country in maintaining the Gospel Ministry by a Publick Rate or Tax is Lawful . . New London, 1749. 16°, pp. 74. [*Y. C.*

Page 443, line 16. SHUBAEL CONANT'S daughter was the grandmother of Dr. Storrs of Braintree.

line 22. He married thirdly, on July 21, 1774, Sarah Sluman, widow of Zebulon West. She survived him, and became next the fourth wife of Joel White, and died probably in 1786.

Page 478, line 9. BENJAMIN GALE'S wife died in her 68th year.

Page 480. He also published, anonymously: Brief, Decent, but Free Remarks and Observations on Several Laws passed by the Honorable Legislature of the State of Connecticut, since the year 1775. By a Friend to his Country. Hartford, 1782. 8°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 515, line 24. BENJAMIN THROOP'S wife was the daughter of John Dyer, of Canterbury, and a niece of Colonel Thomas.

Page 542, lines 6, 9. SAMUEL MANSFIELD had but one wife,—the second as here given. They had five daughters and two sons.

Page 554, line 12. TIMOTHY ALLEN married Mrs. Dorothy Reed, of Norwich, on January 6, 1761.

Page 565. JARED HARRISON died on May 17, 1770. His wife was Hannah Waterhouse.

Page 589. SIMON RHODES was born in Newport, on January 24, 1716–17; and married Anna Babcock on December 15, 1756.

Page 649. JACOB JOHNSON is said by other authorities to have been the youngest son of Jacob and Abigail (Hitchcock) Johnson, of Wallingford, Connecticut, born in April, 1713.

Page 650. He also published: Brief Account of the Religious Life, Comfortable Death and Last Words of Mrs. Sarah Williams . . New London, 1754, pp. 28.

Page 668. SAMUEL BUELL also published: Divine Support and Comfort . . A Sermon [from 2 Cor. iv, 18] preached . . after the Funeral of Mr. Samuel Buell, jun. . . N.-London [1787]. 8°, pp. 55. [*Y. C.*

Page 697, line 3. DAVID YOUNGS died on April 18, 1752, of consumption. The sermon preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Naphtali Daggett, is among President Daggett's manuscripts in the Yale Library.

Page 703. JAMES COGSWELL also published:—The Necessity of Repentance . . A Sermon on the Death of Cotterel Smith. Norwich, 1783. 8°.

Page 709. HENDRICK HANS HANSEN married on September 26, 1750, Alida, sister of William Livingston (Y. C. 1741). She next married, on September 26, 1766, Colonel Martin Hoffman.

Page 734, line 14. NATHAN DEWOLF practiced law in Nova Scotia, and died in Horton on March 21, 1789, aged 69 years.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.—VOL. II.

Page 21, line 22. THADDEUS BETTS died on March 22, 1807.

Page 106, lines 1–4. JAMES BROWN of Windham removed to Middletown and died in 1736; he was not, therefore, the graduate.

Page 116, line 6 from bottom. LYMAN HALL's mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Street.

Page 128. JEDIDIAH MILLS appears to have been living in his native parish in October, 1778, when he advertised in the public prints his desire of purchasing provisions for the use of the Commissary Department of the State.

Page 131. JOHN REYNOLDS met his death by a collision with a tree while on horseback. See Miss Perkins's Old Houses of Norwich, i, 25, 561.

Page 148. Some poetry by EBENEZER BOOGE, quoted from a Thanksgiving Sermon delivered by him on November 8, 1762, is printed in the *Connecticut Gazette* of January 8, 1763.

Page 236. The notice of GEORGE LOOMIS, Class of 1750, given by mistake on page 259, should be transferred to the foot of this page.

Page 264, line 7 from bottom. JOSEPH PIERPONT's wife was probably Annis, daughter of John and Mary (Hickox) Warner, of Waterbury, born January 13, 1734–5, who married Ebenezer Curtiss in 1752, and Noah Blakeslee in 1771.

Page 494, line 5. JAMES SCOVIL's children were seven sons and two daughters.

Page 511. For a fuller notice of JONATHAN ASHLEY, see Sheldon's History of Deerfield, vol. 2, pt. 1, 741–45, and pt. 2, 49.

Page 628. NOADIAH WARNER married Elizabeth DeForest on Sept. 17, 1761. After leaving the ministry he engaged in African and West India trade, and died in Monroe or Trumbull, Conn., in 1801. He is supposed to have been born in Haddam, Conn., on Jan. 12, 1728–9, the seventh son of John Warner, Jr., of Sunderland, Mass., and Haddam, and of Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Richardson.

Page 684, line 7. DAVID INGERSOLL died in 1796.

Page 727, after line 5, insert **Daniel Fuller*, A.M. *1768

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Italics indicate the graduates of whom Biographical Sketches are given.

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